

XVIITH YEAR.

THREE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

LOS ANGELES

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1898.

FIVE CENTS.

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

2 NIGHTS—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY—APR. 25 27

Grand Opera in Italian

Messrs. Walter Damrosch and Charles A. Ellis announce the first and only appearances of the renowned prima donna soprano, Madam

MELBA

Supported by the Damrosch-Ellis Grand Opera Company and the Orchestra of the New York Symphony Society.

Monday Evening April 25

ROSSINI'S FLUENT MASTERPIECE

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE"

Supported by VAN CAUTEREN, SALIGNAC, CAMPANARI, CARBONE, VIVIANI, VAN HOOSE. Conductor, SIGNOR ORESTE BIMBONI And the Excerpt from

DONIZETTI'S IMMORTAL OPERA

THE MAD SCENE FROM "LUCIA"

Wednesday Evening April 27

VERDI'S IMMORTAL OPERA

"LA TRAVIATA"

With a Cast Including Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld, Salignac, Campanari, Viviani, Carbone, Van Hoose, Rains, Conductor, Signor Oreste Bimboni

ORCHESTRA OF THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Prices—\$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. General Admission \$3, \$2, \$1. Only limited number admission tickets sold. Telephone Main 70.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee, H. C. WYATT, Mgr.

Three nights, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 28, 29 and 30, Saturday Matinee. Pretty girls who can sing, dance and act—HOYT'S Beautifully Costumed, Gorgeously Staged, Big Musical Farce "A STRANGER IN NEW YORK." Largest, best and most successful musical, farcical entertainment in the country. Under the personal direction of HOYT and M. KEE. Seats on sale Monday, April 25. Regular prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Tel. M. 70.

Orpheum

Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.

Week Beginning MONDAY, April 25—POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY—
Times War Bulletins will be read from the stage.

ANOTHER STAR VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

WATSON, HUTCHINGS, EDWARDS
Presenting an entirely new, original comedy sketch, entitled "The Dramatic Agent"THE GLISSANDOS
Clever Grotesque Musical Clowns.SALVINI
A Motto Singer par excellence.MR. CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO.
The famous star of "Casper the Yodler."

Mlle. Bartho

The celebrated Parisian Transformation Dancer. From the Folies Bergere, Paris.

5 = WHIRLWINDS = 5

The Arabian Wonder.

JOHN W. WEST

Parody Singer and Eccentric Dancer.

MATINEE TODAY—(Any seat 5c, Children 10c, Gallery 10c.)

PRICES NEVER CHANGING—Evening, reserved seats, 25c and 50c, Gallery 10c. Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

Buiebank

Audiences delighted.

JOHN C. FISHER, Manager. Tel. M. 1270.

Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT—GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

The Belasco-Thall Stock Co.

Presenting for the second week,

"THE FIRST BORN"

"It is a thing to see."
—L. A. Herald
"One of the best bills
ever presented."
—L. A. Times
An emphatic success.

"IN IDAHO"

Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Times War Bulletins will be read from the stage.

CALL TO ARMS.

The President Asks for Volunteers.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Wanted.

Each State and Territory to Furnish Its Quota.

NEW ARMY CORPS CREATED.

Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke to Have Command.

Early Invasion of Cuba is Contemplated.

Volunteers to Be Equipped and Drilled for Service.

MILITIA TO ASSEMBLE SOON.

Important Command May Devolve on Gen. Lee—Military Forces of the Country Rapidly Being Placed on a War Footing.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President today called upon the people of the United States for the first time in thirty years to manifest their martial strength, the call this time being upon a united people to go forward to battle with a foreign foe. The Secretary of War created a new army corps. The two taken together, with other news of the day, showed that the regular army will soon move on Cuba, and that meanwhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.

The President's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the Governors of the States and Territories, and will not be until Monday. The reason is two-fold.

In the first place, the War Department desires to avoid destroying the present organization of the National Guard, which is to be called into service first. The guard regiments are composed of twelve companies, and being officered more numerously than the regular army regiments, would have to be changed to correspond to the army organization in order to comply with the order as it exists. The pending Hull Bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency and permits the use of the National Guard as organized. This consideration is more important than would appear at first, inasmuch as many of the National Guard have volunteered only under condition that they may serve as now organized.

The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call until Monday, is a desire to make sure that adequate arrangements can be completed by quartermasters and the Commissary Department for transporting and feeding the large number of men called for. This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in every State where they are to be collected by the Governors.

PROMPT RESPONSES.

Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from Governors and military officers conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster. The men, as fast as mustered in by regular army officers in the various States, will be brought to one of three great depots, namely Washington, Richmond or Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of modern army tactics. The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either of one of the four major-generals, or one of the nine brigadier-generals provided for in the volunteer bill, for it is believed to have been largely at his instance that Richmond was selected as one of the points of concentration.

In anticipation of the certification of the President's call, a vast number of letters and telegrams have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger, offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the Secretary has asked the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the Governors of their respective States and Territories,

as he has no authority under the law to accept volunteers directly.

NEW ARMY CORPS.

The formation of a grand army corps in the Department of the South, with headquarters at the three Gulf ports, is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army, leaving the volunteers just called for to be disciplined and worked into shape for future use in the campaign. The formal order for the creation of this grand army division, issued at the War Department at the close of office hours, was as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON (D. C.) April 23, 1898.
"General order, No. —

with the war, save the formal issue there of the President's proclamation calling for troops. The message recommending a declaration of war, which is to go to Congress next Monday, unless there is a change of plans, has been under preparation during the day, and that, in connection with the study of some questions connected with the neutrality laws, was about all that the department had in hand connected with the war.

LINING UP FOR WAR.

Brigades Organized at Chickamauga—The Moving Troops.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.) April 23.—

The organization of 12 brigades of all the cavalry regiments of the United

States of the army centered at Chickamauga National Park is now complete. The following general order was issued today by Maj.-Gen. Brooke:

"CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, April 23, 1898.

"General field order No. 4.

"The cavalry of this command is organized as follows:

"Cavalry division, Col. A. K. Arnold, First Cavalry, commanding.

"First Brigade—First Cavalry, Second Cavalry, Tenth Cavalry.

"Second Brigade—Third Cavalry, Sixth Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry.

"The light artillery and infantry will be brigaded in a later order.

"By command of Gen. Brooke."

Fully 3000 regular troops are now encamped at Chickamauga, the number today having been almost doubled.

The soldiers arrived so fast that it was difficult to handle them promptly, hardly an hour of the day passing without one or two trainloads coming in.

The work of unloading the trains at the park was rendered doubly difficult by rain, which fell at intervals all day.

NEVADA RAISES THE LIMIT.

CARSON (Nev.) April 23.—When news was received today of the President's call for 125,000 volunteers, Gov. Sadler immediately instructed Senator Stewart, by wire, to offer the President a battalion of 500 troops. The appropriation allotted to the State, according to the population, would be only 110. The State militia will be brought up to 450, which is a higher percentage

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DISTRICT GUARD ORDERED OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The entire National Guard of the District of Columbia, 1800 strong, has been ordered into camp at the Soldiers' Home Monday.

VOLUNTEERS RENDEZVOUS.

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GEN. BROOKE'S CORPS.

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WASHINGTON, April 23.—An order has been issued creating an army corps under Gen. Brooke, to consist of three divisions.

SINCE MIDNIGHT.

THE VERY LATEST ADVICES BY OVERLAND WIRE.

This Morning's Dispatches from the Principal Seats of War News. Spanish Reports by Cable—From New York and Washington.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World says:

"ON BOARD THE TRITON, fifteen miles north of Mariel, Cuba, daybreak, April 23.—Havana is making a tardy, frenzied effort to prepare for war with the United States. The World correspondent left there last night, running the gauntlet of the city guards, regular troops massed outside the city, and scouting guerrillas. The city was in a state of wildest excitement. Men are at work day and night adding to the fortifications. Old-time brass cannon, which saw service many years ago, are being put in place to splice out sea batteries. They would not be dangerous as a matter of fact, even if Secretary Long should allow Rear-Admiral Sampson to do his fighting at 800 yards.

"No extra armament of modern style and weight has been added to the fortifications. The Spaniards have not new guns. The rumor that four new 12-inch Krupp guns had been mounted to the east of Morro, is without foundation. These guns are on the way, and the mounts for them are rapidly nearing completion.

"If an attack is delayed much longer, the Colimar batteries will really be formidable. A pontoon bridge has been built across Gorrera Inlet, in the western suburbs of Havana, for the transportation of sand for embankments of two Vedado and Santa Clara batteries. This work is not completed. One 12-inch shell might disable the two big Santa Clara guns if it struck the still bare masonry.

"On April 21 these Spanish warships were in the harbor: Alfonso XII, not able to move for a month; Nueva Espana; second-class gunboat Filipinas; a torpedo gunboat, machinery useless; [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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THE BLOCKADE

It Has Been Effectively Established.

No Foreign Ships Allowed to Call at Havana.

Spanish Vessels Taken in Tow by Our Fleet.

ANOTHER PRIZE CAPTURED.

Torpedo Boat Porter Seizes a Spanish Schooner.

Cruiser New York's Catch is the Steamer Pedro.

Three Captive Vessels Now Tied Up at Key West.

STEAMER CITY OF PARIS SAFE.

government may be prosecuted. They have notified the French Embassy here through the French Consul at New York, of a protest against the firing upon and seizure of their vessel, and the French Embassy in this city expects to receive a formal protest from them for submission to the State Department. Some members of the Diplomatic Corps say they believe the vessel will be promptly released by this government, in view of the priority of the act to actual notification, which they hold should, on general principles, have been given, and of the fact that it preceded the actual expiration of the time limit imposed in the ultimatum of the United States.

REFUGEES FROM SANTIAGO.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
KINGSTON (Jamaica), April 23.—The steamer El Yaru arrived at Port Royal tonight with twenty-seven refugees from Santiago de Cuba on board. She reports that Santiago de Cuba and the neighboring cities are in a ferment on account of the war and that all Cuban men capable of bearing arms are leaving for the insurgent camps.

SUPPLIES FOR RECONCENTRADOS
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, April 23.—The Mallory steamer State of Texas passed out this afternoon with the Red Cross flag flying, for Key West.

HAYTIEN NEUTRALITY.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti), April 23.—William E. Powell, the United States Minister, has received the assurance that a special order will be issued forbidding Haytians to supply coal to Spaniards.

MORRO CASTLE OPENS FIRE.
ON BOARD FLAGSHIP NEW YORK (off Havana), April 23, 2 p.m.—The castle opened guns on insurgent squadron at 11 o'clock last night. Ten shots were fired in the direction of the ships. None took effect and none were returned.

SPAIN'S REPORTED CATCH.
Ship Shenandoah Loaded With Grain Said to Be Captured.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The ship Shenandoah, reported to have been captured by the Spanish, is a four-masted vessel of 3154 tons, built at Bath, Me. in 1890. She sailed here for Liverpool on January 5 last, with a cargo of 104,000 cents of wheat, and 1800 cents of barley, valued at \$155,000. Her officers are Capt. J. F. Murphy, First Officer J. W. Murphy, Second Officer H. D. Morris, Third Officer A. Lee. She carried a crew of twenty-five men.

NOT THE AMERICAN SHIP.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
NEW YORK, April 23.—G. V. Dearborn, agent for the American ship Shenandoah, said that he had heard from trustworthy sources that it was not his ship, but the British ship Shenandoah from Newport News, April 13, for Liverpool, that had been boarded and examined by the Spaniards. The American ship, he said, should be due in Liverpool today or tomorrow at the latest.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.
Authorities Deem It Unwise to Give Out Information.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is very hard to secure from the naval authorities admission touching the movements of the squadrons or individual ships. Secretary Long has repeatedly said that if he undertook to answer questions of this character, even though they may not be of importance, shrewd and correct inference might be drawn from his refusal to answer the questions, and the enemy might profit thereby.

PANTHER GOES TO KEY WEST.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
FORTRESS MONROE, April 23, 9:30 p.m.—The convoy Panther with 800 marines aboard bound for Key West, arrived here tonight at 7 o'clock. Commander Schley of the flying squadron received a dispatch directing him to provide a guard for the convoy. The Minneapolis and the Columbia were immediately detailed and at 9:05 p.m. the Minneapolis fired a gun for all to get aboard.

MIANTONAH BOUND SOUTH.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The monitor Miantonah which sailed from League Island yesterday afternoon has got to sea at full speed at 11:20 o'clock today bound south. It is believed she will touch at Charleston on the way to Key West.

ST. LOUIS AT FIRE ISLAND.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
NEW YORK, April 23.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton was sighted off Fire Island at 4:10 p.m.

SOMERS LACKS A CREW.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
FALMOUTH (Eng.), April 23.—The United States torpedo boat Somers is ready for sea. She has steam up, but it is reported that great difficulty is experienced in getting a crew for her. Ensign Hazeltine, her commander, has started for London.

GRESHAM ORDERED EAST.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
CLEVELAND, April 23.—The revenue cutter Gresham has been ordered to sail at once for the Atlantic Coast and will probably get away today. She will be cut in two at Ogdensburg in order to permit her passing through the canal.

MANGROVE IS A CABLE SHIP.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
KEY WEST, April 23.—The U.S.S. Mangrove left here at 5:30 this morning, fully equipped as a cable ship. She passed eastward, and her destination is said to be the south of Cuba. There, it is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, so far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be conveyed by one or more warships. Another report has it on the authority of one of her officers that she is going to the Key West ship channel to remove the buoys.

BUYING LAKE TUGS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
CLEVELAND, April 23.—Navy experts have decided to buy for the government the speedy tug Kennedy, of this port. She is ninety feet long and can steam 500 miles without coaling. She will be sent to the Atlantic Coast immediately to join the "mosquito fleet." Representatives of the Navy Department are inspecting several other large tugs here with a view to their purchase. Each tug of the Great

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Call for One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The President today issued the following proclamation, calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

"By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

"Whereas, by joint resolution of Congress, approved this 20th day of April, 1898, entitled, 'A joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect,' and whereas, by act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue a proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws, and deeming a sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to aggregate the number of 125,000, to carry into effect the purpose of said resolution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to the population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. Details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities, through the War Department.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-second.

[Seal] WILLIAM McKINLEY,
"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

Lakes will be fitted with six or eight inch rapid fire guns.

MICHIGAN NAVAL RESERVE.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
DETROIT, April 23.—After a conference with his commissioned officers, Lieutenant-Commander Wilkes announced that his division of the Naval Reserve will be ready to proceed to Norfolk within three days.

CAPT. KEMPF'S APPOINTMENT.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
VALLEJO, April 23.—Orders forwarded from Washington have been received by Capt. Kempf of the receiving ship at Mare Island, appointing him president of a board of examination to convene at this navy yard to examine applicants for acting appointments as regular line officers in the United States navy. Those officers under ordinary circumstances would have to take a rigid course at the government Naval College at Annapolis.

COALING DEPOTS.
Navy Department Ready to Take Advantage of Them.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Navy Department is prepared to take immediate advantage of any action of Congress in the direction of providing for coal depots, and has already outlined plans for the establishment of such depots and has ascertained the feasibility of stocking them at very short notice.

The attitude of the British government toward the question of making contraband is awaited with keen interest in naval circles. Operating at the south of Cuba, as our ships must necessarily do if anything like a complete blockade is to be maintained, the problem of supplying them with coal is a question of the greatest importance. This may be done expensively and uncertainly, owing to the danger of forage by the enemy's ships, through steam colliers sent by the United States.

It is highly desirable, however, that in an emergency our ships may have the opportunity to draw upon some of the British coal supply in the West Indies. It is believed, however, owing to the guarded manner in which Mr. Balfour replied to the direct question as to government's making coal contraband that Great Britain will adopt a middle course.

She will probably refuse to allow the warships of the combatants to take on a full supply of coal at any British port. But on the other hand she probably will allow any ships arriving at her port short of coal, to take on a supply sufficient to take them to the next port, thus applying the common rule of neutrality.

THE PARIS IS SAFE.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, April 23.—Clement A. Griscom, vice-president of the American Steamship Line, said tonight: "I have just received a cable message from the agents of the line in Southampton stating that there is absolutely no truth in the rumor that the steamer Paris had been captured. She passed the Lizard at 11:45 p.m. She proceeded on her way for this port and as since that time nothing has been heard from her, it is certain that she has not been

SINCE MIDNIGHT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Magellanes gunboat, machinery repairing; Infanta Isabel, second-class cruiser, being slowly repaired; Marques de Ensenada, second-class cruiser, repairing; Antonio Lopez, fourth-class gunboat, the only serviceable craft in harbor, now doing patrol duty along the coast; Legaspi, transport, slow, carrying only two small guns.

"The Spanish authorities, April 21, claimed there were 25,000 soldiers in Havana able for service. The truth is there is probably less than half that number."

"When I landed at Mariel to receive courier dispatches from Havana, there were a dozen insurgents from Delgado's band on shore."

"Col. Delgado had two skirmishes yesterday, his camp being attacked by a Spanish column. Several men were killed on both sides."

SECRETARY SHERMAN TALKS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World from Washington says that John Sherman has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, and it will be accepted. It is understood that William R. Day, Assistant Secretary, will succeed him. Sherman this evening said:

"I am now in my seventy-fifth year. I think younger men should be at the head of the State Department, especially in a time of war, and I am perfectly willing and ready to yield my place to a younger man. I have placed my resignation in the hands of President McKinley."

"I desire it distinctly understood that, in office or out of office, there is no unkind feeling between the President and myself. Another thing I wish understood is, that the talk that the reason of my retirement from public life is ill health, is not true."

DESPERATE WITH DREAD.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

KEY WEST, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The New York Journal's correspondent reports that he ran out of Havana on the German steamer that was chased and hoisted to by the cruiser New York, but as the steamer flew the German flag she was allowed to proceed. He says of the situation in Havana:

"There are now probably 50,000 Spanish troops, including volunteers, gathered for defense in Havana. They are strung out particularly to the west. At the Vedado and Carmelo several thousand are massed and more are being hurried thence by rail. Indications for defense point to this vicinity as the first battlefield."

Blanco expects the American army to attempt to effect a landing there, and is putting up sand batteries and fortifying with a strong line to meet the foe. The families in Havana are desperate with dread. If they stay in the city they fear the shells from the American fleet and sack and riot of Spanish soldiers, volunteers and ruffians generally. If they go to the suburbs, even to Marianao, they fear attacks from the insurgents."

THE OREGON LOCATED.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Times from Washington says that the battleship Oregon just steamed out of the Straits of Magellan, and is creeping slowly up the South American coast into the zone of danger. She has carried out her programme thus far with admirable precision. She was to stop at Punta Arenas, Chile, where she was to join the gunboat Marietta.

She reached Punta Arenas yesterday, took 500 tons of coal and has now left on the way to Montevideo. This much was learned by the Navy Department yesterday. Capt. Clark, her commander, is now in possession of the news that war has broken out. He did not know this when he left Callao.

He was advised that the Temerario was lying in wait for him at Buenos Ayres, and would probably sail down the coast to cross his track. As Capt. Clark now knows that war has begun, he will know what to do with the Temerario should that craft undertake to challenge him. He has also been joined by the Marietta.

Although the Navy Department knows that the Oregon and Marietta are now aware that war has begun, it is very much concerned for the safety of these ships. Its fear is based upon the fact that the Spanish fleet lies between the flying squadron and these.

SPAIN'S TERRIFYING MYSTERY.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World from London says sensational stories are current here today that Spain will prove to be much better supplied with unarmored cruisers than has been supposed, as she bought a large number secretly. No credence is given to the statement, which is a part of a concerted attempt by Spanish agents to surround Spain's naval plans with an aspect of terrifying mystery.

Another report is that Austria offered Spain four large cruisers on easy terms. The World correspondent inquired at the Austrian Embassy respecting this, and got this reply: "We have heard nothing of such arrangement, and believe it untrue."

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Journal special from London says what seems to be the possible origin of the Paris story is contained in a false report that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Audaz, which has been lying at Queenstown completing repairs from damages received at sea, left Queenstown immediately after the Paris sailed from Southampton. I have just received a dispatch from Queenstown announcing that the Audaz has not yet left that harbor. This is

absolutely authentic. Efforts are being made to get her to sea as soon as possible. She will have to be partly rebuilt. So the report that she is to leave Monday is untrue.

MAY BE THE VILLAVORDE.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The reported capture off Havana of a mail steamer belonging to Compania Transatlantica Espanola, created consternation in the office of the New York manager. The belief was expressed that the captured steamer is the Villavorde, due at Havana from Porto Rico. This steamer is the one Gen. Martinez Campos employed when he was in Havana, to go from one point to another along the coast.

CHANCES FOR THE PARIS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Sun from London says that the opinion here is that the steamer Paris is pursuing a somewhat unusual course toward New York at the highest speed. Two out of four circumstantial reports of her capture, have been completely disproved. Only her arrival at Cadiz as a prize of war or at New York ready to be rechristened as one of the vessels of the American navy, can determine the truth of the other two.

She was not chased in the English channel, she did not run back to the Isle of Wight, and she has not been officially reported or sighted at any point except Lizard. It is doubtful if a Spanish man-of-war would have dared to molest the Paris in the English Channel. Nevertheless, Capt. Watkins, master of the Paris, was instructed to hug the coast as much as possible in order to escape the observation of Spanish boats, which were known to be cruising in the western waters of the Channel.

His signaling Lizard at midnight was unexpected, but the night was dark and moonless, and it is believed that he trusted to this fact, and the alteration of his course, to escape observation. Daylight should have found the steamer well beyond danger of observation or pursuit by any available Spanish warship. Capt. Watkins was also warned to keep a sharp lookout for the enemy off Cape Race.

PORTUGUESE NOTIFIED.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Journal from St. Vincent says that the United States government has served notice on the Portuguese government, to which Cape Verde Islands belong, to either send the Spanish warships away from St. Vincent forthwith or keep them there during the war, as is required by international law.

SPANISH FLEET SCATTERS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World from Hongkong says that the Spanish fleet has scattered for parts unknown.

SHENANDOAH CAPTURE A CANARD.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the Journal from London says: "I have investigated the story of the capture of the Shenandoah and find that it was started on the Liverpool Corn Exchange. It is absolutely false. The idea of its inventor was to affect the price of grain by showing that all grain transports from America would be captured. The Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy, left San Francisco January 5 for Liverpool."

GRAIN BROKERS GAME.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Journal special from London says that the price of breadstuffs is bounding upward at extraordinary rates. The opportunity offered for profits by creating the impression that Spain has already succeeded in barring the passage of American ships to British ports, has been eagerly seized upon by speculators, and news agencies are turning out hourly reports on the subject, only to contradict their later.

All stories of seizures of American ships cabled from Great Britain, should be distrusted, as the British grain speculators are interested in creating a universal panic, and are industriously spreading stories of impending breadstuffs famine. The truth is that the Atlantic Ocean steamer track seems to be clear of Spanish vessels for the present.

HAVANA NOT SO HUNGRY.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Sun cable from Havana, April 22, delayed in transmission, says that official declaration is made that Havana is not short of provisions. The Chamber of Commerce sent a committee to Blanco to offer him all the property, money and provisions possessed by all members of the chamber.

SANTA BARBARA SCARED.
Gov. Budd Requested to Furnish Cannon for Coast Defense.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SACRAMENTO, April 23.—The following telegram from the Mayor of Santa Barbara was received today at the Governor's office:

"Hon. James H. Budd: In view of Santa Barbara's defenseless condition, your permission for the organization of home guards is hereby requested."

"Can you supply with two 5 or 6-inch disappearing guns or other ordnance, and 250 stands of arms?"

"This arrangement would protect us from privateers. Home guards to support State militia here. Please answer forthwith, stating conditions and particulars."

(Signed) "EDMUND BURKE," Mayor.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SALT LAKE, April 23.—The Sixteenth United States Infantry, Col. Teakker commanding, eighteen officers and 484 men, arrived here from Fort Sherman and Boise, Idaho, over the Oregon Short Line at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and were transferred to the Rio Grande Western and left at 9:30 p.m. for Chattanooga. Capt. Wright of the Ninth Cavalry with 110 men will leave Price, Utah, via the Rio Grande Western tomorrow morning for the East.

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.
LOS ANGELES THEATER.—G. M. WOOD, Lessee and Treas.
H. C. WYATT, Manager.
Two Nights—Monday, Wednesday—Apr. 25 27
Grand Opera in Italian
Messrs. Walter Damrosch and Charles A. Ellis announce the first and only appearances of the renowned Prima Donna Soprano, Mme.

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AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

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Series of Concerts,

Evenings May 31 and June 1,
Matinee June 2.

Subscription list opened at the Fitzgerald Music Co. Subscription price \$2, \$1, 75c.

NOTICE—All persons subscribing before the 1st of May will be given a reduction of 50c on each \$2 ticket.

WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM.—Twelfth and Grand Ave.
Formerly Fiesta Park.
FIVE MINUTES FROM CITY HALL AND PRINCIPAL HOTELS
Ostrich Plumes, Collarettes and Boas
Manufactured before your eyes by experts
And sold at first cost.

AGRICULTURAL PARK.—AGRICULTURAL PARK CLUB
C. E. DeCAMP, Manager.
A... HARES AND HOUNDS...
Continuous coursing Sunday, April 24, commencing at 10:30 a.m., rain or shine.
Best Programme of the season.
Admission 25 cents. Ladies free, including grand stand. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main-street cars.

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena.—THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.
::: Nearly One Hundred Gigantic Birds :::
Seven acres of beautiful, shady grounds. Nests, chicks, yearlings and old birds in their breeding corral. Boas, Capes, Tips and Plumes—appropriate presents from California. Take Pasadena Electric or Terminal Railway. Fare 10c.

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Sunset Limited.

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Via New Orleans to Washington and New York. Through sleeping-cars and dining-car service, San Francisco to New Orleans, thence to East.
Leave Los Angeles 10:30 a.m. every Friday.

FAST TRAINS EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK—
To Denver, Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago and the East via
Chicago, Union Pacific Dining Cars. Pullman Palace
and North-Western Line and Tourist Sleepers.
Excursions Personally Conducted. Offices—223 S. Spring 122 W. Second St.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED—
Via Santa Fe Route.
Leaves Los Angeles..... 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
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Arrive Kansas City..... 6:40 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.
Arrive St. Louis..... 7:00 a.m. Friday and Monday.
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This great train with its famous dining-car service is run for passengers with first-class tickets only, but no charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate is made. Dining-cars serve breakfast leaving Los Angeles. Vestibuled and electric lighted. All the luxuries of modern travel.
KITE-SHAPED TRACK. THE SIGHT TO SEE.
Every Tuesday, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe runs a special express, taking in Redlands and Riverside and the beauties of Santa Ana Canyon. Set about it at 200 Spring street.

EXCURSIONS—MT. LOWE RAILWAY—
\$2.50 From Los Angeles to all points on Mt. Lowe Railway and return, Saturday and Sunday, April 23 and 24. Enjoy the grandest trip on earth. To make the trip complete remain over night at Echo Mountain House; rates \$2.50 and up per day. Evening entertainment: World's Fair search light, large telescope, perfect sunset and sunrise. Saturday evening, grand concert by Southern California University Glee Club, free to all guests. Tickets and full information, office 214 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

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WANTED-AGENTS: MURAT HALILTAZ great war book, "Our Country in War," about Cuba, Spain, Maine, disaster, arms and peace, 60 pages, 1917, covers Spain and all nations; over 500 maps, magnificent illustrations; one agent sold \$8 per copy; freight added; handsome cover free; send the stamp. Address: EDUCATIONAL UNION, 234 Dearborn Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-AGENTS: OUTFIT FREE capital needed; experience not necessary; exclusive territory; our own make of saws, axes, knives, etc.; we are now recruiting country agents actually getting ready to go; one agent one day cleared north of \$100.00. **BAKER SAFE CO.** Chicago, Ill. Dept. S-6.

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WANT SALESMEN: 1100 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed, selling to merchants and families our machine for cold storage. We guarantee its price cheaper than any other. Full patent. Free trade ARCTIC REFRIGERATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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WANTED-NOW, AGENTS TO SELL SALES local, national and retail goods, without fee for 3c stamp. Immense; better shoe weights, burglar proof, \$10 a pair; watches, pens, etc. **HUGHARD & CO.** Dept. Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED-AGENTS: WE WANT YOU visit stores and sell machine for printing business cards, envelopes, etc., on your surface; steady work all summer. **ARC CO.** Racine, Wis.

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duce them; also, big money to business
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nager to sell our products, exclusive territory
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Partners.
WANTED—
==
We have for sale 1/2 interest in a man-
ufacturing business; the assets of which are
protected by a patent; are in common use
and very profitable; will require \$4000.

==
We have for sale 1/2 interest in a man-
ufacturing business; established and netting ab-
out \$300 per month; will require \$7500.

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established are in

WANTED - PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED business at breeding and raising Belgian hares. Is a very profitable business, threefold benefit to poultry; I have a good stock of imported stock. Address S. box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED - PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED business must have few thousand dollars to enlarge references given, thorough investigation enforced. Address T. box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 24

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WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS SMALL sleeping-room within walking distance of business district. Private house preferred. State price and full particulars. Address: J. Box 8. TIMES OFFICE.

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children, two or
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WANTED—3 OR 4 MODERN ROOMS for
violin and piano studio; parties willing to
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change for room; must be first-class.
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water in one; close to city. Reasonable
rent. Apply to J. H. TIMES OFFICE. 24

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furnished rooms, near business center. Ad-
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WANTED—PLAIN SEWING: WRAPPERS
from size 10. Children's dresses and
clothes reasonable. MRS. WARD, 519 S.
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FOR SALE—GOOD WELL-BUILT COTTAGE 5 rooms and hall, cellar, barn, flowers and fruit trees; lot 100 ft. wide; call for terms. \$2900; will make terms. See OWNER, 129 W. Fifth st. 24

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FOR SALE—750; 5-Room, NEW COTTAGE plastered, white pine finish, bath, patent heater, floor, carpet, close to car line worth \$1200. FORCHES, 2400 Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—RICED AREA, BELOW COST modern, 6-room new houses, close in, good location, near schools, churches, etc. Address T, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—\$24 PER MONTH, SUITS and beds, cooked breakfast, a pretty 5-room cottage, Good neighborhood, and cheap address S, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 24

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FOR SALE—\$1800; SMALL CASH PAYMENT. 4 room cottage, a pretty 5-room cottage, close in; this is cheap. Address T, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 24

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OWNER leaving East, a modern, 8-room house, will exchange for Denver property, Cor. FIFTIETH AND K. 24

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; VERY HANDSOME new modern 11-room house, situated on W. TAYLOR, 104 E. 10TH ST. 24

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FOR SALE—\$350; 4 ROOM, NEAT COTTAGE in bricklts. ct., between Franklin and West 2nd St.; 4 room cottage; call ENOLA, 116 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR Los Angeles property, strictly modern house, 5 rooms and bath; near 10th and 19th W. 21ST ST. 24

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 6 room cottage, 2nd party car line; corner northwest; fine locality, 1/2 cash, 253 S. SPRING ST. 24

FOR SALE—CHEAP; 5-Room HOUSE with bath, on Tracton line, good location; large lot. Address S, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—PRICE HOUSE, 9 ROOMS and bath, large business lots 1/4 block from Court house. A. M. GALLWEY, 32 Buena Vista. 24

FOR SALE—AT CALATINA ISLAND, LOOK with 40-room house, completely furnished whole or 1/2 interest. P. O. BOX 715, city. 24

FOR SALE—THE BEST 7-ROOM HOUSE in the city for the money; look at it. 923 E. ADAMS ST., one block west of Central ave. 24

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LODGING house, sixty rooms; good business. Apply room 12, BREMA-BLOCK. 24

FOR SALE—BEVELLY HOME, 6-ROOM cottage, lot 100X150; windmill, barn; barn; garage, 717 E. 29TH ST. 24

FOR SALE—\$600, MODERN 4-ROOM cottage, 2nd party car line; cash terms. 825 WALNUT, Pasadena. 24

F

Hotels, Lodging Houses.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSES—
No. 2-40 rooms—\$1200.
No. 41-60 rooms—\$1500.
No. 12-26 rooms—\$850.
No. 16-30 rooms—\$550.
No. 31-40 rooms—\$1000.
No. 37-43 rooms—\$3000.
No. 44-50 rooms—\$1000.
No. 51-60 rooms—\$1000.
No. 66-72 rooms—\$850.
No. 73-15 rooms—\$550.
No. 76-80 rooms—\$1000.
No. 97-117 rooms—\$3750.
No. 98-127 rooms—\$2500.
No. 107-24 rooms—\$1400.
No. 111-50 rooms—\$1800.
No. 112-22 rooms—\$1000.
No. 123-38 rooms—\$1600.
24 218 S. Broadway, room 311.

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSES AT forced sale.
17 rooms, Hill st., only \$225.
40 rooms, Broadway, bonanza, \$1300.
43 rooms, Spring; see this, \$500.
24 17 rooms, Hill, upstart place, \$200.
S. F. CREASHER, 24

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS LOGGING. If you want a nice clean lodging-house, carpets, good furniture, we have it. Call for prices and plans. The owner has lung trouble and must go to the mountains. If you want a genuine bargain, call early.
C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—11 ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE, Hill st., beautifully furnished, will be sold very low.
20-room lodging-house to exchange for 50 rooms; will pay difference.
24 Mrs. C. S. HEALD,
Room 223 Byrne Block. 24

FOR SALE—\$4600, BEST-LOCATED FAMOUS Los Angeles hotel, doing a good business; very central; first-class in every way in fact cannot be beat in town; close to business center.
CORTEYO & GIFFIN, 253 S. Broadway, Byrne Building. 24

FOR SALE — 40-ROOMS, BERNARD Hotel, doing a good business; very central; very central, will sell for about half price if sold this week; will take good offer; call for details.
U. box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSES. \$1150-24 rooms on Spring st.; 2nd party car line; very central; low rent very central; full of roomers.
24 ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—SEAFARERS' LODGING. SEABOARD just commencing; furniture for sale; 60 rooms to rent cheap; guaranteed to make money. THE DANFORTH AGENCY, Hickman Building. 24

FOR SALE—\$1000.—
Old-established paying transient lodging house, ready made for a bargain on account of sickness. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — 35-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE cheaply offered; a bargain; call for details; bargain; in that is what you are looking for, call and see J. C. FLOYD, 125 S. Hill. 24

FOR SALE—23 ROOMS, \$750; GOOD LOCATION; 23 rooms; \$750; very cheap; hotel, rooms; elegant location, \$2500. See me for sale a bargain. ED. STAUBER, 125 S. Hill. 24

FOR SALE — 25-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE centrally located and doing a good business; call for details.
24 FLOYD, 125 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — \$800; 25-ROOM LODGING house, close to car line; sacrifice; good furniture; call for details.
24 ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE — A LODGING-HOUSE OF 20 rooms, furnished, \$500; rent \$40. 117 S. Hill. 24

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROOMING-HOUSE at 448 S. Hill St., owner leaving city. 24

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED, PAID manufacturing business, to exchange for stock in a manufacturing company, call for details. 24

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — OR SALE; MARLIN
rifle, 38 caliber, new; carpenter tools,
man's second-hand bicycle, or what have
you? 619 S. BROADWAY. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD SET DOUBLE
driving harness; want Jersey cow or farm
wagon; pay cash difference. **PETERS**
room 61, Bryson Block. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — WANT HIGH-GRADE
bicycle; new or second-hand; will do
dentistry in exchange. Address R, box 28,
TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—1200 LBS. CREAM TAR-
ter and soda, with mixer; also 2000 pump
plumes. **THOMAS O'BRIEN**, Address T, box
21, Times Office. 24

graph 2.) almost new; will take diamonds or will sell cheap. Address T. box 93.
TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD MOWER FOR
an organ. Apply between 10 and 4, corner
Fourth and Broadway, ROOM 25, Knos
Building. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO
trade for a pretty good top buggy and har-

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE NEW MANDO.
lin for a good Mexican saddle outfit, or
what have you? Address U, box 64, TIMES
OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS JOE
printing for good gent's wheel; or would
pay part cash. Address S, box 87, TIMES
OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — GOLD-FILLED, SETH
Thomas watch or gent's wheel, for set
encyclopedia. Address T, box 44, TIMES
OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—PIANO IN GOOD CON-
dition for camera or wheel, or will sell
cheap. Address T, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—CARPENTER OR TEAM
work, for gold—

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE LARGE FAMILY
horse for a two-seated carriage or phaeton
R. B. YOUNG, archt., 427 S. Broadway. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—HAVE BUSINESS COL-
lege scholarship; can't use it. Who wants
it? Address T, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1 FOR 1000 NICELY,
printed business cards; other printing in

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE YOUNG GENTLE
driving horse; what have you? **VAN VRAN-**
KEN & RUELIS, 1145 S. Broadway. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—LESSONS OR WORK IN
oil, china, water colors, for use of piano.
Address S. box 69, **TIMES OFFICE. 24**

FOR EXCHANGE—NEARLY NEW LOS AN-
geles Incubator, for alfalfa. What have
you? **706 HUIJI, ST Pasadena. 24**

FOR EXCHANGE—DENTISTRY FOR GOOD
baby buggy; bookcase, refrigerator. Ad-
dress S. box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—\$3000 STOCK IN STEAL
office building in Chicago; what have you?
GEORGE B. UPP, Norwalk, Cal. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—HORSE, HARNESS AND
light spring wagon for a cow or heifer. WM.
FISHER, E st., Pico Heights. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—SILVER. GRANDOLIN,
cost \$30; and "cello," for bicycle. Address
R. box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD SILVER
watches to trade for lady's wheel. R. E.
MUNCY, 108½ W. Third. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—3 WORK HORSES:
want driving team and harness. GEORGE
B. UPP, Norwalk, Cal. 24

FOR lot in Redondo; give number, SUB.
STATION 3, box 24. 24

FOR EXCHANGE — EQUITY in 2 GOOD
lots for good driving horse. Upper flat, 119
N. BUNKER HILL. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO
exchange for a stock of furniture? Ad-
dress 2915 S. MAIN. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD DRIVING HORSE

1814 TEMPLE ST. 24
FOR EXCHANGE—WANT BICYCLE FOR A
 gold watch and some cash. OTIS WILSON,
 244 S. Broadway. 24
FOR EXCHANGE—KODAK OR FLUTE
 for rifle, small bore. Address T, box 68,
 TIMES OFFICE. 24
FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT FOR A
 wheel to buy or what? Call room 3 737

NEW HIGH. 24
FOR EXCHANGE—GUITAR FOR FURNI-
 ture, bicycle or typewriter. Call at 618
 W. SIXTH. 24
FOR EXCHANGE — \$125 DUE BILL ON
 piano for \$50 cash, or will trade. 716 W.
 BEACON. 24
FOR EXCHANGE—HORSE, HARNESS AND
 open buggy for bicycle. 138 S. BROAD-

FOR EXCHANGE—FURNITURE FOR GROCERIES. Address T, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—PIANO FOR FURNITURE. Address T, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD PHAETON FOR top or business buggy. LIST, 226 Wilcox Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING BUSINESSES in Southern California, netting \$250 per week, clear of all expenses; near Los Angeles, will take \$6000; one-half down, balance on time, or will take part payment in Los Angeles clear property; stock will invoice at \$6500, including liquor on hand.

party who is capable to take charge. For further information, inquire of UNION LOAN CO., room 114 Stimson Block.

ANY ONE OR MORE PERSONS HAVING from \$5000 to \$10,000 to invest in a manufacturing business can have free use of good will and plant of established business, and orders for \$10,000 worth of goods for importation, at a profit of 70 per cent. net; interest of good local trade; unless

you have \$500 ready cash, this. You divide your money with no one; only a percentage of the profits is asked. Address S, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—DOCTORS, ATTENTION; THE best-paying proposition in the city for a physician; nice, genteel and legitimate for practitioner; no humbug and not visionary; you can take charge of it to prove it is paying 33 to 40 per cent. now and no limit

income to step into assured: If you want a good legitimate and big-paying business see us at once. N. M. ENTLER & CO., 204 Wilcox Block. & 24

FISH AND POULTRY — POSITIVELY THE best retail fish and poultry business in Southern California for sale for less than \$1500; has splendid cash trade all year around, and books show handsome profits; is, in every way, a splendid opportunity for investment.

YOUNG MAN, ADMITTED TO PRACTICE
and with some experience, desires to enter
law office where he can have some oppor-
tunity for court work and plenty of work
in preparation of papers; fair stenographer
and good typewriter; willing to put some
time at it.

A REFINED WIDOWER OF 45, WITH NO
ties, who has had an extensive business ex-
perience, would entertain a proposition to
take charge of the business affairs of a mid-
dle-aged or elderly widow or maiden lady,
either as managing superintendent or pri-
vate secretary. Address F. J. H., P. O.
BOX 1880, Boston, Mass. 24-1

business suitable for lady's dressmaking, location and wife, with stock, fixtures, rent, with living-room, furnished, can be the same by addressing U. box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE - THE LEASE, FURNITURE and good will of the best-paying family hotel in Southern California; present owner called East; would consider one-third cash. Los Angeles or Minneapolis. Address S.

\$2000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST-
paying businesses in the city, paying at
present \$1500 per year; can be doubled; will
sell one-half interest; books open for in-
spection; no agents. Address S, box 71,
TIMES OFFICE. 24

GENTLEMAN POSSESSING CAPITAL AND
extensive experience desires active con-
nection with established business; evidence

required. Address S, box 50, TIMES OF
FICE. 24

FOR SALE—\$300 BUYS ONE OF THE BEST
little restaurants in the city, fine location,
low rent, easily managed positively clearing
over \$1000 a month; closest investigation in-
vited. Address U, box 67, TIMES OF
FICE. 24

FOR SALE— Good business

\$400—Fruit store; fine trade.
See our bargains in lodging-houses.
24 ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway.
A GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT TO LET.
Apply CASINO, Redondo. 25

Liners

BUSINESS CHANCES

Miscellaneous.

A BUSINESS SNAP: GROCERY STORE complete, good location and doing a paying business; stock and fixtures about \$100; for particulars, call on CRAIG STREET & CO., 112-118 S. Los Angeles st. 21

\$150 INVESTED ACTUALLY EARNING \$5 per cent weekly profits; rare chance; no stock or Klondike claims; safe enterprise; control capital yourself. D. SLOANE, 110 S. Paul st., Baltimore, Md. 22

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE, DOING business of \$400 per month, cash; on the Klondike street; excellent location, in good altitude; expense light. Address: MERCHANT, Times Office. 20

FOR SALE—BAGGAGE BUSINESS PROPOSITION in Los Angeles; large profits assured from the start; business established three years; trial before paying. VAN EPPS, 204 S. Broadway. 23

FOR SALE—DELICACY, BAKERY, NO. 10, established 2 years; good trade, store, fixtures, including 3 small living rooms, for \$150. 100 W. 32d St., cor. Hoover, 13th University car. 24

BUSINESS FOR SALE FOR CASH—FIRST-class fuel and feed yard, well located and has a very good class of trade; runs from 6 to 10 horses. Address U. box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, soda and ice cream parlor; first-class location for delicacy business; no reasonable offer will be returned; going to Alaska. S. MAIN. 24

A VERY DESIRABLE AND PROFITABLE business, well located, in well known place, where \$100 per month can be cleared; \$3000 will handle it. Address S. box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 24

WANTED—TO INVEST \$100 TO \$1500 with services in some legitimate business; no false schemes or visionary promises; no cash required. Address S. box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FORCED SALE—\$1000 BUYS A 1/2 INTEREST in a business in Los Angeles; \$1000 cash; months and can investigate Monday, C. M. MCINTOCK, 1817 S. Main st., Los Angeles. 24

\$234 AVERAGED EACH WEEK LAST 5 years by placing \$10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. C. E. COOPER & CO., Covington, La. 24

FOR SALE—\$1000 MY POSITION AND INTEREST in a stage, wholesale manufacturing business of long standing; sickness in my reason for selling. Profits 50 per cent of sales. Address U. box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO INVEST \$100 TO \$2000 IN GOOD PAYING rental business, which will stand investigation; start up capital not taken. Address S. box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 24

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING business, desirable location, can be had at a bargain at Tucson, Ariz.; no triflers need apply. Address P. O. BOX 40, Tucson, Ariz. 25

WE HAVE FINE STORE BUILDING TO rent, reasonable in good interior; splendid chance for general store; rent reasonable. 200 CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

SITUATIONS SECURED AT GOOD PAY TO all who take the trouble to investigate; the LONGLEY SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 306 Henne Block, cor. Spring and Third. 25

FOR SALE—COMPLETE RENTING OUT-let, including 1200 sq. ft. of building, have you will take clear property. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 319 Wilcox Bldg. 24

WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL TO OPEN gasoline filling station; no experience necessary; wood and water, in Los Angeles county. Address S. box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 25

\$150—GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LADY to get unimpaired; take half interest in hotel dining-room with first-class outfit. Address S. box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 24

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL investment; have patent on household article that I want manufactured on royalty. Address S. box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—BAKERY, WITH 3 LIVING-rooms and a large corner store; could be opened as restaurant; cheap rent. Inquire 122 CENTRAL AVE., Los Angeles. 24

BLACKSMITHS' ATTENTION—ONE OF the best stands on the county roads for repair shop and auto repair to BLONDIE BLONDEAU, saloon, Hollywood. 24

WANTED—A PARTY WITH GENERAL stock of merchandise, and who is looking for change of location; 1200 sq. ft. of building, CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

FOR SALE—SALOON BUSINESS, VERY reasonable price for cash. Apply 122 CENTRAL AVE., Los Angeles. 24

WANTED—HUSBAND TO TAKE GENERAL agency for the sale of real estate; COLUMBIA POLITY CO., Limited, 23 Duane st., New York city. 24

FOR SALE—\$2000 WILL BUY A 1/2 INTEREST in best-paying business in city; large trade; investigation solicited. Address T. box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 24

I MUST SELL MY BUSINESS THIS WEEK; will take \$1000; it will produce 5 times as much in 10 years; assets \$3000. Address T. box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—\$500; NORTH PASADENA; 2-room house and lot, 15x300, with farm, 500. Inquire at POWER-HOUSE RESTAURANT, Pasadena. 24

AN ELEGANT BARBER SHOP WITH SIX baths; all location; good-paying business; for sale at a great bargain. Address U. box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 24

AM OPEN TO PROPOSALS FOR THE purchase of an interest either in a daily or weekly publication. Address R. box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at a sacrifice. Apply between 10 and 4, corner Fourth and Broadway, ROOM 4, Knox Building. 24

FOR SALE—\$600; OLD-ESTABLISHED PAYING saloon; fine fixtures; rent \$25; all location; cheap trade; apply to R. B. B. S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—HOME BAKERY, DELICACIES and lunchroom; doing \$1000 year around; owner going east; price \$175. Address 390 W. FIRST ST. 24

FOR SALE—\$1000; FASHIONABLE DINING-parlors and kitchen; good location; business; living-rooms. ERNST & CO., 130 S. Broadway. 24

WANTED—MAN WITH OUTFIT TO RUN bicycle repair shop; good proposition; right party. Address D. box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—\$1000; INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED paying business; if you want thing investigate. Address T. box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 24

GROCERY—STRICTLY CASH TRADE; sales can be tripled if monthly credit is given. HOUSER, 120 Downey ave., Los Angeles. 24

\$200 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST in good-paying business, suitable for lady or gent. Address S. box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 24

\$125 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST in a good-paying business; man needed more than money. Address S. box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 24

ATTENTION—THE HONORABLE BAKERY and RESTAURANT, 31 N. Main, is for sale. Don't fail to investigate; big money; rent. 24

FOR SALE—AT SAN PEDRO; STATIONERY and drug store; good location; very profitable; the barbed iron of BANK SAN PEDRO. 24

FOR SALE—HOTEL DINING-ROOM, VERY cheap; good paying; large bar; very profitable; rent. Address D. box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—FLUORING BUSINESS, BUT jobbing only in city; smallest rent; must sell on account of illness. 549 S. MAIN. 24

BAKERY FOR SALE IN FIRST-CLASS running order; everything complete; good route. Apply 719 W. JEFFERSON ST. 24

FOR SALE—\$800 TAKES OLD-ESTABLISHED business; profitable; good location; very man can manage. LIST 235 Wilcox Bldg. 24

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY, DOING well at invoice; low rent; large bar; in store. Inquire 1152 CENTRAL AVE. 24

FOR SALE—NEAT GROCERY; 2 LARGE living-rooms; rent only \$16 month, \$30. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—DINING-ROOM, CONNECTED with large hotel; make offer; must sell. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—NICE DELICACY STORE AND lunchroom; doing well; make offer; must sell. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—FRUIT, CIGARS AND LIGHT grocery; rent only \$10; 2 rooms back, 1152. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

BUSINESS CHANCES

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FINE BILLIARD HALL AND clear store, at the beach; a bargain; \$500. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—NOTIONS, DELICACY, LIGHT grocery, lunchroom and building, \$275. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND BAKERY; very old stand; making money, \$100. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—CHOICE DELICACY STORE, with nice furnished living-rooms, \$125. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—BAKERY, BIG WAGON AND shop trade, rent \$15; living-rooms, \$115. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES AND X-tures; will discount stock \$4, fixtures \$15. 1 D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—CLEAN GROCERY STORE, BIG stock; good trade; good location; good address, S. box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—\$250; OLD-ESTABLISHED FULLY-equipped paying meat market; sacrifice. 1215 S. Broadway. 24

\$1.00 FOR 1000 NICELY-PRINTED BUSINESS cards, order printing in proportion. 1215 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—BREAD ROUTE, WITH CONFECTIONERY stationery and delivery; connect with at 2108 E. FIRST ST. 24

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—GOOD-PAYING business; clears \$100 per month. Inquire at 1240 E. 1st St., Los Angeles. 24

WANTED—PARTY WITH \$200 OR \$300; the best investment ever offered. Address S. box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS FOR MAN and wife; best of references. Address D. box 98, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND confectionery; doing well; good location; good address, S. box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 24

CIGAR STAND IN BEST LOCATION, CITY, with 100 cigars, \$100. SNOVER & MYERS, 508 S. Broadway. 24

BLACKSMITH SHOP TO SELL OR RENT; other business calls me away. W. L. SIDWELL, Rivers, Cal. 24

FOR SALE—NICE LITTLE BUSINESS; cash trade; low rent; call Monday, 448 S. Main St. 24

FOR SALE—GOOD-PAYING CORNER saloon in Los Angeles. Address T. box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 24

HAY, WOOD AND COAL YARD, FINE business; doing well; good location; good address, S. box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 24

FOR SALE—FOUR CRUDE-OIL TANKS, complete. E. M. DURANT, 820 San Fernando st. 24

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR A BAND OF sheep, a good business. Inquire at 601 W. SIXTH ST. 24

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR stand, cheap. 1215 N. BROADWAY, rooms 200 and 201. 24

PHYSICIAN WANTED, ABOVE DRUG store, in best residence section. Address R. box 4. 24

FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND AT CATALINA, good location. See VESLEY, 328 S. Main st. 24

I SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS. J. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 24

FOR SALE—BAKERY, GOOD THING, Address S. box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET—ROOMS. CLOSE IN, on the ground floor, in cottages, separate entrances, back porch, very convenient; on suite; very convenient for housekeeping; \$4 and 6 per room. In the rear of 312 and 314 S. Broadway. 24

TO LET—AT THE NARRAGANSETT, THE best hotel in the city; beautifully furnished sunny suites, with private bath, at \$25 per month; single room, with private bath, at \$15 per month. 423 S. BROADWAY. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; SUITE with running water; light; \$100; \$12; other large, cool rooms, \$5 to \$10; month; for change of location; 1200 sq. ft. of building, CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

TO LET—\$12; FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS (GIVEN) 1200 sq. ft. of building, Second, THE GOWEN-ERBELL CO., over bank, 218 S. Broadway. 24

TO LET—2 OR 3 COMPLETELY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, gas, range, sink, bath, etc.; centrally located; 1200 sq. ft. of building, CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

TO LET—THE BROWNING, 5404 S. Spring st., 1200 sq. ft. of building, either furnished or unfurnished, with mantle and running water; very cheap; single furnished rooms. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED; LARGE, PLEASANT, housekeeping front room, closet, bath, light, etc.; 641 HOBBS ST. 24

TO LET—\$5 A MONTH, A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two; large closet, nice yard, good neighborhood; block from three cars. 147 W. 16TH ST. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, STRICTLY first-class; references exchanged; special rates to permanent guests; all outside rooms; 1200 sq. ft. of building, CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

TO LET—SUNNY FURNISHED SUITES, 12 months; light housekeeping privileges; fine sleeping-rooms for gentlemen; \$5 month. 1200 sq. ft. of building, CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, large, sunny rooms, \$2 to \$6 per month; THE CLINTON, 708 Upper Main street, 2nd floor. 24

TO LET—45 E. THIRD ST., FURNISHED, to permanent roomers, from \$2 per month; also 2 large rooms; light housekeeping; 45 E. THIRD ST. 24

TO LET—ROOMS AT THE MANHATTAN, 137 S. Broadway; one front housekeeping room; single room, cheap; 137 S. Broadway. 24

TO LET—NICE FRONT ROOMS, SOUTH of Main St., 1200 sq. ft. of building, (private family in house) 534 1/2 S. Broadway. HOTEL DELAWARE. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED, 5 LOWER ROOMS, 300 sq. ft. of building, \$2; unfurnished if preferred. \$4 ORANGE. 24

TO LET—BANNING ST., A SUITE OF furnished rooms, including bath, 10 and unfurnished and furnished housekeeping rooms, reasonable. 24

TO LET—CHADWICK, 314 W. FIFTH ST.; elegantly furnished rooms, single or suite; prices lowest in city; electric light. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, modern conveniences; no children; references; state particulars and price. 733 S. Spring. 24

TO LET—ROOMS; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED in new house, for light housekeeping; very reasonable. 625 1/2 S. SPRING ST. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms at summer rates, public parlor, piano, bath, etc. THE VERMONT, 1534 Broadway. 24

TO LET—3 DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping privileges, to desirable tenants only. 120 S. BROADWAY, call Monday. 24

TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOM FURNISHED for lady or lady; Hope, near Second street. Address D. box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET—SAY, FINELY FURNISHED room, \$5. THE "ROCHESTER," 1012 Temple. 24

TO LET—5 BRIGHT, UNFURNISHED rooms at very low rent; 5 rooms; furnished for housekeeping. 24 S. OLIVE ST. 24

TO LET—2 NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, complete for housekeeping; very reasonable; adults; \$10. Apply 205 E. SEVENTH. 24

TO LET—

Rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 3 rooms and kitchen; boys' and girls' bedrooms; 425 E. FIFTH ST. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED front rooms for light housekeeping. 425 E. FIFTH ST. 24

TO LET—ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, bath and gas, housekeeping if desired; rent only \$2.50. 22 1/2 BOYD ST. 24

TO LET—2 PARTLY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; 14 1/2; centrally furnished, 15 month, 625 W. FIFTH ST. 24

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, 15 month, 625 W. FIFTH ST. 24

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 2 OR 3 ROOMS, pantry, porch, desirable for housekeeping. HOTEL WOODLAWN, 21 S. Main st. 24

TO LET—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Hill, near Seventh, \$15 per month. Address U. box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 24

TO LET—CHOICE ROOMS IN AN ELEGANT private house; 1000 sq. ft. of building; nice and cool. 1051 ORANGE ST. 24

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED BAY-WINDOW front room and kitchen for housekeeping; cheap. 634 S. GRAND AVE. 24

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 2 LARGE EAST dining-rooms, nice and cool, closets and bath. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, private family; overlooks city; very cheap. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—HOTEL, PORTLAND, 404 SPRING st., furnished rooms; strictly first-class. MRS. S. E. TUPPER, prop. 24

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY room, 2 furnished beds; private; no children. 630 S. BROADWAY. 24

TO LET—A NICE, RESPECTABLE couple, with no children, 3 rooms, 413 E. 1st St., Los Angeles. 24

TO LET—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED for light housekeeping; also alcove suite and kitchen. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—SUITE OF 2 PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished for light housekeeping; rent reasonable. 644 1/2 S. MAIN. 24

TO LET—PRIVATE FAMILY, FURNISHED, 2 rooms, 1 bed, for 1 or 2 months. 412 TEMPLE ST. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED housekeeping rooms; reasonable rates. 1908 ESTRELLA AVE. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED, 1 OR MORE ROOMS, with or without housekeeping; private house. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—SUNNY, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms; adults only; call Monday, 755 S. BROADWAY. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUNNY, 319 S. Broadway. \$5 to \$15 per month; first-class. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED; 3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; very reasonable. 1051 ORANGE ST. 24

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED SUNNY front rooms with bath, at reasonable rates. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; house new and modern. 214 CALIFORNIA ST. 24

TO LET—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; very reasonable. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—A FRONT SUITE FURNISHED with housekeeping privileges; cheap. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, private cottage, cheap to single man. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—2 OR 3 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, closets, hot bath, gas. 522 SAN JULIAN ST. 24

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED SUNNY front rooms, bath. Call Sunday 433 Temple. 24

TO LET—3 OR 3 FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, bath. Call Sunday 433 Temple. 24

TO LET—SUNNY NICELY FURNISHED outside room, \$5 per month. 644 1/2 S. MAIN. 24

TO LET—THE PARKER, 424 W. FOURTH st., pleasant rooms, all outside; from \$6 up; best location. 24

TO LET—S. FRANCES GRANDALL IS THE only scientific painter in this city. 500 S. BROADWAY. 24

TO LET—LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room, large small cheap rooms. 515 1/2 S. MAIN ST. 24

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished rooms for housekeeping. 522 S. OLIVE ST. 24

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; summer rates. 522 S. OLIVE ST. 24

TO LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping. 1007 S. MAIN ST. 24

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR suite with detached kitchen. 651 S. HILL ST. 24

TO LET—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, centrally located. 424 W. FOURTH ST. 24

TO LET—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, or the five together, cheap. 319 S. OLIVE. 24

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING room, very reasonable. 220 S. HILL ST. 24

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, 15 cents per week up. 220 E. FOURTH ST. 24

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED ROOM, GENTLEMAN preferred. 632 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 24

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM LOWER FLAT, with alcove. Inquire at 828 S. FLOWER ST. 24

TO LET—2 OR 3 ROOMS, FURNISHED for housekeeping; lowest prices. 325 S. HILL ST. 24

TO LET—FURNISHED SUNNY ROOMS; new, clean; best in city. 660 S. SPRING ST. 24

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, housekeeping privileges. 743 S. Broadway. 24

TO LET—1 LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, central location, 1200 sq. ft. of building, CURRIER BLDG., Los Angeles. 24

TO LET—TWO, SUNNY AND FINE table board. Apply 1200 W. NINTH. 1. 24

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOM AT 622 W. SIXTH ST. Cheap; no children. 24

TO LET—3 PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, ground floor, 641 HOBBS ST. 24

TO LET—

Houses.

TO LET—EVERY UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY. WORTH LOOKING AT BY AN EXCLUSIVE RENTAL FIRM. ALL SIZES, PRICES AND LOCATIONS. INQUIRE OF E. JORDAN, 1017 W. 15th st. TRACTION car, get off at Star-st. 24

TO LET—MODERN, 5 ROOMS, UPSTAIRS, well located, shades, back yard, house entrance front and back; to a good tenant. 112. OWNER, 305 E. Eighth st. 24

TO LET—A 2-STORY MODERN 7-ROOM residence, large lot, in ascerd fruit, flowers, etc.; splendid location, in Pasadena. F. M. STONE, 234 W. Second st. 24

TO LET—AT HALF PRICE, 2-ROOM house, cor. Broadway ave. and Third st.; newly painted and papered; as a whole or in part; call at the house. 24

GOING TO BE GOOD.

SPAIN CHANGES HER MIND ABOUT PRIVATEERING.

Will not Issue Letters of Marque Because She Considers Such Action Piracy.

YANKEE SEIZURES DENOUNCED

BANKERS TRYING TO STOP THE BOURSE PANIC.

Hot Old Time in Madrid the Night Following Woodford's Departure—Enthusiasm Kept at High Pressure.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 23, 5 p.m.—The Gazette tomorrow will publish a decree in substance as follows:

First—The government reserves liberty as to the question of coal being contraband of war.

Second—Spain will not issue letters of marque, and will treat all vessels holding letters of marque issued by America as pirates and not as privateers. Spain will utilize a number of merchantmen as auxiliary warships, and will exercise the right of search, both by regular and the auxiliary warships.

BANKERS TO THE RESCUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, April 23, evening.—A conference of leading bankers, convened by the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, was held tonight at which the Minister appealed to the bankers to stop the bourse panic. Those present agreed to do their utmost to bring about the desired result. About ten million pesetas has been subscribed to the fund in aid of the navy.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, in an interview today, described the seizure of the Buena Ventura as an act of piracy, in that it occurred prior to a declaration of war, and expressed the belief that Great Britain would also protest against the seizure.

12:15 p.m.—The Queen Regent has reiterated her confidence in Premier Sagasta, and therefore the fear of a ministerial crisis has been averted.

WAR ENTHUSIASM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, April 23, 8 a. m.—The war enthusiasm continues here and in the provinces. The civil Governor of Madrid, Señor Aguilar, appeared again last evening in the midst of the crowds in the streets and encouraged them to patriotic demonstrations. The people invaded the theaters; orators appeared on the stages and patriotic speeches were delivered to the audiences, which heartily cheered the stirring utterances and sang in chorus the national and patriotic airs played by the bands.

While these popular ebullitions are proceeding, the admirals of the Spanish navy, besides aiding in contributions to the national fund for the increase of the Spanish navy, are organizing religious and patriotic societies, and the newspapers are urging efforts on the part of the financiers. The tone of the bourse has notably improved and the rush to the banks to keep the enthusiasm up to its present pitch.

The panic on the Stock Exchange has been counteracted by the efforts on the part of the financiers. The tone of the bourse has notably improved and the rush to the banks to keep the enthusiasm up to its present pitch.

Great indignation continues to be expressed against Great Britain, which is regarded as being partial toward the United States and unfriendly to Spain.

DONS ARE INDIGNANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, April 23, 3 p. m.—The capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by a United States gunboat off Key West has aroused the greatest indignation, the Spaniards claiming that hostilities are not yet supposed to have begun. The newspapers of this city characterized the seizure of the ship as an act of piracy and being in defiance of international law, "characteristic of the Yankees."

SPANISH FORBEARANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, April 23, 3 p. m.—It is announced here that the Spaniards yesterday refrained from the easy capture of two American merchant vessels because war was not declared and they desired to respect international law.

SENATE ORGANIZED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] MADRID, April 23, 12:15 p. m.—The Spanish Senate was organized today, the Senators took the customary oath and the Cuban Senator, Señor Piñero, felicitated Capt.-Gen. Blanco and the Spanish army and navy. The Spaniards they are showing in defense of Spanish territory. The Senator added: "I am persuaded the army will rather die than suffer defeat."

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

This Time It Recommends Declaration of War.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, April 23.—It was learned today that the message of the President to Congress recommending a declaration of war will be sent to Congress on Monday. The naval officials are anxious to have the declaration made at the earliest moment in order that they may make sure of prize money resulting from the sale of Spanish ships they may capture.

However, it may be stated that several members of the Cabinet are opposed to seizure of merchant vessels which are neither loaded with contraband of war nor destined to supply with food the Spanish forces in Cuba, taking the view that although the rules of war as practiced in the past do permit the seizure of such craft, the action is hardly consistent with the position taken by the United States at the time of the Paris agreement.

The refusal of the United States to enter the agreement to refrain from the practice of privateering was largely because the government desired to carry the principle much further and exempt from seizure the property of individuals at sea. Although our government is not bound at present by any statement made at that time, there is a belief on the part of some of the Cabinet officers that merchant vessels should have at least the benefit of a

notice of hostilities before seizure. Meanwhile, in the opinion of the naval authorities, the State Department, no prize money is likely to be awarded on the Spanish vessels already captured in advance of a declaration of war.

STATE MILITIA.

Gov. Budd Will Not Call the Men Out at Once.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The order calling the National Guard of California into active service was not signed by the Governor today. The plans have been modified and the Guard as a divisional organization may not be put in the field. Gen. Merriam regards the force of regulars now on duty at the Presidio as ample for the present.

Gov. Budd estimates that it will cost the State \$300,000 to maintain the National Guard in active service for thirty days, and he does not feel justified in authorizing this expense in view of the uncertainty regarding the number of troops that may be called from California under the proclamation of the President.

EVENTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

No More Troops Expected—Reported Capture of Spanish Steamers.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There was but one addition to the soldiers in camp today, a day. A Twenty-third Infantry, from Fort Ringgold, Tex. The company had a wearisome march of three days over the plains before reaching the railroad. This is believed to be the last army delegation that will reach New Orleans, as the others have been either intercepted or given a second order changing their destination.

Washington dispatches are awaiting Gen. Shafter.

Co. B, Fourth Artillery, stationed at the Jackson barracks here, received marching orders today. They went to Chickamauga.

It was reported tonight that the troops quartered here will be moved to Chickamauga Monday, but the story lacks confirmation.

A number of Spanish residents of New Orleans today declared their intention to become naturalized citizens of the United States. This step was taken to prevent confiscation of their property.

Collector of the Port Wilkinson said today that the Federal authorities will probably seize as contraband of war the mules and horses unloaded from the Catalina and Miguel Joves. Among the horses was one intended for the use of Gen. Blanco. Gerara de la Vega, the Spanish purchasing agent, who is a member of the Havana City Council, is penned up in this city, as he is unable to secure a safe passage home.

The report reached here tonight that the Catalina and Miguel Joves were captured in the Gulf by American warships. The story is generally believed, but there is no positive information obtainable.

The captain of the British ship Catalina, which arrived here today reports having met the Spanish vessels in the Gulf yesterday. They seemed to be going to Havana. Both are large ocean-carriers and would prove valuable prizes.

WILL JOIN "FIGHTING BOB."

Father Dorney Secures Commission as Chaplain on the Iowa.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, April 23.—Father Maurice J. Dorney, pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, Chicago, today secured a leave Monday to join the fighting men with Capt. Robley D. Evans on the battleship Iowa in front of Havana.

Father Dorney is widely known throughout this country and Ireland. He is a particular friend of Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish member of Parliament. Father Dorney was the temporary chairman of the Philadelphia convention at which the Irish National League of America was organized during the London peace conference.

London and delivered to Mr. La-bouchere and Sir Charles Russell, now Lord Chief Justice of England, the original letter written by Father Dorney, which he introduced in testimony at the Parnell trial.

Father Dorney was by Father Dorney completely overthrown the London Times' case against Parnell, and the day after their introduction Parnell was away to Spain, a day or two later he committed suicide. The letter thus delivered so timely has been for years in the possession of Hon. Patrick Egan, who was the treasurer of the Land League in Ireland, and who subsequently became a citizen of the United States and served as our Minister to Chile under the administration of President Harrison.

Mr. Egan discovered that the letters which he had would completely overthrow the London Times' case and vindicate Parnell, and he was hurried to Chicago and requested Alexander Sullivan, formerly president of the Irish National League, to select some one to be the bearer of the letter to London. Mr. Sullivan's selection was Father Dorney.

The result showed how well he estimated the value of the local press, who is now about to enter his country's service.

Capt. Evans was in command at Valparaiso during the exciting times when Minister Egan showed his mettle and it is thought one of the results of the friendship then formed is Father Dorney's assignment to this duty to Capt. Evans's battleship, the Iowa.

FIRST NOTE OF WAR.

Excitement in Havana Over the Arrival of the American Fleet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HAVANA, April 23, 8:30 p. m. (Delayed in transmission.)—[Copyrighted, 1938, by the Associated Press.] At 4:40 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon the semaphore signaled that a fleet had been sighted on the eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show its nationality. From the front of Morro Castle, the correspondent of the Associated Press saw a ship, and he was told that the ship was the first real note of war. When the first signal came from the semaphore station, a British schooner, which was in the harbor put to sea. She was immediately followed by the German steamer Remus. Some time after the American steamer Saratoga put to sea. The cannon shots from the fortress stirred up the regular

troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity, and there was a rush to quarters.

The signal guns from the fortifications echoed to the palace and throughout the streets, causing people to run from the houses in the belief that all the thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants.

Capt.-Gen. Blanco heard the shots while at the office of which place the generals and commanders of the volunteers promptly reported, full of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. Some time later the general, accompanied by his staff, the generals and others, left the palace, and were warmly acclaimed by the soldiers and popular. The general then made a brief examination of the fortifications and went to a spot from which he could see the approaching fleet. There certainly was no sign of alarm among the Spaniards.

The Spaniards are confident that Havana is prepared for any eventuality, and they have great faith in the strength of their forts, batteries, etc., and the effort to employ heavy artillery. In fact, there was a feeling of satisfaction at the warlike tremors spread everywhere when it was seen that the hour of battle was apparently approaching, and that the Spaniards were soon to give battle to their enemies. Only those who witnessed the demonstration of military and civilians, can understand the enthusiasm which prevailed on all sides.

As the time passed more and more people crowded to the place, which the fleet could be seen favorably. By 8:30 p. m., there was a great movement of the masses through all the streets and squares. Coffee houses and clubs were crowded with excited people, discussing the arrival of the American warships. The Spaniards expressed themselves as anxious to measure arms with the "invaders," and there was no expression of doubt as to the result. Many stores were closed, as the hour of battle was approaching, and have been called to the defense of the city.

As this dispatch is sent the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace, and every precaution possible to the Spaniards has been taken to guard against any surprise attack from the sea. The Spanish freighter Pedro of Bilbao to leave to the harbor of Havana.

Throughout the evening the scenes of enthusiasm continued in the harbor districts, and the city was full of people who shouted defiance at the distant fleet, shouting, "Shoot away!" "Shoot away; why don't you shoot?"

When the news of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by the Nashville, twenty miles off Key West, was received, the Spaniards, who were naval commanders, wished to prevent the sailing of the American steamer Saratoga, but Capt.-Gen. Blanco was opposed to this step, and she was allowed to sail.

It was estimated this evening that there are from 45,000 to 50,000 men under arms in Havana proper. The districts outside of Havana at the same time were held by battalions of engineers. Everything breathes war. Armies were seen on inspection. Batteries were seen with artillerymen and carriages and pedestrians were not permitted to pass certain places. Outside the Vedado district no movement at all was allowed.

Scout boats were sent out from the harbor, always in a straight line, and they were coming and going. The Spanish steamers were forbidden to leave ports on the north coast of the island.

Gen. Arolas, the Spanish commander of Havana, has issued orders for the establishment of patriotic committees to prevent criminal acts in case of panic during the siege, or should the city be bombarded.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Its First Effects Shown in the Colony of Newfoundland.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] ST. JOHNS (N. F.), April 23.—Gov. Murray, acting under instructions from the British government, issued a neutrality proclamation today warning British subjects against violation of the neutrality laws, as a state of war exists between Spain and the United States.

The Governor has also ordered that the St. John's docks be reserved for the use of the British warships in the event of an emergency arising.

ITALIAN INTEREST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] ROME, April 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, replied to a question asked that as a conflict was imminent, Italy opened communication with the European powers relative to the steps to be taken to safeguard neutrals.

He added that while the exchange of views was going on, the United States of its own initiative notified the government of Italy of the rules the United States proposed to adhere to with reference to privateering and blockades.

In conclusion the Minister said no notification on the subject had yet been received from Spain.

GERMAN BUGABOO.

Hostile Papers Try to Frighten the United States.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 23.—The belief that Spain will not give up her original plans in regard to privateering is gaining ground in official circles in Germany, says the Berlin correspondent of the World.

The admiralty is considering the advisability of sending a warship to the West Indian waters to safeguard German interests.

The most foolish attempts are being made by newspapers actively hostile to America to frighten the United States from the attitude of the Latin-American republics.

PRESS CONDEMNES US.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] BERLIN, April 23.—With singular unanimity the German press of every stripe is condemning the United States. All the newspapers of Germany impute base motives to America and praise the attitude of Spain in regard to the "undignified course" of the United States.

A GERMAN ONLOOKER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] BERLIN, April 23.—A German cruiser has been ordered to St. Thomas, West Indies.

PORTO RICO ADVICES.

Food Outbreak Imminent—Spain Trying to Corner Coal.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 23.—Advices from Porto Rico are meager, but alarming, and indicate that a food outbreak may be looked for any day, says the St. Thomas correspondent of the World. The laborers in the interior have no work and consequently no money to pay the prices demanded for provisions.

State Department Commissioner Stand has arrived on the steamer Alfonso Belle with instructions to United States Consuls in the West Indies to purchase coal, and to forward reports of the movements of the enemy.

Spaniards at Porto Rico are making active efforts to purchase the existing coal supply on the other islands. Several tons are on the way here, consigned to Bronsted & Moron, who have received different cables from the Porto Rican agents of the Spanish government making offers for the supplies.

Other local firms have received similar offers from the Spanish government, but have been made to merchants in the windward islands, whose supply is inadequate to cover contracts. The steamship lines have also been offered high prices.

They have replied that their terms will be cash at the wharf and have demanded large figures on account of the strike in the Cardiff mines and the high freight exacted by the English steamers, which are confident of a monopoly in case of war.

Consul Vanhorn is complying with his instructions quietly and is securing first option on all oil and coal.

DISPATCH BOAT COURIERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the World from Washington says:

"Secretary Long called at the Executive Mansion with a message from Key West, announcing the arrival of the Spanish freighter Pedro of Bilbao to leave to the harbor of Havana."

"The Secretary spent an hour with interested McKinley, who was discussing the possibility of a bombardment being unexpectedly precipitated. Arrangements have been made to obtain information with the least possible delay."

"Dispatch boats will be sent from the fleet whenever there is news of importance."

GATHERING THEM IN.

Spanish Freighter Pedro Captured by the Flagship New York.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 23.—The New York Journal prints the following from Key West today:

"The Journal's dispatch boat Echo arrived this morning with the following dispatch:

"Friday, April 22, on board Atlanta, fifteen miles east of Havana, off Cuban coast.—One of the first shots fired in anger from the gun of an American ironclad across the bows of the enemy's ship since the close of the civil war. The attack was made by the New York as a signal to the Spanish freighter Pedro of Bilbao to leave to the harbor of Havana."

"The Spanish freighter was seen at a distance of about fifteen miles from the New York, and was being pursued by the New York. The freighter was seen to be in a state of alarm, and was being pursued by the New York. The freighter was seen to be in a state of alarm, and was being pursued by the New York."

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of Spain's forces. The ports on the north side of Cuba, from Cardenas on the east to Sagua on the west, and Cienfuegos on the south, are those by which, only, Blanco can expect to secure aid from the sea.

The middle section of the island is that in which the Spanish forces have been and are concentrated. All of the far eastern provinces, and the extreme west of Cuba, are substantially in the hands of the insurgents or abandoned by the Spaniards. The ports of those sections will remain uncovered, and aid for the insurgents can run into them without molestation from the vessels of the United States.

The coast guard of Spain in Cuba is made up of a few small vessels, the powerful ships of war having been withdrawn in order to carry out some plan of operations at this time known only to the Spanish naval officers. This method of warfare will go on until the United States land forces can be made ready, and the opportunity reached for cooperating with the fleet.

The British public opinion is sympathetic to advantage, if the volunteers that are to be called into service should first be required to be fully organized before they are sent to the field.

According to our Consuls and others, almost absolute dependence has been placed for supplies of meat and other provisions on the foreign markets. The stocks on hand are low, and will be speedily exhausted. The spirits of the army will be lost as soon as starvation is added to the failure to pay. When weakness is added to illness and dissatisfaction, the fresh troops of the United States would be an unequal match for the troops of the insurgents, who are fed, even in the most propitious of times.

RED-HOT ENTHUSIASM.

Demonstrations in Madrid After the Departure of Woodford.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, April 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: "A fully confirmed by the oriental mail ship, the steamer Rio de Janeiro, shortly before the departure of the telegraph from Bolinao and Manila, word reached Hongkong that the former place was in the hands of the insurgents."

The Spanish soldiers took refuge in the English telegraph station, which was barricaded. The Spaniards were made that the soldiers be forced to evacuate the place, else the building would be attacked and destroyed. Much time was spent in the cutting of the telegraph line. The Spaniards were made that the soldiers be forced to evacuate the place, else the building would be attacked and destroyed.

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BRITISH COMMENT.

Some Very Nasty Things Said About Brother Jonathan.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, April 23.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The interest taken by the public at large in the war between the United States and Spain could hardly be exceeded if Great Britain herself were engaged in it. On the delivery carts of some of the newspapers are displayed the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, side by side.

The St. James Gazette, continuing in the same anti-American strain as for several days past, says: "The blockade is clearly not to be effective. It is of the kind which the United States promised it would not endeavor to enforce, and which no one is bound to respect."

Both the St. James Gazette and Daily News continue to print letters, the general tendency of which is to show that the British public opinion is sympathetic with the United States.

The Saturday Review is teeming with insults to the United States, which it says is socially sordid to the last degree, its courts and civil institutions are corrupt, and it has shown the world the depth of public depravity in which civilization is capable of descending.

As to the reason why the English ruling classes really sympathize with Spain, the Saturday Review says: "It is a question of money. We are all disgusted with those raw, blatant Americans, who seek Europe in search of a more profitable market, and conduct a mere legal case with decency."

REBELS HEARD FROM.

Hostilities in the Philippines Begin Again in Earnest.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—That the rebels in

THE POWER OF SONG.

MELBA'S MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Her Audience Roused to Indescribable Enthusiasm by the Great Singer's Rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Charles W. Strine, manager of the transcontinental tour arrived in the city yesterday, and completed the final arrangements for the appearance of the renowned Melba, and the Damrosch-Ellis Grand Opera Company at the Los Angeles Theater on Monday and Wednesday evenings of the coming week, which promise to enlist, despite the intense interest in the intelligence of "war bulletins," the enthusiastic support of every music lover in the city and its surroundings.

Mr. Strine came directly from San Francisco, where Melba achieved a triumph. He endeavors to describe the sensation caused by the beautiful Australian when she moved by an excess of sympathetic patriotism—singing the national war song at the performance of "The Barber of Seville" in the California Theater on Thursday evening, thus: "Those who witnessed the enthusiastic outpouring of patriotic spirit at the California Theater upon the occasion of the performance of 'The Barber of Seville' by the Damrosch-Ellis Grand Opera Company, and her company, will never forget the scene. Melba's deepest sympathy has been exercised toward this country and the boys in blue during the excitement incidental upon the declaration of hostilities between the United States and Spain. She is an English woman, and has voiced the strongest sympathy of her nation in the present crisis.

"Whatever moved her to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' during the performance of 'The Barber of Seville' on Thursday night, no one but Mrs. Melba herself can tell. It was at the close of the 'Lemon Tree' when the house—which the critics tell me was the most brilliant ever assembled within the walls of the California Theater—had almost unanimously risen with applause after she had sung the quaint old Southern air, 'Way Down Upon the Suwannee River,' that Melba, moved by the impulse of the moment, and her deep feeling for the 'boys in blue' who the same afternoon she had seen depart for the southern frontier, seated herself at the piano and struck the first chord of the glorious and inspiring national war song.

"Those who witnessed the enthusiastic outpouring of patriotic spirit at the moment Melba sounded the deep chords of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' will never forget the scene. Her voice gave forth with astonishing clearness, the first notes of the great song, and it is difficult to imagine the tumult which followed the sound of the inspiring chorally given women, radiant in exquisite costumes and brilliant with sparkling jewels; well groomed men, and, in fact, the audience entire, and one mind and sentiment, arose, and a veritable sea of patriotic fervor swept through the theater. After she greeted the cheering throng with the words of the great war song, and while silence reigned as she progressed in the singing of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' applause which defied description, immediately succeeded the closing bars of the grand song of patriotism. Restraint held the audience back from the emotion of the audience, and men, women and those of less mature growth joined with enthusiasm and acclaim in the cheers that greeted the 'Glorious Song' as she sounded the words of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' high and clear and brilliant above the shouts which resounded through the theater. It was several minutes before Melba could proceed, or to be frank, before she could even recover herself, so electric was the force of the emotion which evidenced itself at the first notes of the inspiring war song.

"When she did so on, it was a wonderfully spirited and touching scene, her brilliant high notes shooting through the theater like meteors of sound and arousing the audience as she closed, to an outburst of cheers and bravos that made a spectacle that will ever remain in the minds of those who witnessed it.

"Then, Melba, completely overcome, covered her face with her hands and was led to the rear of the stage by Salinger and Osborne. The audience cheered and cheered, but the singer was too much overcome to respond to the applause, and it was full five minutes before she could proceed with the opera.

There is naturally considerable interest in the story of Rossini's most fluent exposition of melodic art, 'The Barber of Seville,' which will be the vehicle of Madame Melba's introduction to the eager and anticipating public of this city and its surroundings, when she appears as the bright star of the forces assembled by Messrs. Walter Damrosch and Charles A. Ellis to present this brilliant chef d'œuvre of Italian coloratura.

Probably the words of the librettist himself may be taken as a clever indication of the text. "The story," said he, "is a simple one. An amorous old man proposes to marry his daughter to-morrow. A young lover, more adroit, anticipates him, and marries her to-day in the garden's house and right before his face. The old singer was too much overcome to respond to the applause, and it was full five minutes before she could proceed with the opera.

In Seville lives Dr. Bartolo, brutal, amorous, jealous, rude, base, biased, who loves and wishes to marry his ward Rosina. Rosina, however, is a beautiful Count Almaviva had been in Madrid, and for love of her he is now in Seville. Serenading her, he meets Figaro, the barber, go-between, factotum. The latter advises him to gain entrance into Bartolo's house in the guise of a soldier, with a billet of quarters. Rosina has heard the wooing of the Count, whom she knows only as Lindor. Figaro, as barber, wig-maker, surgeon, apothecary, major-domo, has the run of Bartolo's house. He has heard of Lindor's love, and in return she gives him a note, which she has written in secret. The shy old doctor has noticed her shy fingers, and is suspicious. Furthermore, the singing teacher, Don Basilio, pompous and greedy, tells him that Count comes to carry away Rosina. She repulses him for his treachery. To her joy she finds out that Lindor and Almaviva are one and the same. The notary, who has been sent for by Bartolo to arrange his own wedding with Rosina, enters. Figaro arrives with the officers and soldiers, but it is too late. The trickery of Figaro and the treachery of Basilio have joined together the lovers.

To speak at length of the inexhaustible melody and the dazzling brilliance of this music would be impertinent at this late day. 'William Tell' is called the masterpiece of Rossini. It contains his most serious and carefully constructed music. But 'The Barber of Seville,' by its incredible spontaneity and sparkling humor reveals to fuller advantage the great and peculiar genius of the composer. It is beyond doubt and peradventure the first of comic operas. When Mo-

se wrote, "The Marriage of Figaro" he turned the cynical intrigue of Beaumarchais into a comedy of romantic, tender beauty. Rossini walked faithfully in the footsteps of the Frenchman. The wit and the dash of the playwright are accentuated by the music of the Italian composer, who, with Handel, Mozart and Schubert must be ranked among the few great melodists."

SOME TOUGH YOUNGSTERS.

Make Life a Weariness to the Workers and Resent Rebuke.

John Gahl, a lad that has been making a nuisance of himself lately, was taken in by Officer Richards to serve a five-day "float." Some days ago he was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days, for fighting with another newsboy, but sentence was suspended during good behavior. Since then Gahl has been making life a weariness to the messenger boys at First and Spring streets, riding their bicycles and making things generally lively. Certain boys have also been making a habit of hanging around Coulter's dry goods store, riding the bicycles left standing in front of the store, and behaving in a riotous manner. Yesterday S. H. Pritchard, the porter in Coulter's, managed to lay hands on the most offensive of the gang, a lad named John Julius, and cuffed the youngster very thoroughly. The boy then had Pritchard arrested on the battery charge, and the case was set for Tuesday next, with bail set at \$25.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, April 23, 1898.
Rosario Rehm, Eliza R. Garcia (sometimes spelled Eliza), Manuela C. Garcia, Mercedes R. Garcia to Ygnacio Garcia, Jr., undivided 1/4 of lot 4, Goodwin tract, \$10.
Ygnacio Garcia, Jr. to Amelia Vejar, lot 4, same tract, \$700.
Ygnacio Garcia, Jr. to Rosario Rehm, Eliza R. Garcia, Manuela C. Garcia, Mercedes R. Garcia, undivided 1/4 of lots 5, 6 and 7, Goodwin tract, and part lot 8, block 78 O. S. \$10.
Henry A. Moore, Phoebe L. Moore to H. W. McCalver, lots 6 and 7, block 1, California Co-operative Colonization tract, \$1500.
N. W. Stowell, Flora R. Stowell to S. K. Melton, lots 2, 3 and 4, Workman & Hellman division of lot 2 and part of lot 1, block 31, H. S. \$10.
W. J. Jeffers, Eva A. Jeffers to C. H. Bailey, lot 2, block 1, \$10.
Harry Jackson, Alice Jackson to same, lot C, same tract, \$10.
Charles Moore, Sarah Moore to Mary M. Lugo, part of lot 5, block G, subdivision of lot 2, block 1, H. S. \$10.
Los Angeles Building Company to W. G. Bayle, lot 21, block 47, Electric Railway Homestead tract, \$100.
Alamitos Land Company to Mrs. Pamela Webster, part of lot 5, block D, of re-subdivision of part of Alamitos tract and Alamitos Beach Townsite, \$300.
Fordyce Criminel, Elizabeth Grinnell to Adams, Phillips Co., lot 37, Smith-James tract, \$275.
Archibald Christie Freeman to Daniel Freeman, agreement to convey property in Inglewood, \$250,000.
J. D. Mathews and Josie E. Mathews to Joe Sanders, lot 6, block E, Clement tract, \$1000.
A. Locke and Julia E. Locke to Florence M. Mathews, lot 20, block 123, Long Beach, \$1000.
J. F. Isbell and Mary L. Isbell to Ollie E. Hovenden, lot 1 to 10, block 11, Santa Monica, \$100.
Mrs. Jane Sumstine to W. Clifford Smith, lots 1, 2, 3 and part of lot 7, block 54, Long Beach, \$200.
W. Clifford Smith to E. C. Hatch, south 1/4 lot 1, block D, subdivision of part of Alamitos tract, and Alamitos Beach Townsite, lots 3 and 4 and part of lot 7, block 54, Long Beach, \$1000.
Isabella G. Haverstick, John W. Haverstick and Benjamin Haverstick, by G. C. de Garmo, to same, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Bartholomew Bradley and Amelia A. Bradley, to Eliza F. Petrie, MD, lot 24, block L, Gifford, \$800.
Elizabeth A. Bassett to J. P. Bassett, lot 21, J. Banbury's subdivision of part block 150, Gifford, \$100.
Christine Hansen to Eliza F. Petrie, part lots 22 and 23, Kennedy tract, \$300.
E. C. Hansen to J. P. Johnson, deceased, order setting apart to W. Johnson part sec 3, 1 N 14, N 20, 24.
R. D. Robinson to Ora C. Morris, lot 4, block E, Moran tract, \$100.
Mrs. Hannah McClure to Mrs. Ann May Wootley Robinson, part 6, block 24, O. S. \$10.
Georgia Lachpelle to Fred Jaeger, air-embankment to convey lot 2, block F, Nadeau Orange tract, \$300.
George S. Robinson to William Wannack and Bertha Wannack, recommissioned, all interest acquired under lease 26-35, property on NB corner Downey avenue and Prichard street, and all interest in the same, also part lots 5, 6, 7, 8, Baronesse Rogan tract, also Pacific Land Improvement Company to I. W. Lord, in town of Downey, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788,

SPORTING RECORD.

BERKELEY WINS ALL.

SOME LIVELY INTERCOLLEGIATE
FIELD DAY SPORTS

The Cardinal Goes Down Before the
Blue and Gold in Almost
Every Event.

SHOT-PUT WON BY GINBERSON.

MORGAN IN THE HURDLES WAS
STANFORD'S BEST MAN.

Turf Results in Various Places—Crucial
Contest at Sacramento.
League Sphere Twirlers Do
Royal Battle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The
University of California was victorious
today in the intercollegiate field-day
sports at the Olympic Club grounds.
About eight thousand spectators were
present.

The victory was practically conceded
in advance by the Cardinal, though it
was hardly expected the score would
stand as heavily against them as it
did, the result being 88 to 38.

Stanford certainly would have faced
better had Dole, Adams and Burton,
three of her men, been able to partici-
pate in good form. The records made
throughout were not exceptional. The
broad jump was taken by Broughton
of Berkeley at 22.10 feet.

The shot-put was won by Ginsonson
of Berkeley, the distance 40.9 feet.
Morgan, in the hurdles, was the best
man for Stanford, he winning with the
greatest ease, and also tying first place
in the shot-put.

The intercollegiate tennis match,
played at the California courts, was
won by Berkeley. The first sets re-
sulted: Hardy, 6; Pitcher, 4; Hardy, 7;
Pitcher, 5. The second sets were
won by Stanford. The final score
Stanford 6, Berkeley 5. The doubles
resulted: Stone, 6, 5; Snider, 1,
7, 6. Berkeley also won the doubles.

ON THE TURF.

Brian Sweet Captures the Seven-
furlong Dash at Ingleside.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Brian
Sweet once more demonstrated that she
is one of the fastest fillies seen in Cali-
fornia for some time. She captured the
seven-furlong dash at Ingleside today,
defeating a good field in the fast time
of 1:26 1/2. She won from start to finish.
There was a fair-sized crowd at the
track, and the form players reaped an
other harvest.

INGLESIDE SUMMARIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The
weather at Ingleside was fine and the
track fast. Results:

Four furlongs, selling: Tolosa, 110
(Piggott), 8 to 5, won; Canace, 107
(G. Wilson), 30 to 1, third; time
0:48 1/2. Banworth, Susan Ventura, Ann
Page, Amoltepec also ran.

Four and a half furlongs: Obsidian,
104 (Woods), 7 to 5, won; Ach, 112 (Clay-
ton), 3 to 1, second; Master Lee, 110
(G. Wilson), 10 to 1, third; time 0:56 1/2.
Faversham, Rev Hooker, Santello,
Polka, Baby King also ran.

Six furlongs, selling: Hurly Burley,
97 (Crawson), 4 to 5, won; Chihuahua,
99 (Woods), 12 to 1, second; San Mateo,
110 (Hennessy), 10 to 1, third; time
1:14 1/2. Montallado, Sly, Zamar II,
Midas, Queen Blazes also ran.

California steeplechase, full course,
purse \$1000: Reno, 104 (Cochran), even
won; Gov. Budd, 144 (Calms), 5 to 1,
second; Silverado, 154 (Higgins), 8 to 1,
third; time 7:40. Esperanza, Our
Climate also ran.

One mile, selling: Lena, 108 (Mc-
Intyre), 10 to 1, won; Cromwell, 115
(McDonald), 10 to 1, second; Imp. Mis-
tral II, 111 (Hennessy), 4 to 1, third;
time 1:42 1/2. San Marco, Twinkle Twin,
Wachona, Fortuna, O'Fleta, Atticus,
Lowness also ran.

Seven furlongs: Brian Sweet, 97
(Crawson), 3 to 5, won; May W, 108
(Gouin), 7 to 2, second; Rubicon, 118
(Piggott), 5 to 1, third; time 1:26 1/2.
Morinel also ran.

EVENTS AT BENNING.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Benning
results:

Six furlongs: Varus won, Knight of
the Garter second, Longacre third;
time 1:17.
Half mile: Fillmore won, Count-
ess second, Counsellor Wernburg
third; time 0:51 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs: Gen. Mart-
gomery won, Specialist second, Tyrant
third; time 0:58 1/2.
Handicap, one mile: Thomas Cat
won, Bannock second, Don't Care
third; time 1:45 1/2.

Benning steeplechase, handicap,
about two and a half miles: Decapod
won, Jack pot second, Marston third;
time 5:22.

NEWPORT RESULTS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
CINCINNATI, April 23.—Results at
Newport:

Seven furlongs: Hoffman won, Loy-
alty second, Bill Dawdy third; time
1:30 1/2.
Half mile: Lucy Blazes won, Be-
digue second, Ed Tipton third; time
0:50 1/2.

Mile and one quarter: Rockwood
won, Kingstone second, Prior John
third; time 2:14.
One mile: Eddie Burke won, Pan-
chita II second, Horace third; time
1:44 1/2.

Six furlongs: Mazeppa won, Albert
S second, Marita third; time 1:17.
Six and a half furlongs: Meddler
won, Allie Belle second, Bertha Nell
third; time 1:24.

RACES AT MEMPHIS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MEMPHIS, April 23.—Five furlongs:
Loe Planter won, Chalmers second,
Clarence B third; time 1:05 1/2.

One mile, selling: Ben Frost won,
Sidonian second, Jane third; time 1:45.
Five furlongs: Nicholas won, Sedan
second, Jane third; time 1:45.
Five furlongs: Nicholas won, Sedan
second, All One third; time 1:04.

Four furlongs: Foxchase won, Leo
Strauss second, Irene F third; time
0:53 1/2.

One mile: Remp won, Crockett sec-
ond, Swing third; time 1:45.
Cotton steeplechase, full course: Cap-
tain Piersal won, Bob Neely second,
My Luck third; time 5:47.

hair-raising order. Quinn was sent to
bat for McJames in the ninth. Nichols
intentionally gave him his base, and
the troubles of the latter began. A
single and a hit batsman filled the cor-
ners, and Nichols was clearly rattled.
Kelly landed on a straight one, and
sent the two winning runs home amid
the greatest enthusiasm. Score:
Baltimore, 3; base hits, 7; errors, 2.
Boston, 2; base hits, 8; errors, 2.
Batteries—McJames and Clarke;
Nichols and Bergen.
Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

NEW YORK WINS AT LAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—New
York succeeded in winning the closing
game of the series by better all-round
work. Attendance 10,256. Score:
Philadelphia, 9; base hits, 13; er-
rors, 4.
New York, 14; base hits, 14; errors, 3.

Batteries—Donohue, Dunkle, Murphy
and McFarland; Doheny and Warner.
Umpires—Snyder and Currie.

SENATORS DEFEATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
NEW YORK, April 23.—The Senators
had every prospect of winning today
game of the series by better all-round
work. Attendance 2500. Score:
Washington, 8; base hits, 11; errors, 1.
Brooklyn, 9; base hits, 14; errors, 4.

Batteries—McJames and McGuire;
Payne and Ryan.
Umpires—Emslie and Andrews.

NO GAME AT LOUISVILLE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LOUISVILLE, April 23.—No game;
rain.

GAME POSTPONED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
PITTSBURGH, April 23.—Cincinnati-
Pittsburgh game postponed; rain.

WET GROUNDS AT ST. LOUIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
ST. LOUIS, April 23.—St. Louis-Cleve-
land game postponed; wet grounds.

SANTA CRUZ BEATS 'FRISCO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—At
Central Park today the Santa Cruz
ballplayers easily defeated the San
Francisco. Score:

Santa Cruz 2 1 3 0 0 9 12—18
San Francisco 5 0 1 0 0 0 10—7

Santa Cruz, base hits, 21; errors, 5.
San Francisco, base hits, 7; errors, 4.
Batteries—E. Daubenbiss, C. Dauben-
biss; Perrine, Johnson and Drews.
Umpire—O'Connell.

STOCKTONS DEFEATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The
Oakland baseball team defeated the
Stocktons at Recreation Park today.
Score:

Stockton 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 5—6
Oakland 3 2 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 10—10

Stockton, base hits, 7; errors, 4.
Oakland, base hits, 7; errors, 4.
Batteries—Feige, C. Peters and Rice;
Moshkin, W. Peters and Dean.
Umpires—Long and Smith.

STANFORD LOSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
University of California Victorious
in Intercollegiate Debate.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The an-
nual intercollegiate debate between
Stanford University and the University
of California was held tonight, and re-
sulted in a victory for the California
debaters. The subject of the resolution
was on the production and sale of
prison-made goods.

The University of California favored
production for sale in open market,
while Stanford supported the system
now in operation in New York State.
The Berkeley debaters were H. A. Over-
street, George Clark and A. J. Dannen-
baum. Stanford's representatives were
A. B. Morgan, L. G. Baile and James
Ferguson. The decision of the judges
was unanimous.

Settled by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The
Peruvian Minister has been officially no-
tified by cable that a protocol was
signed today in Santiago, Chile, be-
tween Peru and Chile for the arrange-
ments for a popular vote in the prov-
inces of Tacna and Arica, in accord-
ance with the treaty of peace signed at
Lima in 1883. Tacna and Arica are the
two provinces which have long been
in dispute as a result of the Chile-Peru
war.

Shaft-house Burns.

CRIPPLE CREEK (Colo.), April 23.
A fire at 11:30 tonight burned the
shaft-house of the Leadore mine
on Ironclad Hill. J. W. Foster, W. H.
Pine and a man named Jones are in
the shaft and are supposed to have
perished.

Indian Hangs Himself.

REDDING, April 23.—Charles H.
Walker, an Indian recently arrested
for beating a boy to death, hanged him-
self in the County Jail today. He made
the fatal noose by tearing his overalls
into strips. He was a notorious desper-
ado.

Reis Succeeds Wilder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Chris-
tian Reis was appointed today Treas-
urer of the city and county of San
Francisco by the Board of Supervisors,
vice A. C. Wilder, resigned.

Chicken Thieves Arrested.

SACRAMENTO, April 23.—Frank
Peders, a San Diego county ex-con-
vict, and Ed Ellsworth were arrested
today for stealing chickens. They ad-
mitted having stolen a thousand fowls
within the past five months.

Convention Postponed.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Democratic
State Committee decided to postpone
the State Convention from May 17 to
July 2. Failure of the State Supreme
Court to decide the apportionment case
was given as the reason.

PERSONALS.

Jean Gerard Drake has gone to Tuc-
son, Ariz., for a stay of two weeks.
Mrs. N. R. Kreiter of No. 1012 Ingra-
ham street leaves today morning, ac-
companied by her daughter, Miss
Verna, and son Ray, for her old home
at New Philadelphia, Pa., to be gone
about a year.

Mathers' "Senna-M" guaranteed cure

for constipation. All druggists. Adv.

THE COMING THOROUGHBRE.

Those desiring an elegant store or stores,
with store front finished to suit their busi-
ness, on South Broadway, will profit by view-
ing and investigating these stores situated in
the handsome building now nearly completed
and located at Nos. 115 to 121 South Broad-
way between First and Second streets, which
will be when completed one of the hand-
somest three-story buildings in the city, and
situated in a block that is destined to come
to the front as one of the finest business
blocks in the city within a very short time,
as the old buildings which have retarded its
advancement for so long are rapidly being
replaced by modern and elegant business
blocks. These stores are offered at cheap
rental as an inducement to establish a fine
line of mercantile interests on this block.
Read the particulars in an advertisement
which appears in another column of the
Times.

VOCAL and instrumental sheet music at 75
cents for each sheet is the remarkable music
offer made by The Times today. For details,
title, etc., see page 11.

NOW

Is the time when you should take a
Spring Medicine to purify your blood,
give you good appetite, sound sleep,
steady nerves and perfect digestion.
That scrofulous taint, that skin trou-
ble, that liver diffi-

culty, that bilious
tendency, that
tired feeling, are
all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give
this medicine a fair trial and you will
realize its positive merit. It is not
what we say, but what the people who
are cured say, which proves that

Take

Hood's

Sarsaparilla Is the Best

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to

take, easy to operate. See

ad.

[COAST RECORD.]

A DANGEROUS CARGO.

TWENTY-FIVE TORPEDOES FROM

GOAT ISLAND.

Steamer Bonita Takes Them, To-

gether With Anchors and Elec-

trical Appliances.

ALL DESTINED FOR SAN DIEGO.

WILL BE IN PLACE TWENTY-FOUR

HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

Judge Spencer Dies at San Jose.

Berkeley Victorious in Debate.

Helen Stack Drowned

Near Tiburon.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The

lighthouse tender Madrono came over

from Goat Island today and went

alongside the Pacific Coast Steamship

Company's steamer Bonita, and the

work of transferring twenty-five tor-
pedoes and all the necessary anchors
and electrical appliances was soon
completed.

The Bonita then proceeded to sea.
She will discharge her dangerous cargo
at Ballast Point, and in twenty-four
hours from that time the torpedoes will
be in position and ready to welcome
any Spanish cruiser that may seek to
enter San Diego Harbor.

COAL OUTLOOK.

Eighty Thousand Tons Ordered from

Pennsylvania—Other Resources.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A big

fleet of coal vessels is now on the way

to San Francisco from Australian and

English ports. Coal is a contraband

of war, and merchants of this city have
been preparing for the coming strug-
gle between this country and Spain.

No more coal can come here from
British Columbia, the principal source
of San Francisco's supply, and to guard
against a shortage the government has
made arrangements for the transporta-
tion of 80,000 tons by rail from Penn-
sylvania.

From Swansea, Eng., there are three
sloops on the way and twelve more
loading; from Newcastle, Australia,
there are fifteen ships on the way,
and thirty-four chartered to be loaded
from Sydney there are two en route
and two more to load; from New Cas-
tle-on-Tyne there are three ships.

DEATH OF JUDGE SPENCER.

Able Attorney and Prominent Man.

Stanford University Teacher.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, April 23.—Judge Francis

E. Spencer, one of the board of direc-
tors of the Central Pacific Company
and one of the oldest and ablest attor-
neys of San Jose, died this evening
of a complication of diseases. He had
been in a low state of health ever since
he delivered the anniversary address
at the Stanford University last month.
He was 68 years of age and has been
City Attorney, Judge of the Superior
Court, and member of the Legislature.
He was one of the late Senator Stan-
ford's closest friends, and was one of
the trustees of the university.

MIKE DILLON DISAPPEARS.

Left His Hotel for a Walk—Hasn't

Returned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, April 23.—Three days

ago Mike Dillon of Hanford registered

at the San Joaquin Hotel here. Last

evening just before supper he started

downtown, telling the clerk that he

would be back in time for supper. Up

to last accounts he had not returned,
and the police were notified. He left
a valise containing valuable papers at
the hotel, where he owed nothing, and
as he is known to have had about \$70
on his person, foul play is suspected.
He is about 40 years of age, and portly
and had been drinking.

Helen Stack Drowned.

SAN RAFAEL, April 23.—Helen

Stack, the eighteen-year-old daughter

of John Stack of Berkeley, met with a
mysterious death by drowning this
afternoon near Tiburon. She was a
good swimmer and rented a boat at
Tiburon to row to Belvedere. She either
jumped or fell from the boat, which
was picked up empty, but in perfect
condition. The dead body of Miss
Stack was found floating in the bay.
She was a student at the State Uni-
versity.

Volunteer War Nurses.

SANTA ROSA, April 23.—The local

Grange has adopted a resolution offer-
ing the services of the women mem-
bers to serve as nurses during the war.
The resolution was sent to the Red Cross
Society in New York.

Fraternity Convention.

STOCKTON, April 23.—The annual

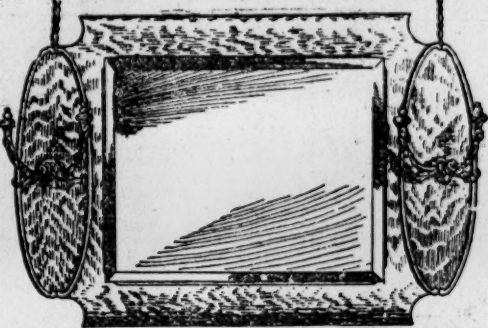
convention of the Gamma Eta Kappa

was called to order today by A. C.
Powell, M.E.C.P. About seventy-five
delegates were present from north of
Los Angeles and south of San Fran-
cisco. At the conclusion of business
all repaired to one of the hotels, where
a banquet was spread. The convention
wound up this evening with a dance.



THE MONDAY FURNITURE EVENT

Red Letter Price \$9.00



Polished Oak Hall Mirror with beveled
plate mirror and chain. Special for
Monday at \$9.00

Orders mailed before Monday night will be filled at these
special prices.

Steamer Bonita Takes Them, To-
gether With Anchors and Elec-
trical Appliances.

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tle-on-Tyne there are three ships.

DEATH OF JUDGE SPENCER.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
Los Angeles, April 23, 1898.

BANK CLEARINGS. The clearings of the banks of the principal cities of the country, for the week ended April 21, still show an increase over the corresponding week of 1897, although not so large an increase as was usual until within the past few weeks, the average being 13.4 per cent. It is an encouraging fact that the cities showing a decrease are small in number for the week under review, there only being four.

Los Angeles shows the good increase of 44.7 per cent. for the week, with clearings of \$1,424,862. Portland, Ore., shows the large increase of 116.9 per cent., and clearings of \$189,588. Other cities which show a large percentage of increase are St. Joseph, 161.4 per cent.; Seattle, 120 per cent.; and Tacoma, 128 per cent.

A GOOD SHOWING. The statement of the condition of the eight clearing banks in Los Angeles for April 14, as compared with their condition on April 1, 1897, and December 15, 1897, shows a steady increase of resources during the past year. The total assets for the three periods are:

Period	Total Assets
April 1, 1897	\$1,212,861
December 15, 1897	\$1,811,506
April 14, 1898	\$2,542,153

The individual deposits have increased during the past year as follows:

Period	Deposits
April 1, 1897	\$672,053
December 15, 1897	\$937,995
April 14, 1898	\$903,084

A SENSELESS PANIC. On Tuesday last there was a sudden and heavy drop in the price of local securities in San Francisco. The sellers seem to have been seized with a senseless panic. Railroad and street-car bonds, gas, electric, powder, bank and sugar stocks all participating in the decline. Even Bank of California stock, which is generally scarce on the market, dropped from \$24 to \$23.50. If a Spanish fleet had appeared off the Golden Gate, there could hardly have been a more general decline. Meantime, the New York market, which is much nearer the scene of the operations, remained comparatively firm.

COMMERCIAL.
BIG PRICE FOR CHERRIES. Early fruit often brings remarkably high prices, for the first shipment of two boxes of California cherries, under date of April 20, states that Porter Brothers Company had sold two boxes of cherries, which were shipped from Vacaville by express, at \$10 per box.

GENERAL BUSINESS TONICS.
BEEF SUGAR HERE AND IN GERMANY. A book recently issued in this country gives, in brief and striking manner, an idea of the vast importance of the best-sugar industry as follows:

"It required every pound of the wheat and flour exported by the United States, during the fiscal year 1896, to pay for the sugar imported. The total value of all live and dressed beef, pork products and lard exported during the past year, barely equaled the amount paid for imported sugar. Our immense export trade in cotton represents in value only twice as much as our imports of sugar. Our vast exports of tobacco must be magnified thrice to counterbalance our sugar imports. The barley, oats and rye, produced in this country, and the corn, wheat, hops, vegetable oils, oleomargarine, butter and cheese, pork and hams that were exported last year, all together represent in value only two-thirds of the sugar imported."

Germany, from being a country using imported sugar at the wholesale price of about \$7.50 per 100 pounds, in less than twenty-five years has now become by far the largest sugar-producing and exporting European country, selling at a wholesale price of less than \$2.50 per 100 pounds.

In this connection, the following article, from the Leipzig Tageblatt of Germany, describing the efforts of the Department of Agriculture and commerce and capitalists in the United States to establish the cultivation and manufacture of the beet-sugar on a large scale, and the probable effect of such an enterprise upon sugar imports from Germany, and the unwisdom of the efforts which have been made by German agriculturists to discredit American sugar products, and preclude their importation into Germany, is of interest. The Tageblatt says:

"American journals announce that the beet-sugar cause prevails throughout the counties of Northern and Middle Indiana to a degree that recalls to mind the cooperative creamery and milk-station fever which raged there several years ago. Numerous and largely-attended meetings of farmers and capitalists have been held to discuss and agree upon plans for mutual operation. The former are to raise beets; the latter are to manufacture them into sugar. So great is the excitement that friendly rivalry has given the dream of seeing Indiana become the center of the American beet-sugar industry."

After describing the efforts that have been made to forward the beet-sugar industry in this country, the German paper continues:

"What is here related of Indiana, is also true of other States, particularly California, which is especially adapted to sugar-beet culture. America imports yearly for the purpose of sugar valued at 400,000,000 marks (85,000,000 dollars) from foreign countries, especially from Germany, and has for years been considering ways and means to supply this demand with home-grown sugar. Such a result cannot be reached in a day, but the Secretary of Agriculture has been urged to encourage the beet cultivation by all possible means. At present they are stimulated and encouraged in such efforts, which have the foolish action of the German agricultural Bund, which has inspired the unheard-of measures against the importation of beet-sugar from Germany, and agricultural products, any of American audacity to condemn American meats as unwholesome, thereby greatly embittering the feelings of American farmers against Germany."

"The latter now rush with redoubled fervor into sugar-beet cultivation in order to supplant entirely the use of German sugar. The kind of German agriculturists may be actuated by the best intentions to aid and protect its members, but it is only in the case of whom it would help and is in this case wholly out of place. America imports from us constantly sugar, hides, skins, wool, flax, hemp, and manufactures of such materials, as well as seeds, potato-starch, etc., which are in fact agricultural products; and it is simply insanity to want to slap such a customer in the face."

As to the present condition of the beet-sugar industry in Germany, a German statesman is quoted as follows:

"The condition of the sugar industry today is not nearly as favorable as it was a few years ago. Prices have receded; wages and expenses of manufacture increased. The last legislation has not brought the industry to its former height. We must assist the

beet culture if the production of sugar is not to fall entirely into the hands of large land-owners, to the disadvantage of the small farmer. The prices of sugar should be kept at a rate which would make the growing of the beet remunerative."

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Eggs are doing better today at 13 to 13 1/2 cents. Butter is firm at unchanged prices.

CHEESE. Per lb., eastern half-cream, 80 to 85; California half-cream, 10; Coast full-cream, 12; Anchor, 12 1/2; Dorrer, 12 1/2; Domestic, 12 1/2; 3-lb. hand, 14 1/2; domestic, 15; 15-lb. import, 16 1/2; 25-lb. import, 17 1/2; fancy, per doz., 10 to 10 1/2.

BEANS.

The market is steadily stronger.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are very scarce. Really fine quality would sell for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel.

POTATOES.

Potatoes—Per cwt., fancy Burbanks, 1.00 to 1.15; common, 75 to 80; new potatoes, 1.25 to 1.50.

ONIONS.

Onions—Per cwt., fancy Nevada, 1.00 to 1.15; common, 75 to 80; new onions, 1.25 to 1.50.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables—Per cwt., as follows: cabbages, 1.00 to 1.25; green chilies, 25 to 30; green beans, 1.00 to 1.25; lettuce, 1.00 to 1.25; radishes, 1.00 to 1.25; green peas, 1.00 to 1.25; asparagus, 1.00 to 1.25; cauliflower, 1.00 to 1.25; broccoli, 1.00 to 1.25; spinach, 1.00 to 1.25; turnips, 1.00 to 1.25; rutabagas, 1.00 to 1.25; carrots, 1.00 to 1.25; celery, 1.00 to 1.25; parsley, 1.00 to 1.25; dill, 1.00 to 1.25; fennel, 1.00 to 1.25; chives, 1.00 to 1.25; onion sets, 1.00 to 1.25; garlic, 1.00 to 1.25; shallots, 1.00 to 1.25; leeks, 1.00 to 1.25; scallions, 1.00 to 1.25; green onions, 1.00 to 1.25; red onions, 1.00 to 1.25; white onions, 1.00 to 1.25; yellow onions, 1.00 to 1.25; purple onions, 1.00 to 1.25; black onions, 1.00 to 1.25; brown onions, 1.00 to 1.25; grey onions, 1.00 to 1.25; blue onions, 1.00 to 1.25; pink onions, 1.00 to 1.25; orange onions, 1.00 to 1.25; red onions, 1.00 to 1.25; white onions, 1.00 to 1.25; yellow onions, 1.00 to 1.25; purple onions, 1.00 to 1.25; black onions, 1.00 to 1.25; 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City Briefs.

A bland smile lights up the perfectly fitting and polished Manhattan shirt front of Desmond's patrons, and they see their image reflected from the mirror. For everything kept in his stock is of the very latest pattern and fit as if made especially for them. All the latest spring and summer styles in Dunlap and Stetson hats. Also Desmond's own \$2.50 special hat can be found at his store in the Bryson Block, No. 141 South Spring street.

Maine souvenir spoons. Montgomery Bros. will give away 250 Maine souvenir spoons on Tuesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock. Free to each adult person. Each spoon with a silk American flag, will be placed in a pretty box and be ready for delivery on Tuesday morning. You can see the spoons in our north window. Montgomery Bros., diamond merchants, jewelers and silversmiths, 120-122 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

"That is dearer than all" is what the young ladies of Los Angeles get sometimes when they don't purchase their straw hats at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street, in the Bryson Block. Desmond is in the lead with his elegant stock of "ladies' hats." He is selling them from \$2. to \$5. and just now they're going like hot cakes.

Flowers that were \$1.00, now 50 cents; hats at 50 cents, 50-cent ribbons at 25 cents, 50-cent straw braid at 25 cents; trimmed hats out to suit the hard times. You can get a hat of Dorsch, war or no war, rain or no rain; no offer refused. No. 203 South Broadway.

If you desire an artistic piece of fretwork in your doorway at a moderate price, ours is the place to come. If you are thinking of wood carpet or parquet flooring instead of the ordinary wooden carpet, investigate at Smith's, 707 South Broadway.

Visiting cards, correct styles, 50 cents per 100, new typographic process. Facsimile of engraving, no plate. Wedding announcements, etc., \$4 per 100 complete. Jones Book Store, 228 W. First street.

Vocal and instrumental sheet music at 25 cents for each sheet is the remarkable music offer made by The Times today. For details, titles, etc., see page 11.

A new toll trail has been opened from Sierra Madre to west fork of the San Gabriel. Toll, 25 cents. For burros, address W. M. Sturtevant, Sierra Madre.

The Natick House will serve a chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 today at the usual rates, 25 cents. For burros, address W. M. Sturtevant, Sierra Madre.

Manicuring for ladies, 25 cents; medicated baths and electric massage, seven treatments for \$5. The French Toilet Parlors, 125 West Fourth street.

Random McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

The J. J. O'Brien Co. will close out their entire stock of dry goods before May 7. See large advertisement on page 8, editorial sheet.

The rumor that the Acme Laundry ordered the American flag taken down is untrue. The old flag was replaced by a new one.

H. O. Haines has accepted a position as salesman and manager for the R. M. Baker Carriage Company, 404 North Main street.

Shell goods and California souvenirs. Save 50 cents on the dollar by buying at Fisch's Curio Store, 403 S. Spring. Special. Borders free with 5 and 75 cent wall paper in room quantity. Walter, 627 S. Spring. Tel. 983 green.

C. S. Bellows, M. D., diseases and nervous conditions of women and children, No. 316 South Broadway.

Ladies, we will sacrifice our stock of stylish spring millinery at cost. "La France," 549 S. Spring.

Mothers, buy Burn's honest value boys' \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 shoes. No. 240 South Spring.

David Walk preaches in the Church of Christ on Eighth street, near Central avenue.

F. W. Kringel, piano-tuner and regulator, No. 218 S. B'way. Tel. black 1056.

The best refrigerators and the largest assortment at Parmelee's, 232 S. Spring. Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases, Leukorrhea, etc., Green 494.

Read about "Superb" sewing machines at \$22.50, special notices, page 4.

Ladies' hats cleaned and pressed at the factory, 429 South Los Angeles St.

Forty and 50-cent flowers tomorrow 25 cents. 249 South Broadway.

Cut-rate insurance. H. K. Hanna & Co., 105 South Broadway.

Dr. Fish removed to 115 West First street. Tel. main 669.

Dr. Parker, dentist, 340 S. B'way. Nittinger, employ, agt., 226 S. Spring.

E. B. Davidson will give a dance and supper at the Devon Inn next Friday night to aid in raising an equipment fund for the First Brigade, N.G.C.

The semi-annual convention of the Primary Sunday-school Teachers' Union will be held next Thursday afternoon and evening at the First Methodist Church.

The employees of Arthur Letts have raised a subscription to purchase a flag for the first regiment of volunteers that shall leave Los Angeles for the front. Several of the clerks have enrolled in the cavalry regiment.

The Cathedral Parish fair will be opened Monday night next at Turner Hall with an address by Hon. W. A. Ryan. Introduced by M. F. Francis. A luncheon will be served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

The Times takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of an artistic pictorial calendar from Hawley, King & Co. of this city. The conspicuous



Young housewives may depend on Cleveland's baking powder. It does the work just right every time. "I have used Cleveland's baking powder over 25 years—it never disappoints."—Mrs. B. F.

Women Who Plan to Save

Need Plan No More. We Plan for You.

Short-back Sailors, the season's latest, 35c
Leghorns, 18c up
Sailors, all colors and shapes, 25c up
Roses with foliage, 10c
Pink, large bunch, 18c
Violets, large bunch, 2c
Lilacs, per bunch, 25c
Bluettes, per bunch, 20c
Lilies of the Valley, per bunch, 18c
Forget-me-nots, per doz., 5c



DR. FOX'S HEALTH FOOD HAS MADE MANY OF YOU HEALTHY, AND THEREFORE HAPPY. x x x x x

Try Dr. Fox's Health Baking Powder.

IT IS A PEPSIN CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

feature of the calendar is a hunting scene of great art value.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for T. Eichenbarten Lemmon, William Miles, Mamie E. Fields, E. D. Reid, Judge W. C. Van Fleet, J. X. Woods, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, L. R. Green.

The local members of the Independent Order of Foresters intend to organize a battalion of infantry, and offer their services to the government for military duty. A meeting has been called by a committee consisting of W. F. Reeves, R. W. Martin and George W. Hood for this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for T. Eichenbarten Lemmon, 123 1/2 West First street. The organization to be formed at this meeting is not confined to members of the order, but any patriotic person may join.

FIGHT AT THE PLAZA.
Patriotism and Boose Cause Trouble. John Traynor.

John Traynor's patriotism and the whisky he drank got so much the better of him last night that he started to Sonoratown, declaring he would whip all the Spaniards there. At the Plaza he encountered several Mexicans, and began cursing them. Patrolman Sawyer placed him under arrest. He fought savagely and had it not been for the assistance Charles Malcomb rendered the officer he would probably have escaped. When the patrol wagon arrived Traynor refused to enter it, and had to be dragged up the steps and handcuffed. During the struggle some one of the crowd struck the horses, and when driver Sparks remonstrated with him, John Roach put his hand to his hip pocket and threatened to shoot the officer. He was placed under arrest, and instead of a pistol, only a pair of sheep shears were found in his pocket. Traynor fought all the way to the station, and bit Patrolman Rico's hand severely. Both prisoners were locked up on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Licensed to Wed.
Edwin Wilson, 32 years of age, a native of California and a resident of Bakersfield, and Margaret F. Langston, 16 years of age, also a native of California and a resident of Los Angeles.

John H. Ellert, 21 years of age, a native of New Jersey and a resident of Covina, and Ruth Collins, 18 years of age, a native of England and a resident of Los Angeles.

Joseph Holloway, 42 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and Fannie Elliott, 35 years of age, a native of Kentucky; both are residents of Los Angeles.

Ygnacio Valdez, 35 years of age, and a native of California, and Louisa Sepulveda, 25 years of age, also a native of California; both are residents of Ballona.

Dolores Moraga, 30 years of age, a native of California and a resident of Duarte, and Agnes Torres, 17 years of age, also a native of California and a resident of Azusa.

DEATH RECORD.
SCHWAIN—In this city, April 22, 1898, Jacob Schwain, a native of Ohio, aged 53 years. Funeral services will be held at the parlors of Orr & Hines, 647 South Broadway, today (Sunday) April 24, at 2:30 p. m. Friends invited. Burial in South Pasadena, Cal., April 23, 1898. Mrs. wife of H. J. Cone, aged 42 years.

Funeral 2 p. m. Sunday, from family residence, Interment Alhambra.

BILLI—In this city, Y. Billi, a native of Japan. Funeral from parlors of Bresse Bros., Broadway and Sixth street, Monday, April 25, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

The funeral of Algernon Sidney Howell, late a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., will be conducted from the Masonic Temple, of Hill street, at 2 p. m. today.

Members of that lodge, Funeral Committee of other lodges and Sunset Lodge, on Downey avenue, at the hall of shape, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother.

By order of the W. M. C. W. BLAKE, Secretary Masonic Board of Relief.

ASYLUM OF LOS ANGELES COMMAND.
ery, No. 9, K. T.
Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to appear at the Asylum, 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, April 24, in full Templar uniform, for the purpose of acting as escort to Sunset Lodge in the funeral procession of the late Sir S. A. Howell of Sacramento Command.

By order of the Eminent Commander, W. B. SCARBOROUGH, Recorder.

BIRTH RECORD.
BACK—To three wife of Joseph Back, No. 1602 North Main street, April 17, 1898, a daughter.

Interest Centers Now in Spring Fabrics

Helps For Domestic Buyers

At 5c—27-in. fine Nainsook, in large and small checks, value 8 1/2c.
At 8c—36-in. fancy Silkoline, in all colors and designs; was 12 1/2c.
At 12 1/2c—36-in. Art Denims, in all the popular colors, proper designs; have been 18c.
At 15c—36-in. Art Satines, in all shades and pattern effects, worth 20c.
At 20c—32-in. Art Ticking, an extra heavy quality, in stripes and figures.
CREAM DAMASK—
At 26c—56-in., all linen, extra heavy; worth 35c.
At 30c—56-in., all linen, very fine, new patterns; worth 45c.
BLEACHED DAMASK—
At 43c—62-inch, extra heavy; worth 65c.
At 50c—56-inch, German dice patterns; worth 65c.

TOWELS—
At 5c—Extra heavy 18x40 Huck Towels, specially adapted for hotels, barber shops, etc., worth 8 1/2c.
At 8 1/2c—All linen 16x31 Fringed Huck Towel, heavy and soft; worth 12 1/2c.
At 10c—All linen 17x36 Fringed Huck Towel, extra quality; worth 15c.

TURKISH TOWELS—
At 4c—16x28 Heavy Turkish; worth 8 1/2c.
At 8 1/2c—18x36 Extra Heavy Turkish; worth 12 1/2c.
At 7c—30-inch Tailor Suitings, to close, latest colorings; were 12 1/2c.

SHEETS—
At 86c—7-4 Hemmed Sheets, extra quality; worth 45c.
At 41c—8-4 Hemmed Sheets, extra quality; worth 50c.

PILLOW CASES—
At 8 1/2c—45x36 Cambric Pillow Cases; worth 12c.
At 10c—54x36 Extra Muslin Pillow Cases; worth 15c.

Underwear Cuts
For Ladies, Children

15c instead of 50c, 75c—
An odd line of infants' Silk, Lisle and Cotton Vests.

10c instead of 35c—
Odd line of Children's and Misses' Ribbed and Plain Gauze Cotton Vests, in colors, white and ecru. Reduced to 19c.

25c instead of 60c—
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, full finished; good value. Now 25c.

38c instead of 75c, 85c, \$1.00—
Ladies' Lisle and Silk Vests, in colors, white, ecru and black, long neck, no sleeves. Reduced to 33c.

Little--But
Patent Corset Backs..... 7c
10c Corset Steels..... 5c
15c Leather Belts..... 7c
40c Purses..... 25c
White Belts..... 29c
Men's Purses..... 15c and 25c

Special Items
35c Wash Veils..... 25c
25c, 35c Fancy Dotted Veiling..... 19c
Odd lot Embroideries..... 2c
Valenciennes Laces..... 17c, 20c, 25c
50c Wash Veils..... 35c
Odd lot Embroidery..... 5c

Colored Dress Stuffs
At 35c—46-inch Navy Blue Storm Serge, regular 60c grade.
At 29c—38-inch Navy Blue Wire Serge, hard finish, extra good weight; worth 75 cents.
At 35c—15 pieces Novelty Crepon, 38 inches wide, colored grounds, raised Mohair figures; was 50c and 60c.
At 90c—50-inch Velvet Cloths, new shades; regular \$1.25 quality.
At 35c—10 pieces Bayadere Suitings, 38 inches wide; looks like 50c goods.

Black Dress Goods
At 77c—46-inch Black Henrietta, Silk Finish; regular \$1.25 grade.
At 29c—38-inch Black diagonal Serge, all wool; regular 40c grade.
At 50c—20 pieces Black Brocade Lustre, large and small figures.
At \$1.25—10 pieces Black Crepons, 44 inches wide, heavy raised effect; worth \$1.50.

From the Dress Goods Section
This will be a lively week at these counters. Such little prices have a quickening influence on the goods.

And you'll find the showing most inviting and suggestive. The whole gamut of weaves, patterns, color effects and prices is run, from common every-day lawns to the exclusive ideas in the season's favorite—Mousselin de Soie.

Some Price Hints and a Summons
Our line of Spring Shirt Waists includes a liberal sprinkling of the famous Stanley, Trojan and Victor and are renowned for style, finish and perfect fitting. The are made with a Russian blouse front, detachable collars, and come in checks, stripes and plaids of all colors. You'll find

Shirt Waists at..... 50c
Shirt Waists at..... 75c
Shirt Waists at..... 85c
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.00
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.25
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.50
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.75
Shirt Waists at..... \$2.00
Shirt Waists at..... \$2.25

Ladies' House Wrappers
Stylish and perfect fitting, a display unrivaled for variety and unmatched for prices. They are this wise:
At 75c—Of Percale, full front and back, newest sleeves, neatly trimmed.
At \$1.00—Of Percale, figured with a fancy yoke front and back, braid trimmed and waist lined.
At \$1.50—Of best Percale in all patterns and colors, fancy braid and ruffle trimmed.

Dress Linings—
Extra heavy Canvas..... 9c
36 inch Silasia..... 7c
36 inch Plaid Taffetas..... 15c
Near Silk, all colors; Ribbon Cloth, all colors; Shaped Collar Canvas.

Dress Trimmings—
Jet Edging..... 3c
Silk Edging Braid..... 4c
Silk Braids, fancy edge..... 5c
Fancy Black Mohair, and up..... 8 1/2c

Corsets—
At \$1.00—Ball's, with the extension side springs.
At \$1.00—The Sonnet of flexible bone and renowned for the perfect shape.
At \$1.00—A French model of Coutil satin finish, black or drab.

Aprons
Special Monday Prices
At 10c—Ladies' Kitchen Aprons, made of very good blue or brown checked gingham, wide border.
At 15c—Another line of White Cambric Aprons, large size, medium wide hem.
At 15c—White Lawn Aprons, good size, fancy lace insertion, plain hem, long ties.
At 25c—Ladies' Black Lawn Aprons, medium wide hem with wide border.

Toilet Specials
15c Rubber Combs..... 10c
25c Tooth Brushes..... 15c
25c Hair Brushes..... 15c
12c Whisk Brooms..... 8c
40c Hazel Cream Box..... 25c
10c Imported Castile Soap..... 7 1/2c

For Monday
Embroidery Remnants, Clifton and Liberties, in all new shades. Stamped goods.
Linen Doylies..... 2c, 5c, 8c, 10c
50c Stamping Patterns
Tomorrow only..... 10c

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Our line of Spring Shirt Waists includes a liberal sprinkling of the famous Stanley, Trojan and Victor and are renowned for style, finish and perfect fitting. The are made with a Russian blouse front, detachable collars, and come in checks, stripes and plaids of all colors. You'll find

Shirt Waists at..... 50c
Shirt Waists at..... 75c
Shirt Waists at..... 85c
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.00
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.25
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.50
Shirt Waists at..... \$1.75
Shirt Waists at..... \$2.00
Shirt Waists at..... \$2.25

Ladies' House Wrappers
Stylish and perfect fitting, a display unrivaled for variety and unmatched for prices. They are this wise:
At 75c—Of Percale, full front and back, newest sleeves, neatly trimmed.
At \$1.00—Of Percale, figured with a fancy yoke front and back, braid trimmed and waist lined.
At \$1.50—Of best Percale in all patterns and colors, fancy braid and ruffle trimmed.

Dress Linings—
Extra heavy Canvas..... 9c
36 inch Silasia..... 7c
36 inch Plaid Taffetas..... 15c
Near Silk, all colors; Ribbon Cloth, all colors; Shaped Collar Canvas.

Dress Trimmings—
Jet Edging..... 3c
Silk Edging Braid..... 4c
Silk Braids, fancy edge..... 5c
Fancy Black Mohair, and up..... 8 1/2c

Corsets—
At \$1.00—Ball's, with the extension side springs.
At \$1.00—The Sonnet of flexible bone and renowned for the perfect shape.
At \$1.00—A French model of Coutil satin finish, black or drab.

Aprons
Special Monday Prices
At 10c—Ladies' Kitchen Aprons, made of very good blue or brown checked gingham, wide border.
At 15c—Another line of White Cambric Aprons, large size, medium wide hem.
At 15c—White Lawn Aprons, good size, fancy lace insertion, plain hem, long ties.
At 25c—Ladies' Black Lawn Aprons, medium wide hem with wide border.

Toilet Specials
15c Rubber Combs..... 10c
25c Tooth Brushes..... 15c
25c Hair Brushes..... 15c
12c Whisk Brooms..... 8c
40c Hazel Cream Box..... 25c
10c Imported Castile Soap..... 7 1/2c

For

XVIII YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Headquarters

Drug buyers will find this store the headquarters for everything in the drug line. We are the establishers of prices for this section, and when you buy here you can rely on its being the lowest price. You are always safe at this store.

Seasonable Staples

Our Sure Death for Ants is guaranteed, 25c.
Moth Balls, 10c a pound, 4 pounds for 25c.
Insect Powder (not the cheap kind) the best in the market, guaranteed; at 40c a pound.
White Tar Camphor, A mixture of gum camphor and naphthalin, the best moth destroyer, 25c pound.
Cresosol, The great disinfecting powder, superior to chloride of lime, 15c pound Package.
White Tar Paper, For packing away clothes, 25c Box of 12 Sheets.
Roach Bait, The only successful roach destroyer, 25c Box.

Richardson's Cascara and Celery Tonic

Has a specific action on the liver and nerve centers, it regulates the stomach and bowels, restores nerve force and increases vitality and stimulates the kidneys to a healthy action. This remedy is composed of Celery, Cascara, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Hops and other herbs and roots, and is a natural remedy and cure for nervousness, headaches, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, bladder or kidney trouble, pain in the back, sleeplessness, dizziness and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the system. It is prepared by A. B. Richardson & Co., New York, and is a household remedy throughout the East. Regular price, \$1 per bottle; Our Price, 60c.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Specials.

On Sale These Days Only at These Prices:

1/2 size McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, 70c
1/2 size Swamp Root, 70c
1/2 size Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure, 80c
1/2 size Hood's Sarsaparilla, 80c
1/2 size Dr. J.C. Williams' Pink Pills, 80c
1/2 size Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, 80c
1/2 size Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, 80c
1/2 size Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, 80c

Fountain Syringes.

We are headquarters for these goods, prices ranging from 40c up

Druggists' Sundries

Such as Hair Brushes, Cloth, Shoe or Tooth Brushes, Perfumes, Face Powders, Spunges, Bath Gloves, Bath Towels, etc., etc. are sold at lowest prices, and all goods guaranteed as to quality.
Hermitage Whisky, pint bot., 50c
Hermitage Whisky, quart bot., 75c
Old Crow Whisky, quart bot., \$1.00
Hunters' Club Whisky, 12 years old, quart bottle, \$1.25

Thomas Drug Co.,
CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS,
CORNER SPRING AND TEMPLE STS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

DIAMOND RINGS AT WHOLESALE COST.

That good judges of diamond values are buying freely from our collection is strong evidence that prices are unusually and remarkably low. Early buyers will have the very decided advantage in selection. The following reductions on Diamond Rings may be taken as a fair sample of prices on all Diamond goods:

\$240 Single-stone Diamond Ring	\$198
\$95 Single-stone Diamond Ring	\$74
\$65 Two-stone Diamond Ring	\$49
\$32.50 Three-stone Diamond Ring	\$24
\$18 Single-stone Diamond Ring	\$13.50
\$14 Single-stone Diamond Ring	\$9.75
\$175 Opal and Diamond Marquise Ring	\$120
\$70 Pearl and Diamond Cluster Ring	\$58
\$65 All-Diamond Marquise Ring	\$49
\$75 Turquoise and Diamond Cluster Ring	\$58
\$55 Opal and Diamond Cluster Ring	\$37
\$47 Two-stone Emerald and Diamond Ring	\$35
\$28 Pearl and Diamond Cluster Ring	\$21

LISSNER & CO.,

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Opticians,
235 S. SPRING ST.

Hot Weather Suits

PHILLIPS & MUNTUN
339 S. Spring.

Summer Trousers

\$20

TO ORDER

\$5

Dehumacher

The Painter's Lighting...

107 N. Spring.

The Latest in Photography.

THE COST TOO GREAT

EXPECTED FIGHT AGAINST AN EASTSIDE SEWER SYSTEM.

Several Tax Rebates Granted by the Finance Committee—City Wires Being Placed Underground.

SAYS IT WAS MALICIOUS.

A. J. KING SUES OFFICER WALLIS FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Petition for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jason Evans of Pasadena—A Big Grist of Divorces.

A fight may be precipitated in the City Council by the recommendation of the Sewer Committee that a system of sewers be built in East Los Angeles. A number of people in that part of the city do not want the sewers, because of the expense they will be put to. The Finance Committee yesterday granted three petitions for rebates of taxes paid on account of erroneous assessments.

The weekly report of the City Auditor shows that two funds in which there is not a good-sized balance.

So great was the rush of taxpayers yesterday that two additional assistants had to be employed in Tax Collector Gish's office.

The work of placing the fire-alarm wires in the telephone conduits has been begun, and will be completed in a month.

The Building Committee is expected to report adversely to the proposed ordinance placing the matter of the erection of fire escapes under the control of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

A. J. King filed a suit yesterday against Deputy Constable J. C. Wallis of Pasadena, claiming \$5000 damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. He states that the officer beat him over the head and face while he was handcuffed.

William R. Staats petitioned yesterday for letters of administration on the estate of Jason Evans, the well-known club and society man, who recently died in Pasadena. The property of the deceased in this State will amount to \$3500.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]
CONTEST PROBABLE.

EAST LOS ANGELES RESIDENTS WILL FIGHT AGAINST SEWERS.

Precautions Taken to Protect the Outfall Sewer—Heavy Tax Collections—Tax Rebates Granted. City Wires Underground.

The final ordinance ordering the construction of sewers on Main, Sichel, Hancock, Barbee, Thomas streets and Eastlake and Darwin avenues in East Los Angeles is to be placed upon its passage in the City Council tomorrow. The Sewer Committee at an informal meeting several days ago decided upon this course, and yesterday the recommendation that such action be taken was incorporated in the weekly report of that committee. The passage of the ordinance will probably be opposed in the Council by Councilman Nickell, who represents that part of the city, because the property-owners along those streets do not want the work done at this time on account of the cost of it. It is probable that a number of these property-owners will have in attendance a protest against the sewers being ordered.

In the matter of the report of C. F. Derby, superintendent of the outfall sewer, and J. H. Dockweiler, City Engineer, regarding the disastrous effects of sewer gas upon the masonry of the outfall sewer, and requesting that at least two heads of water be introduced from the zanja to arrest the decay now going on, the committee will recommend that the request be granted. The city engineer will be instructed to turn into the internal sewer system at points nearest to the outfall sewer two heads of water to run continuously, and that the value of the water proposed to be charged by the zanja's department to the outfall sewer fund during such time as the water is needed in the zanja's department to supply actual customers therefor.

It is not the intention of the committee to interfere with the needs of any water consumers, but to prevent the introduction of sewer gas into the water supply by introducing the water into the sewer system at the outfall sewer.

ONLY TWO DEFICITS.
Condition of City Funds as Shown by the Auditor's Report.

The City Auditor's weekly report to the City Council shows that only two of the funds have a deficit. They are the boiler-permit fund, which is \$71.01 behind, and the dog fund, with a shortage of \$565. The following are the balances in the other important funds: Cash, \$212.38; salary, \$671.95; fire department, \$501.14; common school, \$1,463.65; library, \$271.94; new water, \$659.16; general park, \$251.80; East Los Angeles Park, \$48.86; Westlake Park, \$109.47; Hohenbeck Park, \$428.86; Echo Park, \$421.48; Elysian Park, \$798.51; park nursery, \$486.52.

Balance, April 16, \$104,632.90; receipts to April 23, \$65,232.95; demands audited to April 23, \$3829.14; balance April 23, \$165,937.41.

USING THE CONDUITS.

Fire-alarm Wires Being Placed Underground.

The work of connecting the wires of the fire-alarm system with those in the underground duct of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company was begun yesterday in front of the City Hall. Until all of the box connections are made, the overhead wires will not be disconnected. All of the connections with the boxes will be so made that they can be put in within a few hours

JUST WAIT UNTIL THIS "OUTFIT" STRIKES THE SPANIARDS.



They are talking of sending a regiment of Arizona cowboys to Cuba. "Where's Weyler?"

after the work has been completed. Only one circuit will be connected at a time. The purchase of considerable material will be necessary, but the cost to the city would have been had it not been for the telephone company's offer of the free use of a portion of its system.

TAX REBATES GRANTED.
Finance Committee Disposes of Three Such Cases.

The Finance Committee of the City Council devoted most of its regular session yesterday to the consideration of petitions for rebates of taxes alleged to have been paid because of erroneous assessments. Three such claims were allowed. J. P. Spaulding asked a rebate of \$12.25 on a piece of land on Western avenue alleged to contain 19.47 acres. The committee, after investigation, granted the request. Similar action was taken with reference to the petition of Frank M. Kelsey for a rebate of \$25 paid on an erroneous assessment for improvements on lot 6, block 3, Wilshire boulevard tract. Mrs. Alice K. Bayless was granted a rebate of \$11.85 by reason of erroneous assessment of improvements on lot 19, Foran tract.

The petition of D. M. McGarry for a rebate of taxes paid on a tract of land in which the assessment had been for years on one acre more than the tract was found to contain when it was recently surveyed, was referred to the City Attorney for his opinion as to the power of the City Council to grant the relief asked for.

MAY NOT CHANGE IT.

Building Committee Unwilling to Change Fire-escape Regulations.

When two weeks ago the Board of Fire Commissioners sent to the City Council an ordinance changing the present building ordinance so that the matter of the erection of fire escapes on buildings was placed under the control and that of the Chief of Fire Department, no opposition to the new measure was expected. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings by the Council and recently that committee announced that it was not satisfied with the new ordinance. Pressure had been brought to bear upon the committee by certain architects and builders, who argued that they should not be required to appeal to the Fire Commission every time they wanted a fire escape included in the plans. On the other hand, the Commission claimed that the firemen were the men who had to use the escapes and they should have a voice in locating them. It was intended to keep a complete record of the escapes on each building, so that the firemen would know just where they were. The committee has not taken final action in the matter as yet, but it is expected that they will report opposing any marked change in the present ordinance.

MONEY POURING IN.

Tax Collector Given Additional Help to Handle the Funds.

So great was the rush of taxpayers at the office of the Tax and License Collector yesterday that Collector Gish was given authority to employ two additional assistants. His deputies found it impossible to keep up with the volume of work, resulting from the rush, and without the additional help there would have been considerable delay. Yesterday's collections were larger than those of the day before and tomorrow, it is expected, will bring an even greater rush of people. If there were only a few days more in which taxes could be paid without delinquency and

the payments continued as they have been for the past few days, there would be only a small delinquency.

SPECIAL SEWER PERMITS WANTED.

Three petitions for special permits to make sewer connections were filed in the City Clerk's office yesterday. The trustees of the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church desire to connect the plumbing in the church with the sewer from the parsonage. The petition has been approved by the Health Officer. J. B. Ware petitioned the Council for permission to lay a sewer along Wilmer street near his property, agreeing to deposit 60 cents per foot to insure that the work will be properly done. J. B. Service filed a similar petition for permission to lay a sewer in the alley between Sixth and Seventh streets, east from Ruth avenue.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

KING WANTS DAMAGES.

HE SAYS HE WAS MALICIOUSLY ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED.

Jason Evans, who recently died at Pasadena, left property in this State valued at \$8500—Hoover & Elliott, Fruit Packers at Glendora, Have Become Insolvent.

A. J. King of Norwalk yesterday filed his complaint in a suit against Deputy Constable J. C. Wallis of Pasadena to recover \$5000 for alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

The suit is the sequel to the arrest of King by Officer Wallis, March 18, on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Wallis went to King's place at Norwalk to serve a writ of attachment, and he says he was driven away with a shotgun. Seeing King a few hours later, when he did not have his gun, he placed him under arrest and handcuffed him. He then brought King to the County Jail, where he was locked up for four days until he was discharged at his preliminary examination at Pasadena.

The suit was filed through Horace Appel, who is acting as attorney for King. The complaint alleges that the arrest of King was made without a warrant and "to disgrace and humiliate him and to satiate Wallis's personal spite and malicious unfriendliness." The complaint further alleges that while King was handcuffed and under arrest, Wallis beat him over the head and struck him in the face. For all these reasons, King asks to be awarded judgment for \$5000.

THE DIVORCE MILL.

Misplaced Couples Relieved of Uncongenial Companions.

A big grist of divorce cases was disposed of yesterday. Judge Shaw granted Thankful A. Magoon a decree of separation from E. R. Magoon. The application was made on the ground of desertion.

Alice A. Hall was divorced from John Hall because of his desertion and failure to provide.

Martha Ellen Fanning was awarded a divorce from George Fanning because of his wilful neglect.

Judge Clark granted a decree divorcing Anna A. Stanner from J. Q. Stanner. The application was on the ground of neglect and failure to provide.

The divorce case of Mrs. Katie Weber against George F. Weber, was partly heard before Judge Allen, and the case was then indefinitely continued for the introduction of further evidence by the plaintiff. The decree

is asked for on the ground of desertion and failure to provide.

ESTATE OF JASON EVANS.

W. R. Staats Petitions for Letters of Administration.

William R. Staats petitioned the court yesterday for letters of administration on the estate of Jason Evans, who died in Pasadena on the 14th inst. The estate of the deceased in California consists entirely of personal property, represented by stocks in corporations and debts amounting to \$5000. Evans also owned property in Chicago.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

GOT A LIGHT SENTENCE. Judge Smith yesterday sentenced J. A. Beardsley to San Quentin for one year for forgery. Beardsley forged an indorsement to a genuine check, on which he realized \$7. He was convicted by a jury, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

TO IMPROVE ITS PROPERTY. The Florence Home Association petitioned the court yesterday for leave to mortgage its property at No. 1632 Santee street for \$500 to be used to make improvements on the building.

SUIT ON NOTES. Mary E. Haines filed her complaint in a suit yesterday against E. Thomas et al., to recover \$10,000 on four promissory notes.

INSOLVENT FRUIT PACKERS. William E. Hoover and Charles H. Elliott, who have been conducting a fruit-packing establishment at Glendora under the firm name of Hoover & Elliott, petitioned the court yesterday to be declared insolvent debtors. Their liabilities aggregate \$6616.51, and they have no assets.

SEPARATE MAINTENANCE. Mrs. Julia A. Dickoff commenced suit against her husband yesterday for a separate maintenance by filing her complaint in which she asks the court to order Julius Dickoff to pay her \$75 a month alimony. The couple were married July 4, 1897, and Mrs. Dickoff alleges in her complaint that her husband drove her away from home a month after their wedding, and has since continued to live apart from her.

MONITORING OLD MONITORS.

Stronger Now Than During the Civil War.

[New York Press.] Those old warriors, the monitors Nahant and Jason, which have been ordered up from the League Island navy yard to protect New York, could do some real service in stopping a hostile fleet. The war, if it comes, will not be the fight of the last generation, either in men or in instruments of warfare. It is the business of this generation to fight the battle of today. Nevertheless, the monitors of the last war may be useful in some ways.

It is not held by anybody that one of these antiquated fighting machines would be a match for a modern war vessel, but there is no doubt whatever that the old monitors might be made decidedly useful in certain circumstances.

It would not be the part of wisdom to operate the monitors offensively or on the open sea," said a veteran sea fighter who knows every one of these vessels like a book to the writer yesterday. "Their chief value would be defensive. Should it be found necessary to press them into service they will be used in shallow harbor water mostly, though circumstances may arise which will make it advisable to go outside from time to time."

"The guns they now carry will be used if necessity arises, since the turret as they stand would not accommodate modern ordnance. But these old pieces might give a surprisingly good account of themselves should they have the opportunity. It is true that they are not rifled; that modern conical projectiles of high penetrative power cannot be fired from them, and that their range is only from two to three miles. But within certain limitations they are capable of deadly execution."

"The strength of the old guns? I do not think there need be any fear on that score. They were designed especially for strength and should be stronger now than when they were first fired. I base this supposition on the result of certain recent European trials of ordnance that had lain absolutely idle for a term of years, exactly as the monitor guns have. It may seem strange, but it was found in these tests that the old guns tested showed greater strength than pieces of similar make and design had shown twenty years before, when they were new. It is supposed that the accession of strength came from the natural rearrangement of molecules, which is known to take place when iron or steel is under no strain whatever for a term of years."

"As to accurate firing with the monitor guns, I am sure that there need be no misgivings on that score. It was shown conclusively and repeatedly in the civil war that good marksmen could shoot as straight with the monitors as with any gun of equal caliber ever made, or to be made. Give us the gunners, and there need be no fear but the monitor guns will make a record to be proud of."

"Still, owing to the greater range of the guns on a modern battleship, a monitor might labor under the serious disadvantage of having to 'crawl up' to its enemy in order to get in effective work."

"Now, this 'crawling up' is ticklish business, as you may imagine, and the crew of a monitor that should attempt it would need to be composed of first-class men as to nerve and daring. But when it comes to the matter of forlorn-hope work, destruction of the monitor is by no means a certainty. It is much more difficult to see a monitor at any distance than you might imagine. In the first place, like all other United States war vessels in fighting times, the monitors would use hard coal, and thus be secure from betrayal by means of smoke. In the second place, the hull sets so low down in the water that the deck is practically level with the surface, and the waves actually break over from time to time, so that the body of the vessel above water is almost no break in the monotony of the sea level to attract the eye. Of course, the smoke-stack is lowered, and thus the turret alone appears above the water. Painted white or black it would readily attract attention, but painted a dull bottle green it could hardly be detected at all inside of a mile or a mile and a half, especially at night or on a dull day, and this would be well within the range of the monitor's guns."

"Once let a monitor get within the distance I have mentioned, and it would be possible for it to fire several shots before the enemy's guns could be trained upon it. It is not probable, however, that a monitor would have to be secured, first of all, and as the monitor would be constantly moving, of course this would take some time. Even after range had been secured, the monitor would not be an easy mark to hit, since the turret would furnish the only target, and it is of small area and being round, would need to be hit squarely, else the projectile would probably glance off. Of course, the deck might be hit, but, lying flat, a shot of that nature would be more than likely to be deflected, than otherwise. It must be admitted, however, that should a conical steel bullet, from a modern high-power gun of large size strike a monitor fair and square, the structure would be no doubt carried away and the vessel practically destroyed. A monitor would mean sure death to every one on board."

"From this you can see why service on a monitor compelled to 'crawl up' to the enemy is not to be termed a forlorn hope. I think I am speaking within bounds, however, when I say that service on a torpedo boat, submarine or other vessel, would be at least a hundred times more dangerous."

The Jason, formerly the Sangamon, was built by Ericsson at Chester, on the Delaware, while the Nahant was built at Boston. Each is 1375 tons displacement, and carries one turret. According to the present plans of the Navy Department, the monitors are to be distributed in this way: The Lehigh, built at Chester by Ericsson, and the Catskill, built at Brooklyn, also by Ericsson, are to go to Boston. The Mahopac and the Manhattan, built at Jersey City; the Canonicus, built at Boston, and the Montauk, built at Boston, are to stay at Philadelphia. All of these monitors were constructed in 1862, after the success of the original Monitor over the Merrimack.

The Nahant was disabled in the attack on Charleston, April, 1863, was repaired, and with the Weehawken, whipped the Confederate ironclad Atlanta off Savannah, in July, 1863. So sure were the Confederates that the Merrimack, would be able easily to overcome both her antagonists, that boats-loads of excursionists went out from Savannah to see the fight.

In the attack on Charleston, in which the Nahant was disabled temporarily, Commander Rodgers was killed in the pilothouse of the Catskill. The Manhattan was with Farragut in Mobile Bay, and the Canonicus and Mahopac took part in the capture of Fort Fisher in December, 1864.

The Montauk, commanded by Worden of the Navy, and the Boston, were the Confederate privateer Nashville, Fort McAllister, Ga., in February, 1865. The Montauk, at the close of the war held the staff of the Boston, and an assassin was killed, and also the body of Mrs. Surratt, one of the conspirators, after she was hanged.

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at Westlake Park, at 2 p.m. today:

March, "California Post" (R. B. Howell).

Medley of "Southern Plantation" (L. Contorno).

"American Patrol" (Meacham).

Waltz, "Dream on the Ocean" (Gungell).

March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (Sousa).

Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna" (Suppe).

Potpourri of war songs, "The Blue and Gray" (Bendix).

March, "Raw Recruits" (Dalbey).

Finale, "Gaiop Militaire" (Lauren-deau).

Held to Answer.

Arthur Wade Lee, the young fellow who celebrated his arrival in Los Angeles by stealing the cape of one of the ladies with whom he had gained a speaking acquaintance, en route from Denver, and whose last escapade was highway robbery, was held yesterday to answer the charge in the Superior Court with bail fixed at \$5000. The defendant robbed a man named Waters of \$750 and a silver watch, in an alleyway at Seventh street.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

VETERAN RESERVE PERFECTS ITS ORGANIZATION.

As a Military Body, It May Have Work to Do Before the War Ends.

COLUMBIAN CAVALRY TROOPS.

COMPANY OF SEASONED SOLDIERS READY FOR DUTY.

Col. Johnstone Jones's Cavalrymen Drilling and Lehnhausen's Infantrymen Getting Into Shape. Meetings to Elect Officers.

The members of the National Veteran Reserve met last evening in the hall, no. 1215 South Spring street, to perfect the organization by adopting a constitution and bylaws, and also receive reports from the various committees appointed at the previous meeting.

There was a goodly gathering of Union and ex-Confederate veterans, Commander Bouton presiding. Gen. Allen first reported for the Enrollment Committee that correspondence had been carried on with the various towns in the southern country, and while the committee was not informed as to the enrollments that had been made, they did know that at Santa Ana alone 115 names had been submitted and were ready to be inscribed on the roll. At the same time, the Enrollment Committee was asked for and Gen. Allen had no doubt that ere another week had passed many names would be forthcoming.

The local roll in the hall bore about 300 names, and some additions were made last evening.

In reporting for the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws, Ben Goodrich, Esq., submitted the constitution and bylaws that had been drawn up

and prepared by the committee. The constitution provided for the conduct of the National Veteran Reserve as a social and fraternal organization, eschewing religion and politics, and pledged to extend every aid possible to the government in time of war, and promulgating the ideas of justice and liberty as symbolized by the national flag in time of peace.

On the motion that the constitution be made to provide for a surgeon and a chaplain, the motion was accepted as an amendment and adopted.

Before the adoption of the constitution as a whole, Col. H. G. Otis said that he thought it advisable that the veterans should organize without other citizens; not that he did not welcome those outside the veteran ranks, but he was afraid that the difference in the ages would prevent their collecting in active service. In this regard Col. Otis said that such representations had been made that he found a great desire existed that the Sons of Veterans be permitted to come in. Personally he had no objection if it was considered that such course would not affect the Veteran Reserve as a good working organization. For the purpose of taking the sense of the meeting he offered as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Constitution that the Sons of Veterans be admitted to the National Veteran Reserve, and the organization be divided into two classes—Veterans and Sons of Veterans.

After some discussion the amendment lost, although later in the evening the same idea was considered favorably in another form. Col. Otis intimated that he was perfectly satisfied, and that he offered the amendment solely on account of the expressed wish of the young men to join the organization.

Upon being put to the vote the constitution and bylaws were then adopted as a whole and without dissent.

Comrade J. Burns reported for the Finance Committee, and intimated that it would be necessary to raise considerable money outside as well as inside the organization. If the battery that passed through the city the other night, he remarked, had passed through a city during the war there would have been lots of hot coffee and baskets full of sandwiches for the men. Commissions will be needed to look after the men going to and returning from the front. If families are left behind they will have to be looked after and provided for. The speaker said he thought there were lots scattered through Southern California that their owners would donate, and they could be auctioned off.

Discussion along this line was not pursued, it appearing to be the opinion of those present that in the matters adverted to by Mr. Burns, the active cooperation of the citizens generally would be needed and could be depended upon later.

Commander Bouton stated that the Executive Committee had considered the advisability of telegraphing to the President, and such action having been determined upon, he had dispatched the following telegram:

"I am authorized to tender for the national defense the services of 5000 Union and Confederate veterans from California."

"EDWARD BOUTON."

The veterans present then fell into reminiscent vein, the business of the meeting having been disposed of, and Comrade J. C. Oliver recited an inspiring poem, which was an aspoetrophe to the flag, and other comrades told incidents of war.

Just before adjournment, a question of importance touched upon by Col. Otis again was brought forward. Gen. Allen stated that a large number of the comrades had urged that a military form be given to the organization. The desire appeared to be so general that it had been determined to form an organization which would be really an

offshoot from the Veterans' Reserve. The companies would be military in form, with captains, lieutenants, etc., and this suborganization would be benevolent in character, and care for the members in sickness and death. Thirty-five members had already signified their intention of joining the first company, and Gen. Allen thought that at least three or four companies might be organized.

Commander Bouton, in advocating the military idea, gave a wider scope to it than did the previous speaker. He reminded those present that Spain had so far shown no inclination to surrender her right to issue letters of marque, and with the regulars sent East from this State, and the militia forces also, it was not an altogether irrelevant supposition that 800 or 1000 desperate men might land at San Pedro and loot the banks of this city. Or if disorders should arise from the incitement of demagogues, as in the past, the citizens would have to depend on themselves to suppress such outbreaks. For all these reasons Commander Bouton thought the military form of organization a good thing, and it would afford a very proper opportunity for utilizing the Sons of Veterans. All that would be needed would be equipments, and the commander thought that the mercantile community and the railroads would be perfectly willing to defray that expense.

No definite action was taken on the matter last night, and the meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday night.

THE VETERAN GUARD.

Company of Seasoned Soldiers Ready for Duty.

The Veteran Guard is composed of veterans of the United States army and navy who are physically able to perform ordinary duty. It is a company formation, to be expanded into a battalion of three companies when necessary. Co. A was organized last August with the following officers: Captain, John Brooker; first lieutenant, Fred W. Stein; second lieutenant, W. F. Daubenspeck; first sergeant, Charles P. Derby. The company has been quickly and effectively drilling since that time. Friday night the Army and Navy League decided to proceed to the organization of a battalion as originally contemplated, and the officers and members of the league are now busy perfecting the details.

Co. A already has rendered its services to both the national and State governments to be used as occasion may demand, and as soon as the bat-

formian Volunteers, will drill in the lot opposite the Burbank Theater at 2 p. m. today.

Capt. Falkenberg of Troop K, Southern California Volunteers, requests members of the troop to meet Monday night at Silver Republican headquarters to elect officers.

SAN PEDRO.

Steam Schooner Newsboy Ran Aground—Cattle Shipment.

SAN PEDRO, April 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] The steamer Newsboy was aground at midnight on the east side of the inner harbor, and a short distance northerly from Deadman Island. The Newsboy was from Uval with 240,000 feet of lumber. The error in her course took her so that the red beacon was on her port side instead of on her starboard. The captain said today that the vessel had sustained little or no injury. He thought she was resting on a mud bottom and had not touched any rocks. There had been no leakage of water into her hold. He expects to float her off the place at high tide this evening. If that scheme should fail she can undoubtedly be floated by taking off part of her cargo with a lighter. The captain says the electric lights of the city were so bright as to render the beacons indistinct, so that he failed to keep on the proper course.

The schooner Eliza Miller, Capt. Christiansen, sailed Friday for Ensenada. The tug Warrior arrived Friday night from Clemente Island, having in tow two lighters with 357 cattle and 130 calves. Several of the cattle died on the passage.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Veterans Will Form a Battalion for Coast Defense.

SOLDIERS' HOME, April 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] During the uncertain period of diplomatic exchanges between this government and Spain's it did not seem necessary to say anything about the attitude or actions of the veterans of this branch; now, however, that guns have broken the alliance, the veterans' desire to be identified with the coming struggle can no longer be suppressed. The governor of the home will cause to be read, at the regular Sunday morning inspection, by captain, the following address:

"In view of the unsettled condition of the country; the feeling of insecurity pervading all classes; the comparatively

meager defenses of the coast of Southern California, and the proximity of Mexico, along whose borders are roving bands of marauders and Spanish sympathizers of sufficient strength to have made it necessary for the President of the Mexican republic to post army bodies at the boundary line to prevent incursions, I deem it necessary to call attention to the fact that there are 1500 men present who have seen service of from one to four years, and that, while all are inspired with the same degree of patriotism which made it possible for them to be members of the Soldiers' Home, there are among our number some with sufficient physical strength to do good service in defense of the coast, and thus allow the younger citizens to take the field."

"I therefore, request all members of the home who feel able to perform service, such as named, to so notify the captains of their respective companies with the view, if deemed proper by my superiors, of forming a battalion for the object outlined. I would also say to the members of the Pacific branch: Your past service is an earnest of what your conduct will be if actively defend the coast."

It may be added that a number of members have applied through members of Congress for positions suited to their past experience and present physical conditions.

The Klaus Ladies' Orchestra of Arcadia Hotel, Santa Monica, gave a gratuitous concert with but a few hours' notice, but the first strains from their

instruments, which were "Marching Through Georgia," filled the hall, and from that to the end of the programme, the hall was packed with an audience which went wild over an exclusively patriotic concert. The final was "Red, White and Blue," the solo sung by Mr. Richardson of the Arcadia. The veterans rose en masse to sing the chorus, and yelled themselves hoarse at its conclusion.

J. C. McCormick, late Co. K, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, has been appointed captain of home Co. F, vice Cramer resigned.

M. Halpin, late Co. K, Second United States Infantry, is appointed sergeant of firing squad, vice Johnson resigned.

The Celtic Club of the home met on Tuesday, the 19th, and elected officers for the year as follows: President, Joseph Kinney; vice-president, F. L. Gardner; treasurer, John Daly; secretary, James Prior.

DEATHS.

Richard Moore, late Co. B, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, admitted from San Miguel, Cal., April 25, 1895; died April 19, 1898, aged 65 years.

John Dexter, late Co. G, Second California Infantry, admitted from Fresno, Cal., March 23, 1889; died April 23, 1898, aged 67.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Philharmonic Society Concert—High School Entertainment.

SANTA BARBARA, April 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] Juan Cota and A. Robles of El Montecito have been arrested charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of José Ruiz. The assault occurred about a fortnight ago, from the serious effects of which Ruiz says he has been laid up ever since. He was able to get out yesterday and swear to the complaint.

Thomas Ward was arrested yesterday charged with disturbing the peace of C. H. Mahoney. He was examined in Judge Gammon's court and sentenced to thirty days in jail. This is the third or fourth time he has been arrested within a month.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The Philharmonic Orchestra Society gave the second successful concert since reorganization, last evening at the opera-house, under the direction of Herr Hans Schuy. The local talent was assisted by Miss Schwartz, a noted pianist, and Ludwig Opitz, a noted violinist. The several numbers were received with applause, and heartily encouraged. The violin and piano duet by Herr Hans Schuy and Miss Schwartz was an exceedingly satisfactory number.

The graceful draping of United States flags contributed an effective and patriotic background to the elaborate and beautiful floral setting of the stage and musicians.

HIGH-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The German and elocution classes of the High School presented the little comedy of "Neffe als Onkel," which has been translated for them by Miss J. M. Drew, the teacher of German, at Channel City Hall last evening, with much credit to themselves. In addition to the play a duet was given by Misses McDaniels and Butler, and the physical culture drill, which represented thirty-two emotions of twenty young ladies, was a graceful and agreeable feature of the entertainment. Mrs. Hardison of the elocution classes, was the manager of the very successful affair.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

The Woman's Shakespeare Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Garland, Garden street, yesterday. Shakespearean readings, recitations, songs set to music, and papers on the poet's life and works, occupied the afternoon until refreshments were served. The function was in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday, which occurs today.

The steamer Pomona arrived yesterday at 4 p. m., with sixty tons of freight and ten passengers for this port.

County Superintendent of Schools G. E. Thurmond, has returned from his official trip in the northern portion of the county.

Dist. Atty. C. A. Storke has returned from Santa Rosa Island, where he has been looking after the interests of the A. P. More estate.

The shortage of water supply is forcing its attention on the town this season even more than previously, and the utmost economy is being urged on the consumers.

CHINO.

CHINO, April 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] It is stated that there is \$4000 in the Chino road fund, notwithstanding the fact that not a stroke of permanent road work has been done in this section these past years. The roads are already in their well nigh impassable summer condition. The shortage of water supply is forcing its attention on the town this season even more than previously, and the utmost economy is being urged on the consumers.

TUESDAY'S SPECIAL EXPRESS OVER THE KITE-SHAPED TRACK.

The trip can be made any day on the regular train.

When storing your furniture, be sure and use the Union Warehouse Co. About 1/2 duty-proof compartment. Lowest rates of insurance storage. Telephone main 11. Nos. 1056 to 1110 North Alameda street.

Reorganization Sale

Closing Out These Departments

Linens, Hats, Men's, Lace, Furnishings, Embroideries, Trimmings, Draperies.

Closing Out These Departments

Dress Goods, Silks, Linings, Domestic, Flannels, Velvets, Wash Goods, Bedding.

The powerful price reductions here quoted, as well as those on every line in the house which we are closing out, are made to clear away all lines as quickly as possible. This plain statement, backed up by the GENUINE worth we offer, both in our announcements and in the store, will appeal to every woman. We mean just what we say, we are retiring, going out, quitting the general dry goods business and going into the Ladies' Furnishing business, because we believe there is more money in it.

Skirt Length Sale of Dress Goods.

Forty-four short pieces with just enough in for a dress skirt have been selected from the remnant piles made by the Reorganization Sale, and will be sold as an advertisement this week. The prices are so much less than these goods sell by the yard, as to seem utterly absurd. It's the old story of first choice being best choice. Come early. No samples given of these. We make Dress Skirts to order for \$1.00 when you buy the materials of us. We quote prices on one piece in three:

Skirt length Fancy Mohairs, worth \$2.50, at.....	75c	Skirt length Two-color Curis, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$2.42	Skirt length Black Brocade, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.00
Skirt length Fancy Cheviots, worth \$2.50, at.....	95c	Skirt length Novelty Checks, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$2.63	Skirt length Black Figured, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.40
Skirt length Plain-head Checks, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.40	Skirt length Granite Cloths, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$3.07	Skirt length Black Figured, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.80
Skirt length Two-color Mohairs, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.56	Skirt length Silk Mixed Grays, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$3.00	Skirt length Black Figured, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$2.62
Skirt length Silk Mixtures, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.96	Skirt length Silk Mixed Grays, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$1.80	Skirt length Black Brocade, worth \$2.50, at.....	\$3.76

Reorganization Sale—Wash Goods.

Prices that tell the story plainly.

5c Light Shirting Prints, new patterns.....	3 1/2c	8c Cotton huck Towels 17x38.....	5c
5c Indigo Blue Prints, standard grade.....	3 1/2c	12 1/2c Linen huck Towels now for.....	7c
10c Shirt Waist Percales, 36-in. wide.....	7 1/2c	15c Unbleached Turkish Towels.....	10c
12 1/2c New fancy Duck Suitings for.....	8 1/2c	60c Full size white Beadspreads for.....	45c
8 1/2c Fancy Shirting Cheviots now for.....	6 1/2c	1 1/2c Full size white Beadspreads for.....	85c
10c Fancy stripe and check Zephyrs.....	7 1/2c	1 1/2c Full size white Beadspreads for.....	\$1.15
8 1/2c Floral Design Dimities now for.....	5c	3 1/2c White Marseilles Beadspreads for.....	\$2.15
20c Imported Organdies, rich designs.....	12 1/2c	4 1/2c Heavy white Marseilles Beadspreads.....	\$3
25c Fancy Linen Crash Suitings for.....	15c	12 1/2c Fine plain white Nansook.....	9 1/2c
15c Figured Sateen, black grounds.....	10c	10c White check Nansook only.....	7 1/2c

Reorganization Sale—Flannels.

Wholesale Cost Price plus 5 per cent.

6 1/2c Light and Dark Outing Flannel.....	4 1/2c	35c Checked white English Dimities.....	13c
10c Light and Dark Outing Flannel.....	8c	60c Piece white Birdseye Cotton Diaper.....	41c
75c White Embroidered Flannel for.....	50c	20c Five-quarter Table Oil Cloth.....	12 1/2c
70c Good White Shaker Flannel for.....	3 1/2c		
20c Navy all Wool Twill Flannel.....	14c		

Reorganization Sale—Curtains.

Including Lace Curtains and Curtain Stuffs.

\$1.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains for.....	75c
\$1.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains for.....	\$1.19
\$2.00 Irish Point Lace Curtains for.....	\$1.45
\$3.00 Tapestry or Chenille Portieres for.....	\$2.15
20c Curtain Swiss the yard.....	12 1/2c
8 1/2c Fancy Silkolines now for.....	6 1/2c
10c Twilled Cretonnes in new designs.....	6 1/2c
15c Fancy Art Denims now for.....	11 1/2c
25c Fancy Curtain Fish Net, 42-inch.....	19c

Reorganization Sale—Ladies' Wear

Some exceedingly valuable chances.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, new colors.....	95c
\$1.00 Fancy Linen Lawn Underskirts.....	75c
\$1.75 Stripe Sateen Underskirts.....	\$1.35
Very Special Line of Corsets at.....	50c
35c Ladies' Fast Black Hose for.....	25c
75c Ladies' Standard Print Wrappers.....	55c
Ladies' Full Front Percale Wrappers.....	\$1.00
Ladies' Fancy Percale Waists at.....	50c

Ladies' Skirts.

Made of neat figured black alpaca, rustle percale lining and velvet binding on the bottom—extra special value at.....

N. Strauss & Co.
425-427 SOUTH SPRING ST. BETWEEN 7th & 8th STS.

Ladies' Skirts.

Of fine all wool gray and tan Cheviots, splendid quality of material, extra special value at.....

FORE Dr. Keeley discovered his wonderful remedies for alcoholism and drug addictions the victim of these diseases was doomed. Now all is changed. There is hope—yes, certainty, that the most advanced stages can be permanently cured. A gradual building up of disordered organs is accomplished within a few weeks. Just as soon as is consistent with a permanent cure the patient is denied artificial stimulants and the result is marvelous. That the KEELEY TREATMENT is no experiment needs no better proof than the thousands that it has

Cured

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.
Corner North Main and Commercial Streets, over Farmers' and Merchants Bank, Los Angeles.



Triumph Pump..

(Patented.)
A double-acting, deep-well pump, throws a continuous, steady stream; adapted to raising large quantities of water for irrigation; takes less power; acknowledges no competitor; challenges all. We make a single-acting Pump that lifts three-quarters of the time. These new pumps are wonderful; admit of greater speed; do not jerk; rods more in a vertical line. We build Combined Pumps and Engines, Motors and Pumps on same base. Engines and pumps, direct connected. Air Lifts and Engines combined. Centrifugal Pumps, Air Pumps, Foos Gas Engines, Mining Hoists, etc.

S. W. LUITWEILER,
200-202 N. Los Angeles St.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

will make the hair beautiful, glossy and natural, no matter how much bleached or gray it may be. It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it, neither does curling or crimping, incomparable for the beard on account of its durability and cleanliness. No. 1. Black. No. 2. Dark. No. 3. Medium. No. 4. Chestnut. No. 5. Light. No. 6. Gold. No. 7. Ash Blonde. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00. Sole Manufacturers and Patentees: Imperial Mfg. Co., 22 Fifth Ave., N. Y. In Los Angeles: For Sale by all Drug and Hair Dressers.



THE LOS ANGELES CABELLEROS, WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE IN CUBA.

and prepared by the committee. The constitution provided for the conduct of the National Veteran Reserve as a social and fraternal organization, eschewing religion and politics, and pledged to extend every aid possible to the government in time of war, and promulgating the ideas of justice and liberty as symbolized by the national flag in time of peace.

On the motion that the constitution be made to provide for a surgeon and a chaplain, the motion was accepted as an amendment and adopted.

Before the adoption of the constitution as a whole, Col. H. G. Otis said that he thought it advisable that the veterans should organize without other citizens; not that he did not welcome those outside the veteran ranks, but he was afraid that the difference in the ages would prevent their collecting in active service. In this regard Col. Otis said that such representations had been made that he found a great desire existed that the Sons of Veterans be permitted to come in. Personally he had no objection if it was considered that such course would not affect the Veteran Reserve as a good working organization. For the purpose of taking the sense of the meeting he offered as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Constitution that the Sons of Veterans be admitted to the National Veteran Reserve, and the organization be divided into two classes—Veterans and Sons of Veterans.

After some discussion the amendment lost, although later in the evening the same idea was considered favorably in another form. Col. Otis intimated that he was perfectly satisfied, and that he offered the amendment solely on account of the expressed wish of the young men to join the organization.

Upon being put to the vote the constitution and bylaws were then adopted as a whole and without dissent.

Comrade J. Burns reported for the Finance Committee, and intimated that it would be necessary to raise considerable money outside as well as inside the organization. If the battery that passed through the city the other night, he remarked, had passed through a city during the war there would have been lots of hot coffee and baskets full of sandwiches for the men. Commissions will be needed to look after the men going to and returning from the front. If families are left behind they will have to be looked after and provided for. The speaker said he thought there were lots scattered through Southern California that their owners would donate, and they could be auctioned off.

Discussion along this line was not pursued, it appearing to be the opinion of those present that in the matters adverted to by Mr. Burns, the active cooperation of the citizens generally would be needed and could be depended upon later.

Commander Bouton stated that the Executive Committee had considered the advisability of telegraphing to the President, and such action having been determined upon, he had dispatched the following telegram:

"I am authorized to tender for the national defense the services of 5000 Union and Confederate veterans from California."

"EDWARD BOUTON."

The veterans present then fell into reminiscent vein, the business of the meeting having been disposed of, and Comrade J. C. Oliver recited an inspiring poem, which was an aspoetrophe to the flag, and other comrades told incidents of war.

Just before adjournment, a question of importance touched upon by Col. Otis again was brought forward. Gen. Allen stated that a large number of the comrades had urged that a military form be given to the organization. The desire appeared to be so general that it had been determined to form an organization which would be really an

COLUMBIAN CAVALRY.

Three Troops Being Enrolled at the Columbia Club.

The enrollment of three cavalry troops has been going on quietly in the rooms of the Columbia Club on South Spring street, and about one hundred and thirty names have been signed. The nucleus of the organization having been formed, the lists are now open and may be signed by volunteers properly qualified for service. Officers will be chosen later.

RECRUITS DRILLING.

Cavalry and Infantry Regiments Preparing for Business.

The infantry battalion being organized by Officer Lehnhausen was out for drill last night, several hundred strong, and marched through the streets in column of fours. The men were greeted with cheers wherever they went.

The cavalry regiment, Southern California, is also being drilled.

Special Selling Features

In rich Silks, for this week. Plain Black India Silk 37-in. value 90c yd. at..... 75c
Fancy Colored Silks, including ombre taffetas, Roman stripes and fancy poplins, reduced from \$1.00..... 75c

AT RELIABLE GOODS

24-inch Fancy India Silks.....
A. FUSENOT.

Black Damasse Brocades, Silk and Satin Grounds, extremely choice patterns, reduced from \$1.25..... 95c

Colored Iron Frame Silk Grenadines, 24 inches wide, reduced to.....

90c Yard

NEW HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

SUMMER CORSETS 50c PAIR

NEW DRESS GOODS

Brought down to small prices. At \$2.80 Full dress patterns of wool cheviots and Scotch tweeds, in pretty spring colorings, reduced from \$4.25.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE AT

50c

Full Dress Patterns of Imported Vigoureux Suitings reduced from..... \$4.20

At \$10.00

French Pattern Dressees, well exclusive novelties, in late weaves and designs, reduced from \$15.00.

At \$6.50

Tailor-made Suits of Broadcloth, in blue, black, green and brown, jacket, silk lined..... \$10.50

Separate Skirts of silk and wool polo checks, graceful basting, and equal to any \$8.00 skirt in the market.

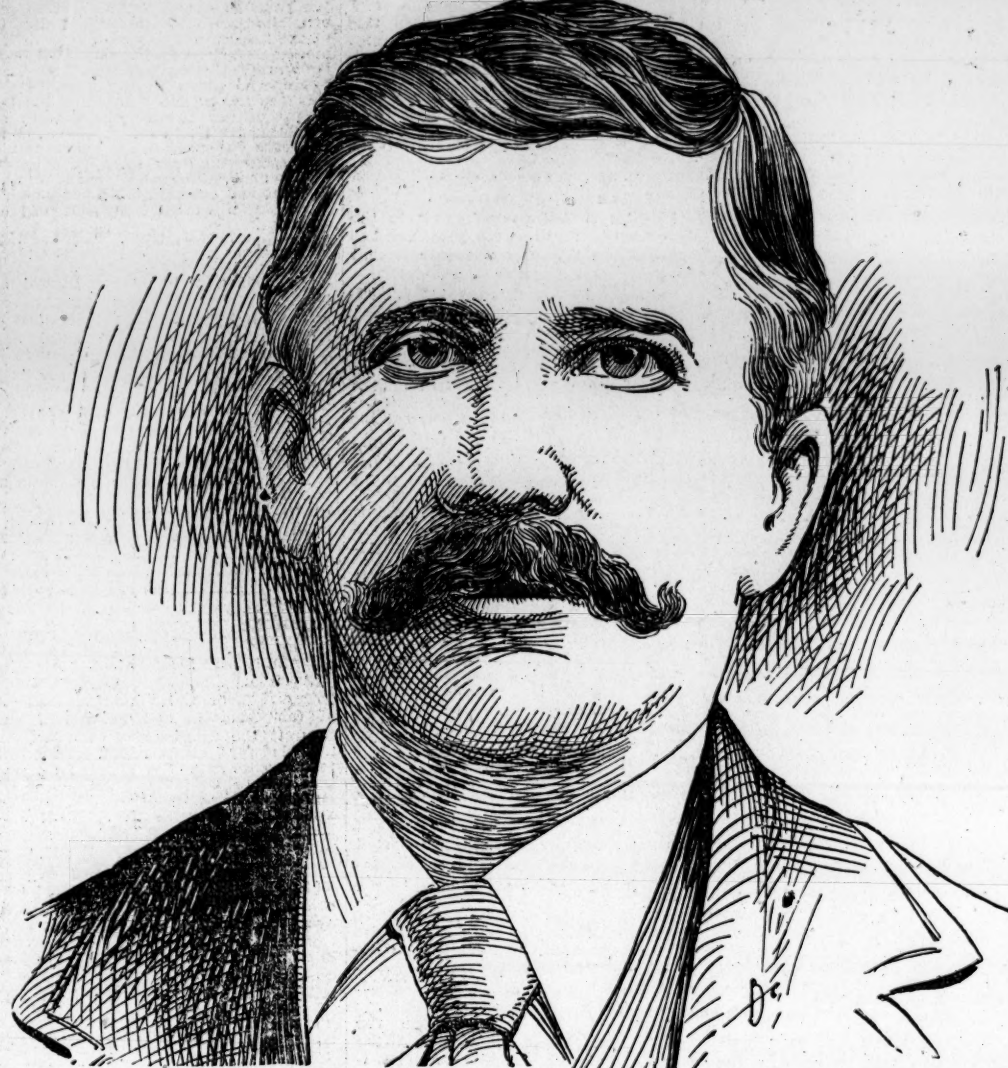
At \$6.50

CANOPY TOP COACHING PARASOLS.

The English and German Expert Specialists

Are the Doctors that Cure Chronic Diseases, Consumption and Deformities.

They Have Been Established for More than a Quarter of a Century—They Are Incorporated Under the Laws of California for \$250,000—They are Competent and Trustworthy.



MR. G. W. JORDAN, Selma, Cal.

A Sufferer Travels Hundreds of Miles to Consult the English and German Expert Specialists.

"I have been a sufferer for years from a dangerous complication of diseases, among which were Nervous, Kidney and Bowel Troubles. I have spent much money and time in search of help, but never found any one who understood my ailments until I came to the English and German Expert Specialists three months ago. I cannot say too much in praise of these great Specialists. They have saved my life and restored me to health and strength. I have gained 12 pounds under their grand treatment. I hope the other sufferers may be as fortunate in seeking the right doctors, and recommend the English and German Expert Specialists, for their business methods as well as their skill as physicians."

G. W. JORDAN.

Mr. Jordan is a well-known citizen of Selma, Fresno County, California, and wants the readers of The Times to know where they can find relief, should they need skilled medical aid.

Testimonials.

It has been the custom of the English and German Expert Specialists to publish testimonials of a few of the most difficult cures made at their great institution for many years past. Hundreds of people are restored to health and life every year by these great doctors, but no ordinary cures are made public. No testimonials are published except by permission, or at the request of the patient who has been benefited.

Advice to the Afflicted.

If you are anxious to regain your broken health, if you feel that you need greater physical strength than you now possess, seek the aid, the superior skill, the vast experience and the unequalled ability of the English and German Expert Specialists. They are careful, conscientious and painstaking doctors. They have a rare skill in diagnosing a case, they have methods and remedies that are far superior to all others. Their popularity on the Coast is the wonder of physicians who cannot succeed in building up a large practice and a successful business. They are the doctors that cure.

Consultation Free.

You can learn all about your physical condition by consulting the English and German Expert Specialists. It will cost you absolutely nothing, no matter whether you take treatment or not. You cannot know too much about your ailment, and it is rare indeed that such a combination of skilled physicians offer to give, free of charge, the benefit of their long years of study and research.

Home Cures.

You can be cured without seeing the doctors, although a personal examination is preferred. If you live at a distance from Los Angeles and cannot see a part of the staff when they make their regular monthly visits to Southern California towns, write for symptom blanks and full particulars in regard to your trouble. Correspondence solicited. All letters confidential.



MRS. W. N. KLINE, Redlands, Cal.

Lifeless Limbs are Made to Live, Strength Restored to Useless Members—Death Averted.

Mrs. Kline, who was afflicted with a most serious form of rheumatism and kidney trouble, became so badly crippled that her limbs and arms were useless. The physicians consulted failed to give her any relief, and all decided that her case was hopeless. In this terrible condition Mrs. Kline was brought to the English and German Expert Specialists, and these great doctors, after carefully diagnosing her case, pronounced the disease curable and commenced treatment. Mrs. Kline slowly but surely regained the use of her crippled limbs. Her kidneys were made sound and she became strong and able to resume her household duties. She is very grateful to the English and German Expert Specialists and most heartily recommends those who need the services of able and careful physicians to place themselves in the hands of the doctors who restored her to health.

Free Book for Men.

A book published exclusively for men, is given free to all who apply in person or by letter. It contains a vast amount of valuable information, and should be in the hands of every man who wants to know all about himself. Sent sealed and free by mail.

You Need Not Despair

The present fame and large clientele of the English and German Expert Specialists have been attained by curing the people who have, in many instances, come to them as a last resort, a forlorn hope. They are masters of chronic diseases.

Partial List of Diseases Cured.

Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Insomnia, Hysteria, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Diseases, Diseases of Bowels, Ovarian Diseases, Sciatica, Tumors, Deformities, Spinal Diseases, Rupture, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, all Female Diseases, Nervous Diseases, La Grippe, Partial or Complete Loss of Vital Power in Men, etc.

Consultation and Advice Free at Office or by Mail.

In the Home Circle.

The English and German Expert Specialists have received the most heartfelt thanks for restoring peace, health and happiness in many families by driving pain and discomfort from the home circle. Their remedies and methods are unequalled.

Free Book for Women

"Mistress of Herself" is a neat little booklet, published in the interest of women only. It treats extensively of all female complaints and weaknesses, and is always a welcome visitor to intelligent women, married or single. Free by mail or at office.

The English and German Expert Specialists

218 South Broadway, (First Building North of City Hall.)

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4;
Sundays, 9 to 11; Evenings, 7 to 8.

WAR AT SEA.

MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Its Past Work and Promise Now—Our Ships and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion—Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap in the "Independent."

All eyes are now turned upon the navy, and its condition for immediate service against an enemy's fleet; for we stand at the doors of devastation and death may be opened to us despite all efforts of diplomacy, the suggestions of arbitration and the President's firm determination to discountenance resort to the sword until all possible means of keeping the peace with Spain are exhausted. Some good folk think that naval men are ever thirsting for war. A Boston clergyman, indeed, said recently that "a large navy frets in time of peace, and pines for nothing so much as to have a brush with the enemy," but we haven't a large navy, to begin with, and in a service of half a century I have never met an officer of the navy who did any fretting of that sort. What they have fretted over has been the lack of forethought on the part of our people in failing to keep our national defenses, of both land and sea, on a safe and solid basis of security against foreign attack; but no man or woman who has ever seen war, its sacrifices and sufferings, its cruelties and atrocities, can ever wish to look upon its woeful scenes and dire outcomings again. Said Gen. Sherman on a notable occasion: "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it," a definition as concise as it is comprehensive and truthful. He knew from grim experience what war implies in its every phase of carnage and destruction; that once its dogs are unleashed, all the savagery inherent in the human race, despite the spirit and teachings of Christianity and the benignity of its civilization, come forth as if born anew for its murderous work.

And let me add that those who lightly and flippantly urge the country on to war at this or any other time, except as a last resort of neces-

sity and right, are guilty of wrongdoing, for which the Lord of all mankind will hold them to sternest account. Let us not forget that much, if not all of human progress has been the fruit of war; that we as a people and a nation are striking illustrations of such fact. The sword of Cromwell was but the precursor of the sword of Washington.

A few weeks ago the whole world was startled at the news of the sudden destruction of our battleship Maine, and the loss of some 264 of her crew in the harbor of Havana. She had gone there on an errand of peace and goodwill, and when all the circumstances of the tragic event are considered her swift destruction may be likened, in some measure, in its atrocious incidents and deliberate preparation, to the massacre of the Mamelukes by Mehmet Ali, at Cairo, in 1811.

To those familiar with the discipline of our navy, the orderliness and strict methods that prevail, and the great care observed in the handling and storage of explosives on board our ships of war, it is not at all probable that the explosion that wrecked the ship could be the result of accident within. On the contrary, every fact and incident pointed to treacherous work outside the vessel, planned by the cool brain and carried out by the deliberate purpose and murderous hand of an assassin, assisted by dastard accomplices. Capt. Sigbee's high bearing, composure of manner and guarded expressions at the time of the explosion, and throughout the harrowing scenes that confronted him, all indicated his confidence in the belief that by no fault of his own or that of his officers and men had such appalling fate overtaken them.

The report of the court of inquiry not only confirms such belief, but establishes it as a fact. The court-composed of some of the ablest officers in the country—made the most searching and exhaustive investigation possible under the conditions it had to meet, and it is safe to say that its conclusions cannot be rightfully impeached in any quarter.

Should war now result through this incident of such tragic circumstance and other matters of grave import which have so strained our relations with Spain, it is needless to say that the navy will have to bear the brunt of it, for Spain is a maritime power, and she must be met on the sea. But the country may rest easy; the navy has never failed it in any emergency; it never will. From the earliest colonial days to this, the marine of the country, whether mercantile or naval, provincial or national, has deserved

well of the people. Our men at sea, indeed, have always been lovers of liberty, conservators of law and loyal to duty. Nor let it be forgotten that we get our seafaring aptitude, our naval readiness by inheritance—an inheritance that the early conditions of colonial life never allowed to slumber. What our gallant seamen have been called upon to do, whether in peace or war, they have done with a skill and resource, a pluck and versatility that have commanded the admiration of all mankind.

The preamble to England's naval Discipline Act, familiarly known as the Articles of War, begins with this statement, now more than 500 years old: "It is the navy wherein, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend." If our navy cannot claim tribute such distinctive grandeur of relation to our country as such splendid tribute of Parliament to the deeds and prowess of the royal navy conveys, we may proudly say that but for the work of our navy the United States would never have reached the standing it now occupies, continental in extent and imperial in strength, among the nations.

In his "Story of Massachusetts," Dr. Edward Everett Hale says that, "strictly speaking, our independence was won on the sea, rather than on the land; that as the war went on the nation had more men at sea against the enemy than the total force in the continental army and the militia." Some of our people of today who shrink at the very thought of 10,000 men being employed to man our navy will be surprised to learn that the number of seamen, continental and provincial, of our navy the United States would never have reached the standing it now occupies, continental in extent and imperial in strength, among the nations.

The building of six frigates was, therefore, authorized in 1794, three of forty-four guns and three of thirty-six guns each, the Constitution, and the renamed she won, becoming the most famous of them all. The first ship of the six tried in battle was the Constitution. She readily captured two

frigates in single combat from the French in 1798. From that time forth the navy has acquitted itself most valorously for itself and with great glory to the country.

The grim lessons given to the Barbary powers at the cannon's mouth in the first two decades of this century were such as no Christian power of Europe had undertaken up to that time. The new flag that had appeared in the Mediterranean had excited not only the curiosity but the disdain of these corsairs of Northern Africa; but they soon learned that that flag meant the freedom of the seas and no tribute.

In the war of 1812-15, the navy, with the exception of the resplendent victory at New Orleans—won principally without the aid of regulars—carried off the prime honors of the conflict. What our men of the sea did at that time, both as privates and men-of-war, gained immortal fame for the country and the flag. They gave out naval service a prestige for sea-ship, dogged purpose and soulful courage that must be maintained at any cost. The recollection of those grand deeds and notable accomplishments stirred the hearts and nerved the arms of the gallant souls who followed Farragut and other grand captains with unquestioning fidelity and heroic endeavor during our civil war. Nor may we forget that in the intensest moments of the fiery ordeal, Capt. Sigbee, his officers and men, so recently had passed through at Havana, the remembrance of the deeds of the past and the prestige of the service that rested upon them to maintain, flashed upon them with that grand illumination of discipline calm and unshaken courage that was made so eminently manifest to their countrymen and the world at that fateful test, when every heart-beat marked some incident of horror, and sudden death from source unknown. "It is better to know than to think," was an epigrammatic utterance that will never die.

Happy the country that has a navy commanded and manned by such men. It may well be truthful and content: for in Sigbee and his brave officers and men it sees the personnel of the navy as it really is—strong, resourceful and devoted, thoroughly equipped to meet every new condition of service demands, and to face, on the instant, any and every emergency of peril in defense of the nation's rights and honor.

What the country owes to the navy for its sturdy work toward the main-

tenance of the Union it has never fully grasped. The organizing genius of McClellan, the valor of Meade, the steadfastness of Thomas, the dash of Hancock, the march of Sherman, the fire of Sheridan, the Thor-hammer blows of Grant, would have been in vain but for the work of the navy; the effectiveness of the blockade it maintained, and the achievements of brave Worden, gallant Du Pont, intrepid Rowan, indomitable Porter, dogged Winslow, bull-dog Foote, and incomparable Farragut.

But the ships and guns with which those sturdy seamen won their victories are obsolete now, with the exception of the monitor type of vessel, which had its birth in the stirring days of 1861. At the close of our civil war armor still defied the powers of the gun—whether smoothbore or rifled. Today the gun seems to have the advantage, although the resisting strength of armor has been increased two or three fold. The gun, indeed, has become a mechanism of destruction, terrible to contemplate. The guns with which our battleships are armed, throwing projectiles of 16, 12 and 10-inch caliber, and weighing 600, 850 and 1,100 pounds, respectively, with muzzle velocities of 2100 feet per second, have an energy of inertia and penetrative force both marvelous and appalling.

The full outcome of a naval fight at this period remains to be seen. The battle of Yalu, in the Yellow Sea, in 1904, demonstrated to a large extent, it is true, the terrific character of the sea fight today; but the full showing was not made because of the half-hearted support the Chinese admiral received from his captains and crews.

In a war with Spain, which seems highly probable—war that may challenge our honor and valor at any moment now—the fighting ships of the navy will be about equal in number and in power of armament; but when we compare the personnel of the two services we cannot but think that Spain will suffer exceedingly thereby.

The differences in the types of ships and the changed conditions of motive power and guns have changed the character of the enlisted men in our service. Their habits are better, and the skill demanded of them is of a more mechanical order; and while we miss some of the characteristics which made the old man-of-war's man so attractive and interesting, so unique and so superb as a sailor, the new man is imbued with the same loyal devotion to the flag that possessed the souls of our seamen in the colonial and revolutionary days, the war of 1812 and at the outburst of the civil war in 1861,

and may be depended upon to do equally gallant service under whatever stress of circumstances.

As to the officers, no service in the world can match them. In every branch and corps they are superior in education and in training to the officers of any other service—men so well grounded and practiced, schooled and equipped that their services are sought in many directions. Many officers, indeed, have resigned their commissions for the higher pay and greater civil advantages eagerly tendered them by individuals and firms, colleges and corporations, than the government gives or affords. But many remain in the service, and we have officers today, graduates from our naval academy at Annapolis, and from civil colleges in the land, who can take the metal from the mine and put it through all the processes of preparation had manufacture until it appears in completed form in the hulls and engines, boilers and dynamos, guns and armor, shells and torpedoes of our navy ships-of-war.

Expert as electricians, they invent or improve electrical appliances; as chemists they manufacture the needed explosives for naval use; as inventors, the guns and gun carriages of our navy since the days of Dahlgren have been designed by them in every part and built under their supervision. The guns turned out at the naval gun factory at Washington are not excelled by Krupp or any other fabricator of heavy ordnance in Europe; as linguists and mathematicians and in surgery, sanitation and hygiene they have won world-wide fame; as hydrographers they have no superiors in surveying the coasts and harbors of the globe or in sounding the depths of the sea. Equally at home in the handling of infantry and artillery on shore, they lend the world as versatile and accomplished officers on shipboard. Nor are there any harder-worked men in the country today than its naval officers, and whether in peace or war, they can always be depended upon to do their duty loyally and devotedly in every emergency of demand or of peril their profession may call upon them to meet.

Such are the men Spain is to meet on the sea if she enters upon hostilities with this country. We need have no fear of the outcome. Yet it is never wise to underestimate an enemy. The English did that in 1812 to their sore cost. Let us not make such mistake and all will be well.

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THE SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in connection with the war situation: The President issues a proclamation calling for volunteers to the number of 125,000.

Army Reorganization Bill passes the House.

A formal declaration of war against Spain to be made by Congress.

Wires at Key West taken by the government, and all press matter censored. Havana connections abandoned.

A "peaceful blockade" of Havana established.

Spain announces that she will not issue letters of marque, and will "treat all vessels holding letters of marque issued by America as pirates and not as privateers."

Growing indications that the regular army will soon move on Cuba.

Washington, Richmond and Atlanta to be the gathering points for the volunteer army.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will probably receive a commission.

A Grand Army corps formed in the Department of the South.

The insurrection in the Philippines assuming more formidable proportions.

Capture of the Spanish steamer Pedro by the New York.

Spanish schooner Mathilde captured by torpedo boat Ericsson.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

A proclamation was issued by the President yesterday, in pursuance of the law enacted by Congress on the preceding day, calling for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 men, for service in the war against Spain. The men are to be enlisted for a period of two years unless sooner mustered out, and are to be apportioned, so far as practicable, among the several States and Territories of the Union, according to population.

The troops called for can be mobilized very quickly, and can be concentrated at such points as may be designated on short notice. If necessary, they can be rendezvoused, equipped and made ready for action in less than thirty days—within two weeks, even, in case of great emergency. They will be taken largely from the militia organizations of the several States and Territories, and can, therefore, be made effective with comparatively little drilling. This volunteer army of 125,000 men, in conjunction with the regular army, will give an available force of 150,000 men. It is believed that this will be sufficient for the needs of the near future, at least.

If more men are needed, the President has only to call for them. The call just issued will afford an opportunity for the acceptance of only a small fraction of the men who are ready and anxious to serve their country. It is not so much a question of who shall go to the front as of who shall stay at home. The announced intention of the government to draw upon the militia only in making up the legal quotas of the States for volunteers will be a great disappointment to thousands of willing and patriotic men, outside of the National Guard, throughout the country, who are anxious to serve the nation in its hour of need.

If the President's call had been for 500,000 men, instead of for 125,000, the call would have been responded to with promptness and enthusiasm. The patriotism and loyalty of the American people are equal to any and all demands that may be made upon them by the government.

Having embarked upon the enterprise of war, we must win at all hazards. That our cause will be victorious, no true-hearted American doubts for a moment. And so long as the government needs men and money to prosecute the conflict, so long will the loyal devotion of the American people furnish both as needed.

We hope the war will be of brief duration, though of this there can be no certainty. But whether the struggle be long or short, the hands of the government will be upheld to the last extremity, until victory rests unchallenged upon our banner.

"Where rolls the Oregon." is a spot that just now interests the American people more than the proposed bombardment of Havana. With that monster war-dog with the Schley litter, we will all breathe easier.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The reported capture in mid-ocean of the American steamship Paris, of the International line, by a Spanish cruiser, is probably one of those stories originated by publishers whose newspapers, like Peter Pindar's razzers, are "made to sell." As is now well known to all nautical men, steamships plying between New York and England do not take the same route on a westward voyage as an eastward one. The eastward voyage is a magnetic line from Sandy Hook to Tuscar Light, on the south coast of Ireland. On the other hand, the westward-bound steamer leaves the Irish coast astern and steers direct for Newfoundland (Cape Race), and thence skirts the Canadian coast southward so far off-shore as to escape the shoals and tide-rips off Nantucket. This system of two different routes originated with Capt. Matthew F. Maury, U.S.N., who, after a long life of valuable services to the country which had educated him, threw away all its fruits by resigning out of our navy and going over to the Southern Confederacy.

Hence, we do not believe the Paris is more than fairly due in New York today, as she has a longer route to steam, by at least 120 miles, than if she came by what is usually known as the "Lane route," and she may have had instructions to pass 120 miles or so out of that route in order to avoid an interception by Spanish cruisers. There is a good deal more foundation for fear and trembling as to the probable fate of the battleship Oregon, now on her way eastward from California. Most vessels propelled by steam, instead of going around Cape Horn, take a shorter cut through the Straits of Magellan, which effects a saving of at least 920 miles. The passage is a comparatively narrow one, filled with strong currents which nothing but a well-powered steamer can face with certainty. All the Pacific Mail fleet in these waters came through that narrow channel, the largest being the City of Peking, Capt. S. P. Griffin, U.S.N., commanding. She was 5040 tons, or less than one-half the tonnage of the Oregon. Her draft of water was twenty-two and one-half feet, while the Oregon could not well be drawing less than twenty-eight at present.

Hence it was that the Oregon got orders at Callao to come around Cape Horn, and not to attempt the passage of the Straits. She was so much deeper than any vessel that had so far passed through there that she was liable to knock her bottom out on some sunken reef over which other vessels had passed in safety. Added to that, was the danger of Spanish torpedo boats, hitherto stationed about Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro or Bahia, slipping out quietly for the straits, in order to intercept the big ship on her passage through that narrow channel.

It may be borne in mind that the Oregon left Pacific waters ten days before the declaration of war, so that her officers go in ignorance of the real condition of affairs, and might allow a Spanish vessel to approach them closer than she would be allowed to do if the real situation were known. That is the real danger to the big ship. So far as the Paris is concerned, her danger is that a Spanish vessel might approach her through the use of hoisting the American flag, till escape was out of the question, and then open out her batteries upon the defenseless merchantman. This was a favorite trick of Raphael Semmes of the Alabama, whom it took some time and the Kearsage to "cure of sucking eggs." Anybody knows the Spaniards are capable of any and every possible kind of treachery, and will not hesitate at any kind of dirty work. However, the Paris can steam out to 26 1/2 land miles per hour, and, with timely warning, could escape the most rapid of all the Spanish cruisers.

The real cause for fear is in the case of the Oregon. Still it should be borne in mind that this month, in southern latitudes, is equivalent to November north of the equator; and that the weather off Cape Horn is unusually heavy at this season, which may account for the Oregon's detention. Admiral Gherardi took the Baltimore, Charleston and San Francisco around the Horn in December for the World's Fair jubilee of 1893, just because that season afforded better weather than could be had six months later. We can afford to be patient, and await results.

They weren't even able to capture a member of Gen. Woodford's suite, let alone taking one of our battleships.

A COSMOPOLITAN ARMY.

The United States army, in this war, is likely to contain a varied assortment of soldiers, of many different nationalities and occupations. Several Indian tribes are anxious to be represented. The Sioux have offered to raise a regiment. The Navajo Indians, in New Mexico, have offered to raise a thousand warriors; the Onondaga Indians, in Wisconsin, have formed two companies of a hundred men each, and hope to complete a regiment.

British subjects have been offering to volunteer, in considerable numbers. It is announced that a number of experienced Canadian artillerymen have already been recruited. At the United States Embassy in London many applications have been made for enlistment in the American army or navy. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several officers. In Sydney, N. S. W., 100 colonists have offered their services to the American Consul.

Even the Chinamen want to have a hand in this war. According to an Ogden dispatch, the Chinese merchants at Ogden, who number about fifty, and are mostly of the educated class, want to recruit a regiment of Chinese volunteers. Several companies would be organized in Wyoming, where there are a thousand Chinese in the coal mines.

This is evidently going to be a popular war.

Amid the feeling engendered by the carping sentences of the St. James Gazette, it will be soothing to American spirit to read this from the London Spectator, which says: "The continental powers do not love the American republic, but we cannot imagine that they would be so mad as to risk a war with the whole Anglo-Saxon race, for that is the risk."

If America were really attacked by a great continental coalition, England would be at her side in twenty-four hours. There is the ring as of a bugle note in these words, and that they speak the real sentiment of the masses of the English people, we do not doubt. Back to back, Uncle Sam and John Bull can defy the world.

The Evening Record of yesterday published the following asserted dispatch from London:

"A dispatch from Vienna, Austria, (sic) says Spain has offered to pay cash for 895 completed torpedo boats. The offer was refused because they were built for other nations for immediate delivery."

Probably, if the authorities of Spain had made an offer for a thousand gross of torpedoes, their offer would have been considered, but it can scarcely be expected that a power like "Austria" would consider such a retail business as a proposition for less than a thousand torpedo boats.

Expressions of sympathy with the United States continue to be received, not only from Great Britain, but from British dependencies all over the world. Opinions collected by an English journal, from many parts of the British empire, show a strong pro-American feeling. Extracts are given from Canada, Newfoundland, China, Singapore, New South Wales, Jamaica, Malta, Bombay, Rangoon and other places, showing that the press and people are upholding the righteousness of the American cause, recognizing the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba, and wishing the Americans success.

A correspondent desires THE TIMES to inform him "if the parallax of a fixed star is obtained by triangulation," and "if the parallax, when found, can determine the distance of the star from the earth." One method of computing the distances of the stars is by triangulation, but these distances are so enormous, in comparison to those between the possible points of observation from the earth's surface, that it is difficult to ascertain the exact parallax. For more complete information on this subject, the correspondent is referred to the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, page 5905.

We are apparently about to be treated to the sight of patriotic Americans scrapping among themselves as to who shall be given the first chance to go to the front. If Father William would call for something like 2,000,000 men, there might be some chance for all the boys who want to fight for their glorious country to get in. In the mean time, let them keep on drilling in the awkward squad; there may be use for the nach-bawn fighters yet.

The government is wisely taking steps to forestall the squeezing of the nation by conscienceless contractors, which practice created so many scandals during the civil war. A recent dispatch announces that the government has secured options on enough cattle throughout the West to sustain an army of 100,000 men for twelve months. In this manner, the cornering of the market by large beef-packing establishments will be prevented.

Those riotous Spaniards in Madrid, Barcelona, and other cities of Spain, who put in a considerable share of their time tearing down American signs and offering indignities to the Stars and Stripes, are perhaps to some extent excusable for their actions. They belong to the numerous class of bellicose non-combatants, who will not do the real fighting, and must have some means of venting their pent-up feelings.

The remarkable variety of climate that is found in this great State has been strikingly exemplified this season. In Mendocino county, sheep and cattle men are crowding over the ranges in quest of pasture for their

flocks and herds. The rainfall in Mendocino county was short this year, as in other parts of the State, yet it amounted to 25 inches, or nearly five times as much as we had in Los Angeles.

It is stated that nearly all the larger towns in the prohibition State of Kansas are now running just the same as if licensed. The owners of the saloons go up to the justice's court once a month, complain of themselves, and pay a fine equivalent to what it cost them when the license law was in vogue. This is a good way in which to bring the law of the land into contempt among the people.

Now that war is actually on, the strain that the nation has been under for weeks is visibly removed. The people have settled down with a grim determination to take any medicine that Spain may be able to give us, and are ready to cheer the Yankee tar to the echo whenever he shall do a gallant deed. And he will not fail to give a good account of himself, whatever the ship he may sail on.

Spain "denies of it," but should she issue letters of marque, she is likely to have the British lion to settle with. Natural pirate as she is, Spain will ascertain that the world has advanced in civilization too many degrees to permit her bluggy buccaners to ravage the seas without let or hindrance. That nation cannot afford to bite off any more than the big "chaw" she now has a contract to masticate.

In connection with the important question of making coal contraband of war, it might be well to consider the advisability of changing the word coal to "fuel." Petroleum has been used successfully on steamships. It does not take long to convert a coal burner into a petroleum burner, and there are immense deposits of petroleum available to the Spanish fleet in Southern Russia and in Peru.

One important point in connection with the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States in our war with Spain was brought out by an English professor a few days ago, when he called attention to the fact that Great Britain, being the other great power of the North American continent, is to some extent equally concerned with the United States in the issue of this contest.

We may look out now for roor-backs of sea fights from every quarter, but the public will be wise to take all stories with salt until they are authoritatively confirmed. There is a Spanish ship hid behind every wave, to some people, and there will be wild scares galore from Cape Cod to Puget Sound; but keep cool. We were here first, no matter what ships may pass in the night.

The divine Melba electrified San Francisco last Thursday night by singing "The Star Spangled Banner." No such scene as followed the song was ever before witnessed in a theater in that city, and it is not improbable that Los Angeles may have something new in the way of experience to chronicle in her press next Tuesday morning.

Senator Gray of Delaware calls for "a truce between the political parties of this country until we can settle our account with Spain." This is the word with the bark on it. It is a time for Americans to get together as Americans. We can do our partisan fighting after this cruel war is over.

Spain is passing the hat, but from our knowledge of the character of Spanish officials, we may expect nothing else than that a goodly part of the swag will trickle through the holes that figure as a feature in the Spanish headgear, into the hands of the men who are taking up the collection.

We hear considerable talk nowadays about "skeleton regiments," but from all accounts the real, genuine article is to be found on its native heath under Blanco in Cuba.

If our troops have to wait until the end of the rainy season before invading Cuba, they will eat their hearts out. What the boys want is to hear the trumpets sound "Forward"—they will attend to the rest of it.

This war will never be properly finished until old Weyler dangles at the end of an American rope. He is the particular piece of tainted meat that every Yankee soldier, sailor or civilian has in for.

Queen Victoria's birthday comes along shortly, and the American nation will take pleasure in tipping a few bumpers to the sovereign, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

All kinds of fake war news may be expected now from day to day. The judicious newspaper reader will consider the source of news before yielding implicit confidence to its authenticity.

The Concert of Europe is going to have to look around for somebody else to play the castanets, as Spain has secured another engagement that is going to keep her busy all summer.

The Navy Department has done well in declining to give out information regarding the movement of our squadrons. We might as well let Spain do a little guessing, too.

Mr. Smith is now Postmaster-General. We seem to have heard that name before somewhere.

Yelling "down with the Yankees," in which Spain is just now indulging, wins no battles. The enemy would

be wise to use its breath to fight with, for it is going to need it.

San Francisco's City Treasurer, who got away with \$116,000, very considerably declined to take the City Hall, and San Francisco "ought to be thankful for that."

Had we gone ahead and built the Nicaragua Canal, as ought to have been done long ago, we would not now be sweating blood for fear of a disaster to the Oregon.

The soldier's button is a becoming thing, pinned on the bosom of a pretty girl, and it is a flower that has already begun to blossom all along the line.

The nations that are looking on as spectators promise to be given a show full of red fire, bombs and gun thunder almost equal to "The Heart of Maryland."

Mrs. Ace of North Carolina has presented her husband with four sons at one fell swoop, and it is a mighty good thing, if the old man knows how to play it.

Camp George H. Thomas is its name. We trust "Old Pap" is on a battlement where he can look down and see the boys of '98 maneuver.

The eyes of the world are strained to catch sight of the battleship Oregon, and some of the eyes have blood in them. May we see her first!

Count that day lost which does not see a fat Spanish prize towed into port by a Yankee gunboat. The cotton is fairly on.

Gen. Woodford ought to be almighty happy that he is out of it without finding his person permeated with daggers.

All right, we are coming. Father William, 125,000 strong, and there are plenty more of them where these come from.

President Dole appears to have been almost as free with other people's money as a Los Angeles school director.

The boys are organizing and sending word to the nation that they are ready if wanted. Angels could do no more.

Gen. Gomez appears to think that things are moving, and we feel half inclined to agree with him.

Gen. Gomez, bring up your land troops, and we will attend to the wet edge of Havana.

It is quite evident that the Spanish fleet is not going to hunt for us with a brass band.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Behold, we have gathered together our battalions near and afar: Their decks they are cleared for action, their guns they are primed for war. From the East to the West there is hurry; in the North and the South a peal. Of banners in fort and shipyard and the clamor and clang of steel:

Behold, I have stood on the mountains, and this was writ in the sky: "She is weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance God holds on high." The balance He once weighed Babylon, the Mother of Harlots; in, One scale holds thy pride and power and empty waggon of sin. Heavy with woe and torture, the crimes of a thousand years, Mortared and welded together with fire and blood and tears:

In the other, for justice and mercy, a blade with never a stain, Is laid the Sword of Liberty, and the balance dips to Spain!

Summon thy vessels together! Great is thy need of these! Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, Quendo and Maria Theresa.

Let them be strong and many, for a vision I had by night. That the leader wrongs thou hast done the world came howling to the fight:

From the New World shores they gathered, To the Cuban shot yesterday, and our own dead seamen, Spain!

Summon thy ships together, gather a mighty fleet!

For a strong young nation is arming that never hath known defeat! Summon thy ships together, there on thy blood-stained

For a shadowy host of sorrows and of shame, too black to tell! That reach with their horrible wounds for thee to drag thee down to hell; Thy raid phantoms and specters, thou warrest against in vain!

Mournd and wept in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain! —[Madison Cawein, in Louisville Courier-Journal.]

RIGHTS OF DOMICILE.

Mrs. Barrackman Chases Her Land.

The charge of battery preferred by Mrs. Lily Lance, proprietor of the lodging-house at No. 526 South Main street, against Mrs. Barrackman, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Morrison. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. Barrackman, with her invalid husband, rented a room from the comedian, and fell into arrears with the rent. During his illness Barrackman, who is a member of the Maccabees, is entitled to and has been receiving a disability benefit, and it was explained to Mrs. Lance that when the payment was made the matter of rent would be promptly settled. As it happened this arrangement did not suit the landlady, who ordered the Barrackmans to vacate their room or pay what was due. Owing to the husband's condition this could not very well be done, and Mrs. Lance entered the room thereupon and said she would remain there until she got her money. An officer was telephoned for, but meantime open hostilities broke out upon Mrs. Barrackman's intervention, as Mrs. Barrackman, it was alleged, picked up a crucifix and took a bellicose stand. Satisfied that a state of war existed, Mrs. Lance went forthwith to the District Attorney's office and swore to the complaint charging battery. The court held, however, that Mrs. Barrackman had a right to defend her domicile even to using necessary force, and that unnecessary force was used was not shown.

Century Road Club Election. CHICAGO, April 23.—Results of the annual mail election of the Century Road Club of America are announced. Following is the list of the national officers for 1898: President, W. L. Kreitenstein, Terre Haute, Ind.; First Vice-President, C. W. Foudriener, Boston; Second Vice-President, A. L. Mace, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, C. W. Mears, Cleveland, O.; Treasurer, L. C. Frye, Rochester, Pa.

MORE MUD.

FURTHER "HERALD" EXPLOITS WITH ITS PARTISAN MUD.

Continued and Unwarranted Assaults Upon the President on Account of a Cuban Policy Which Has Been Justified and Approved by Congress and the Country.

The Los Angeles Herald continues to write its unpatriotic record in the great crisis which confronts the country. The proof is found in the following extracts from its editorial pages down to the very opening of hostilities:

"GENERAL DISSATISFACTION."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 9:] The perils to which this policy exposes the President, his administration and his party are accentuated by the general dissatisfaction of the country with it, and the encouragement of an open revolt and a possible division among his political friends and erstwhile staunch supporters in either house of Congress.

"SO NAUSEATING."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 10:] Let us hope that in the forthcoming message the President has omitted the terms of endorsement that made his last message so nauseating.

"JELLYFISH DIPLOMACY."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 11:] President McKinley ought to send in an Earl Russell ultimatum. So long as he sends a jellyfish diplomacy Spain will make a fool of the United States. Already the continental European powers think they see the opportunity to insert the thin edge of the wedge and to split the Monroe doctrine. The concerted support of the proposed armistice, supported by a thinly-veiled threat, is a gold brick that will cost this country dear should it be recognized.

"AFRAID OF HIS OWN GOVERNMENT."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 11:] A President afraid of his own government might with perfect consistency be skeptical of the stability of the Cuban government. But the people generally are not lacking in confidence in the patriotism or integrity of either the one or the other. Both are trusted to do what is right.

"HOPES TO HAVE THEM TALKED TO DEATH."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 11:] Speaker Reed is reported to have decided that, when resolutions declaring hostilities come before the House, unlimited debate will be allowed. He hopes to have them talked to death, seeming to forget the effect which such a feat will have upon his party in the fall elections.

READING BETWEEN THE LINES.

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] In reading between the lines, it is not difficult to detect the legend: "T-e-r-r-i-o-r-i-a-l-a-c-q-u-i-s-i-t-i-o-n" in the message.

"ABSURD" AND "ATROCIOUS."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] "AN INSULT TO THE LIVING." [From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] The Herald undertakes a brief consideration of the President's message in no fault-finding mood. It is disposed to accord a fair treatment to the Chief Executive. We will, at the outset, concede that it is a very entertaining document. Its literary style is almost faultless. Its plan is both ingenious and ingenious. As a cold-storage proposition it is a classic.

It is needless to characterize this proposition of the President. It is more than absurd. It is atrocious. It is unphilosophical and impracticable. It revolts the conscience. It will meet with the approval of but one class of people, that shall be nameless here. It will not satisfy the patriotic sentiment of the country. It will not measure its sense of justice. It falls far short of their hopes, their expectations and their demands. It is a poor tribute to 500,000 dead Cubans. It is an insult to the living. It is a miscarriage of destiny.

"WHY IT WAS SUPPRESSED."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] Gen. Lee's long-withheld report upon the reconcentrados places the deaths, in some instances, at seventy-seven per cent. of the whole. That is why it was suppressed.

"AGAINST THE INSURGENTS."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] President McKinley wants Cuba pacified instantly. But his means of bringing it about are not reassuring. They constitute a declaration of war against the insurgents as well as the Spaniards.

"NO."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] Will the President's message have the effect of calming the war party?

No.

Will it strengthen the peace party?

No.

"ACTING THE MARTINET."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] But the President continues to act the part of the martinet in his dealings with it [Cuba], to quibble over non-essentials, to seek after the unattainable, to demand the impossible.

"ALL PAYMENTS IN GOLD."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] First-class approvals of the President's message are wanted by the administration literary bureau. Liberal prices will be paid for genuine, blown-in-the-bottle endorsements, free from counterfeits. All communications should be sent to Mark Hanna, White House, upstairs. P.S.—All payments in gold.

"A VACILLATING TRADER."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 12:] Both the President and the Secretary of State have abdicated to all appearances, and Tom Reed still holds his "gang of reconcentrados" in check. Wall street and Mark Hanna are on top, as of yore.

The President no longer has a united Congress and a united people behind him. Congress did not vote a national defense fund of \$50,000,000 without a dissenting voice in the expectation that Mr. McKinley would act the part of a vacillating trader, opening his ears to the philosophical and impracticable of the Spanish government and shutting his eyes to the horrible picture of Cuba.

No man can serve two masters. William McKinley cannot serve William Reed and the American people at one and the same time.

"IT FRIGHTENED NOBODY."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 14:] Notwithstanding the message threatened in the index it frightened nobody, nor was it intended that it should.

"IN THE HIGHEST SENSE IMPROPER."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 15:] Let us hope the President did not yesterday say to Senators, as reported, that he intends to veto any Cuban resolution that carries with it a declaration of independence. What,

ever he may design doing in that contingency, a public declaration of it would be in the highest sense improper. The legislative branch may not be influenced in its action by a threat of the veto.

"TRICKS AND SUBTERFUGES."

[From a Herald editorial.] [April 15:] The full history of the diplomatic negotiations with Spain, as well as the interceding between the State Department and its consular agents in Cuba, has not yet been written, but will come out in due time. Enough is already known, however, to

DAILY SEVEN DAYS REMAIN

Asthma Cured by Drs. Shores.



MRS. E. L. ARMSTRONG of Alameda, who is visiting with her son at No. 751 Hill street, says: "I have been sick for several years with catarrh of the head and throat, and suffered greatly with asthma. I was constantly troubled with shortness of breath, and my throat was always sore. I could not walk and was wretched. I began treatment with Drs. Shores in January, and since that time my throat has been entirely well and I breathe freely. I am no longer troubled with shortness of breath and can now walk and enjoy taking long walks. I am another woman and feel that my youthful days are returning, although I am 67 years of age. I consider Drs. Shores' treatment simply wonderful."

In Which to Take Advantage of Drs. Shores' Wonderfully Low Rate for Treatment Until Cured.

What Drs. Shores' Guarantee Means.

Many sick people ask the question, "Doctor, how long will it take to cure me and how much will it cost?" Drs. Shores are so confident of the absolute merit of their treatment and its healing power that they have crystallized their reply to this query into a plain business proposition to the sick. Drs. Shores will give to each patient, on payment of \$10, a written guarantee to treat all cases of Catarrh and curable Chronic Diseases until cured, and furnish all medicines, care and attention; or you can treat for \$5 per month, medicines free.

Remember, This is Not \$10 Per Month, but \$10 for a Full and Complete Course of Treatment and Medicines Until You Are Cured.

Now Understand the Offer

If you have Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Skin Disease, Blood Disease, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Disease, Kidney Disease, Bladder Disease, Female Complaints, Insomnia, Dysentery, Paralysis, Ricketts, Scrofula, Consumption in the first stage, Liver Disease, Diseases of the Bowels, Sciatica, Spinal Disease, or any complication of Chronic Diseases, you must apply at Drs. Shores' offices, 345 South Main street, before May to take advantage of this grand offer of full treatment and medicines until entirely cured for \$10.

An Absolute Cure Guaranteed for \$10, All Treatment and Medicines Included.

Drs. Shores Make This Low Rate and Bona-fide Guarantee of Full Treatment and Medicines Until Cured, by Reason of Favorable Climatic Conditions and Their Wonderfully Improved Facilities for Successfully Treating all Catarrhal and Complicated Chronic diseases.

Consultation and Advice Always Free.

Home Treatment Cures.

No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores' treatment because living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail.

A Month for all Diseases. Medicines Free.

IF YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN

WRITE Drs. Shores & Shores for their new symptom list and get their advice free.

Drs. Shores & Shores, Specialists,

345 South Main Street, LOS ANGELES.

OFFICE HOURS—Week days, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Evenings, 7 to 8.

DYNAMIC FORCES.

IN THE DOMAIN OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Types of Naval Vessels.

THE distinction between the various types of naval vessels is often misunderstood. A torpedo boat is used to destroy war vessels, particularly battleships, and torpedo-boat destroyers, as their name implies are intended for the destruction of torpedo boats. Torpedo boats are small vessels fitted with powerful engines, that drive them through the water at a high rate of speed. They are lightly constructed and carry small arms in addition to their torpedoes. The destroyers carry no torpedoes. They are larger than the torpedo boats, and have very powerful engines, so as to be able to overtake their elusive prey, which they destroy with the heavy guns they carry. The usual time for the attack of the battleship by the torpedo is at night. The boat is painted a color that is almost undistinguishable in water, and as she rushes onward almost all that can be seen of her is a streak of foam. She approaches a ship head-on, so as to present as small a mark as possible, and takes a zigzag course. When within about six hundred yards, she lets go her torpedo, and gets away as fast as she can. In the daytime the torpedo boat runs along in hiding behind a battleship, which she keeps between her and the enemy, until she comes near enough to strike. Then darts out and makes her attack. Her only chance of escape is in her quickness for if she is hit, the chances are that she will be sunk. The time the big vessels keep their searchlights busy scouring the water to discover the torpedo boats, which may at any moment be approaching to attack them. A battleship is a fighting ship used for bombarding forts, and for doing heavy work. A gunboat is a small battleship, which on account of its light draught, is able to slip in closer, after a battleship has destroyed a fort, and finish the work, or protect the other vessels of the fleet while mines are being landed. Cruisers are commerce destroyers, or, in other words, legalized pirates. They have lighter guns than battleships, and are very speedy, so as to overtake the trade ships of the enemy.

The Tramp Problem in Cities.

SOME interesting facts have been elicited in an inquiry into the method of treating the tramp problem in various municipalities. At Niagara Falls, N. Y., the tramps are brought before the police justices, who send them down to the County Jail, about twenty miles away, where they are utilized in treating stones. This plan operates very effectively in keeping them clear of the neighborhood. At Erie, Pa., they are made to clean the streets, but a workhouse or a stone pile is regarded as being very desirable, and likely to lessen their numbers. The Mayor of Marshalltown, Iowa, considers that the town he represents has hit on a successful solution of the problem. Any persons who apply to any of the police officers are given one night's lodging in the station-house, and if he is found in the city the next night, he is arrested and given five days on bread and water. The Mayor holds that just as long as cities give tramps a good lodging and good meals they will be troubled, but let them be

given the bread-and-water diet, and the tramps will give them a wide berth. Binghamton, N. Y., would at one time frequently have twenty or twenty-five tramps arraigned in court each morning, after a night's shelter and sustenance in jail. They would then be ordered to leave the city, but often evaded the order. At length the practice was resorted to of taking two or three of the worst cases and sending them to the penitentiary for six months, with hard labor. The tramps soon began to skip the town, which is now seldom troubled with more than ten or twelve of them a month. At St. Louis, the plan of rounding them up, keeping them over night, and giving them three hours to leave town, or escorting them over the bridge into the neighboring city is found quite effective. The incorrigibles are sent to the rock pile, which is controlled by the county authorities. The Mayor of the city thinks that a still better remedy for the plague of tramps would be for the city to purchase or lease a rock quarry, and force the visitors to work therein while staying in the vicinity. The Auditor of Bridgeport, Ct., believes that the best solution of the problem is to provide a workhouse and compel each vagrant to earn his lodging and meal. The Mayor of Dubuque is an advocate of giving the tramp a comfortable stopping place, snug and warm in winter, and three good meals a day. The "Sons of Rest" should rather be made to work on the streets or roads than such a plan is practical. Failing this, piles of rocks should be provided in some yard adjacent to the jail, and the tramp should be required to carry a certain quantity of them one side of the jail to the other every day, and the quantity of his rations should be made contingent on the faithfulness of his work. In Toledo, the tramps are well washed, given a bed and a whole meal food, and for every meal they are compelled to work an hour on the public streets. At Peoria the tramps who are caught staying a second day are sent to the workhouse for sixty or ninety days, and made in summer to manufacture brick, and in the winter there are generally from fifty to one hundred of them employed there all the time.

Brick for Pavements.

WHILE the usefulness and economy of brick as a paving material has been demonstrated, an expert calls attention to some business methods of brick manufacturers which are likely to throw discredit on the material. The manufacturers often push the sale of their bricks the same way only to present sales. They do not insist upon good foundations, even where the soil is not good, but are satisfied with the sale of a few dollars of quick profits. Another point made is that no material should be pushed for a location for which it is manifestly unsuited. In a city where the streets are thoroughly cleaned, asphalt may

prove more durable than brick, as each sweeping aids in the disintegration of the brick, especially if it be unequal or soft in texture, and removes the resulting dust and chips, while in city where less attention is paid to cleanliness, a brick pavement may be the more durable, for the asphalt is liable to disintegrate under the influence of standing water and mud. So, in a small city, where only a few squares of the business portion, and two or three main lines of travel therefrom are covered with hard pavement, brick may stand the action of the mud, brought on from the unpaved or macadamized streets better than asphalt, unless the latter has the constant attention of the street-sweeper.

Smoke Protector for Firemen.

A NEW smoke protector should do much to increase the efficiency of firemen. Its construction is quite ingenious. It consists of a shield made of fine wire, cloth, and rubber. The screen is strapped over the mouth, and the rubber fits closely over the nose. All the air taken into the lungs must come through a damp sponge, which acts as a filter, and which is fastened on the outside of the screen. When the air is exhaled, it passes upward and opens the rubber appliance which fits over the nose, and which is fastened as soon as the exhalation is finished. In conjunction with the mouth and nose protector, special goggles are used for the eyes, from which the smoke is thus excluded. Many fires are stopped at the start by the coolness and courage of the officers and men. In such cases the firemen have often to work in a very hot and noxious atmosphere, and the smoke and almost unendurable heat. Under such conditions the new fireman's outfit will be of special service.

Liquid Air.

AT A RECENT demonstration of the qualities of liquid air, it was explained that cotton waste, when soaked with the liquid and fired with a match, developed an explosive power greater than gun-cotton, and small pieces of copper pipe and steel bicycle tubing were shown, in which cotton was treated, had been placed without packing. Both were split and torn as if they had been simply pastedboard. As to the practical uses of liquid air only suggestions can yet be made. Its intense cold, its temperature being about minus 191 deg. C. would point to its use as a refrigerating agency. It may possibly be used in the production of power, as water poured into a tea kettle three parts full of the liquid, causes an evolution of power apparently as great as would be given off by a pot of boiling water. A not less valuable utilization of the liquid, it is expected, will result from the fact that metals treated with it are practically non-resistant to electricity, and it would appear that by treating dynamo armatures, their power can be enormously increased.

Process for Gilding Glass.

WHERE it is desired to gild glass for decorative purposes, the process can easily be carried out by the use of a solution of gelatine in hot water, to which about an equal quantity of alcohol has been added. The glass to be gilded is covered with this solution, and the leaf of gold put on while wet. A sheet of gold paper must then be pressed and smoothed over the leaf, gold until the gelatine below is evenly distributed. This prevents spots in the gilding. Careful apportionment of the gelatine is necessary. If too much be used, the gold may become spotted; if too little, the binding may be too weak

to allow the gold to be subsequently polished. The glass should be cleaned thoroughly before gilding. After the gold leaf is put on, the whole is allowed to dry for ten or twenty minutes, when the luster of the gold can be raised by a cautious rubbing with cotton. Then another layer of gelatine is spread on with one stroke of a full, soft and large brush, and if especially good work be required, a second layer of leaf gold is put on and covered with gelatine as before. In this case, however, the gelatine is best used hot. After the gilding has become perfectly dry, the letters or figures are drawn, and the surplus gold around the edges is taken off with a knife. The gilding, however, does not become thoroughly fixed until after several months, and until then rough handling and violent washing should be avoided. The same process can be employed for silvering, but mere gelatine should be taken, as leaf silver is thicker than leaf gold.

Actinograph.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, both amateur and professional, should be able to greatly improve the average quality of their negatives by the use of a new actinograph. In this instrument, variables concerned in photographic exposure are shown in their relation to one another. To find the time of exposure, the scales corresponding to the light, the lens, and the speed of the plate are set, and the correct exposure can be read off. For photography under various conditions, such as views, portraits, interiors, and copying, a table of factors are given.

ELECTRICITY.

Stimulus to Invention.

THE report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year ending December, 1897, shows that the number of patents issued in this country in the preceding twelve months was the largest in the history of the Patent Office, 23,729 patents having been granted. The aggregate number of patents issued from the United States office from the earliest periods of patent work is 68,423, more than one-half of all the balance of the world's inventive product, which amounts to 1,122,724 patents. Of the foreign patents France leads with 286,081; Great Britain has 252,590 and Germany with 113,254 came next in order of patent importance. The influence of the patent system is seen in a remarkable degree in many fields, but preeminently in that of electric railways. In 1889, of the 2060 road miles of street railway in the United States, nearly all used animal power. The total mileage of electric railways in the country up to October of last year was 13,786, out of a total mileage of 15,718, of which but 947 miles were horse-car lines. The total capital invested was \$46,131,691. The number of employees was estimated at 166,000. A notable point brought out in the report is that the public is not quick to accept new inventions until their practical value has been amply demonstrated, and very few of the revolutionary inventions have been immediately successful. It took long years of effort and the expenditure of a large amount of capital to carry the type-writer out of the region of failure. Only within a very few years has either the arc or the incandescent light become an illuminant that could be depended on, and in both streets and houses it has been until quite recently the custom, where the electric light was put in, to retain the gas-light fixtures for use in case the electric light should fail. The cash register and the cash carrier met with determined op-

position at first; it was years before the bicycle was made acceptable to the general public; the conduit system of electric railway, the best system known for many conditions of city use, was long obstinately derided by many of the foremost electrical engineers, and even the telephone was at first believed, except by a few enthusiasts, to be a delusion more than a toy. Chauncey Depew said not long ago, that if his faith in it had been equal to his early opportunities of taking a hand in its development, he would now be worth \$30,000,000. Van Depoele, the inventor of the under-running trolley, offered it to one group of American capitalists after another, at an up-side price of \$100,000, without success, though he was prepared to dispose outright of the patent for that sum. At length an offer of \$5 for each car fitted with the system was made to him and accepted, and from this contract the sum of \$200,000 has already been paid to him. From that time, finally, the American invention, as fostered and stimulated by the patent system, is owing the ability to maintain in this country the high rate of wages paid to American workmen, and yet compete successfully in the markets of the world with nations where the workmen receive but a meager return for his labor.

Electric Signaling in War.

DURING the last month the War Department has been devoting much attention to the equipment of electrical devices for naval and military signaling. Present among these is the telephots, with which all the United States warships are being provided. The telephots consists of a series of four double lanterns, lighted by powerful groups of incandescent electric lamps, the four double lanterns being hung vertically on strong wire cables, the upper end of which can be run up to a mast or yardarm, while the lower end is fastened to the deck of the vessel. The upper half of each lamp is white, and has within it a group of three lamps surrounded by powerful magnifying lenses. The lower half is red and has four lamps. In order to make the red beams, the stronger—which are surrounded by heavy red lenses. The cable, which is carefully insulated, connects the lamps, from the lower one of which it passes to the deck or the bridge, where a keyboard enables an operator to spell out the code of signals about as rapidly as a typewriter is manipulated, and very much in the same manner, the operator standing in front of the keyboard. As each key is depressed, it lights a combination of the red and white lamps, making a letter or a number according to the code of signals. The combination is made by one touch of the key, and when one letter is down all the others are automatically locked, so that they cannot be accidentally pushed down, and so confuse the signals. By screwing any key around a one-quarter turn the signal is left burning, if desired, for use as a standing signal, or an order in the secret naval code. The keyboard can thus be used to telegraph ordinary instructions by the usual letters, to send a cipher dispatch, or electrical code orders. Although the instrument is apparently complicated, it is in reality quite simple in operation. The keyboard is compact, and the mechanism is not liable to get out of order. The combined system of military telegraphy and telephony, which it has been decided to adopt for the army, is declared by Gen. Greely to be the most notable scientific advance of the year. The whole outfit weighs only sixteen pounds, including battery enough to work over any length of line that the operating corps would probably be called to utilize. An operator can carry it in his hand. With it, while one operator is telegraphing a message in Morse characters, another, over the same wire, may talk telephonically with another station, the distant operators

hearing only their own messages. Still another system for sending messages between army posts and vessels has been officially tested within the past few days. The apparatus was erected on the top of a hotel by the seashore. The frame, which measured five feet by three, contained sixty-one incandescent bulbs, which by the manipulation of a keyboard threw out in bold relief any desired letter of the alphabet or numeral. The inspecting party went out to sea, in a small steamer. With the naked eye nearly all those on board could distinguish each letter and figure at a distance of a mile. With the aid of glasses, the letters were easily distinguished up to the three and a half-mile mark. It is possible that with the use of reflectors the signals may be made visible at a much greater distance.

Cheapening Electric Heating.

IT IS proposed to cheapen the use of electric heating, and to make it much more convenient for domestic application by the introduction of a system of "electric logs," or rods of silicon crystals, inclosed in glass tubes to prevent oxidation. The tubes will be fitted into a stove or small cooking range, are brought to a temperature of 1000 deg. centigrade by the turning on of electric current. They are applied to utensils of any form, and for any use, and one, two, or more tubes can be connected according to the service desired. Their life is very long. They have been known to last up to 1800 hours. Each tube costs about 60 cents. From figures given by the inventor of the system, Mr. F. Leroy, it appears that the heating of a room of specific dimensions by gas being estimated at \$2, the cost of heating the same space by electricity as hitherto used would be \$2.40, but with the new system of silicon heaters, the same heating could be done at a cost of \$1, half that of gas.

Electric Lighting in Small Towns.

JOHN CRAVATH makes some useful suggestions to owners of electric lighting plants in towns of two to five thousand inhabitants. Towns of this size usually have an electric light plant, a waterworks system, a small factory or two, and a dozen or more small steam plants of from one to twenty horse power. Mr. Cravath maintains that there is ordinarily no good reason why the electric light company cannot supply power to these various industries cheaper and more satisfactorily than under the present system of every man for himself. In other words, the power generated for the community should be consolidated under the roof of the electric light plant, and the men and boilers and engines there employed made to earn money twenty-four hours a day, instead of two or three. Mr. Cravath takes, for example, a town with a population of 4500, in the heart of the farming district in the Central States. It may have a small factory or two, some machine or blacksmith shops, elevators, flour mills, and printing offices that require power, possibly, in the aggregate, 100 horse power, run by small steam engines. The electric light plant, if the service is good, the manager energetic, and the people fairly thrifty, will have a load of 40 arc lamps and 120 horse power in incandescents. Like every other plant of the kind, it earns money three or four hours a day, and loses it the rest of the time. A few blocks from the electric light plant are the waterworks, probably owned and operated by the city, and not unlikely drawing its supply from a deep well by steam pumps. The electric light plant can do all this work in connection with a power circuit at a fair profit, and a reduced cost to the town or water company. As Mr. Cravath puts it: "In a great many places where electric lighting companies are doing nothing but lighting, and that at a very small

profit, it is possible by combining a power circuit with waterworks-pumping contracts, to secure a power load that will considerably increase the earning power of the plant by putting to work machinery and men now employed at a disadvantage because of the few hours per day they are occupied on paying load. There are some places where local conditions will not permit this, but there are many where they will."

Novel Advertisement.

THE Lillelittens candle, which was one of the oldest advertising features at the recent Stockholm exhibition, stood no less than 127 feet high. The lower part, which was intended to represent an old Swedish candlestick, was, in reality, an enormous structure of bricks and mortar, in which was established a perfectly equipped candle factory, where employees worked six hours a day. Forty square feet were taken up by the base of the candlestick. The candlestick itself was forty-seven feet high, and the candle, which was made entirely of starline, was eight and a half feet in diameter, and eighty feet high. The colossal candlestick was painted with an aluminum powder, which gave it the appearance of polished silver, and from the top of the wick, an electric searchlight of some 7000 candle-power, illuminated nightly, the whole of the exhibition grounds.

X-Ray for Ambulance Use.

DURING the past few weeks, the War Office has been inundated with letters and models pertaining to all manner of inventions for creating destruction or alleviating the horrors of war. By far the greater part of these will be destroyed as useless, but one machine for creating X-rays for ambulance use has been favorably mentioned. It consists of a small boiler, engine and dynamo, to be mounted on wheels for field use. It is contended that the equipment can be made light and portable, in which case it would be of great service to surgeons as affording a quick, easy, and painless method of locating a bullet or splinter in a man's body, a fracture of a bone, or other serious internal injury.

Fine Tailoring

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ALL WOOL SUITS MADE TO ORDER

FOR \$15.50, \$17.50, \$20 and \$25

THEY BEAT THE WORLD FOR QUALITY AND STYLE

—AT—

Joe Poheim THE TAILOR

143 South Spring Street.

LOS ANGELES, - - CAL.

Polaski Suits are good suits; that's sure.

224 W. THIRD ST.

By a Special Contributor.

duced one-ninth, and her foreign population, if the loss of a garrison considered, will be reduced nearly one-sixth.

TWELVE MILLION SPANIARDS CANNOT READ NOR WRITE.

Census returns show that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Spain are illiterate. Nearly 12,000,

HER NAVY.		Indicat.
Name—	Tons.	H. P.
Carlos V	9,235	15,000
Pelayo	9,900	18,000
Oquendo	7,090	12,700
Cateluña	7,030	15,000
Cisneros	7,000	75,000
Maria Teresa	7,000	16,000
P. de Asturias	6,691	15,000
Vizcaya	7,000	16,000
Cristobal Colon	6,840	14,000

Name	Tons.	Indicates
Alphonse XIII	12,600	H. P. P.
Luisanto	4,800	12,900
Encarnada	1,600	12,900
Isa de Luzon	1,060	12,900

Most of these vessels have a normal, average speed of 20 knots, and several, notably the *Vicenza* and the *Maria Teresa*, exceed this rate. Spain has a fleet of 100 torpedo-boats, 100 boats of the type of the *torpedo-boat destroyer*. Her fighting navy is manned by 1002 officers, 9000 sailors and 14,000 marines and 14,000 sailors, besides about one thousand mechanics and various other personnel.

HER BRILLIANT HISTORY.

There is, in fact, the army, and the navy which will protect the beautiful Spanish cities which have known less change since the days of the Moors than almost any other in Europe. Spain is not, after all, a modern

ized nation in the sense that other nations are modernized. Her people are governed by the spirit of Quixotism that caused Isabella to pledge her jewels so that Columbus might find the way to the Indies. Ferdinand and his consort to move their throne chairs up to the very walls of the Moorish strongholds that they example might incite the chivalrous bravery of their followers; the husband the head of the household and Leon to pledge their estates that the Moors might be driven from the Alhambra. The memory of that period is the most romantic and brilliant in Spanish history, when half the world was the theatre of the greatest drama and it more than anything would sustain them in a war of nations. This pride of race, however, is not what they would fight for. One of the ruins of their past greatness is the Alhambra, the Alcazar of Madrid, the capital city, with its palaces and its 470,000 worshippers of the

ancient throne; Barcelona with a quarter of a million, mostly eastern, and blind to all but its romance; Malaga with its 100,000, who dare have the remains of Moors to teach them what manner of fighters were their ancestors; Carliagena, Cadix, Valencia, Seville, and Granada, whose memory stops and the grotesque and arabesques of the great Moorish temple lifts one out of the nineteenth century and carries one back to the time when war in Spain meant honor, valor and glory.

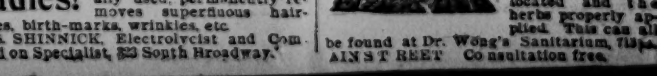
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The
dis-
tinctive
signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

is
every-
where



change since the days of the
ors than almost any other in Eu-
Spain is not, after all, a modern-
have risen beautiful monuments—
Madrid, the capital city, with its pal-
Academy and its 470,000 worshippers of the

THE
 SIGNATURE
 OF *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Ladies! Electricity, scientifically used, permanently removes superfluous hair-moles, birth-marks, wrinkles, etc.

Dr. WONG, ALEXANDER, D.D.S., 113 South Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10038. **ENTRUSTED** Consultation free.

THE FIESTA FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS ASK THAT IT BE USED FOR DEFENSE.

Prompt Responses from Patriotic Citizens to the Committee's Note. Patriotic Concert on May 4, as Originally Arranged.

Chairman F. W. Blanchard announces that the Fiesta Concert to have been given during the week will be given on the same date as originally intended, May 4, but the proceeds will be turned over for patriotic purposes.

The concert promises to be one of the very best ever given in this city. Miss Link of New York, a dramatic contralto; J. Bond, pianist; violinist; T. E. Ruman, Jr., tenor, as soloists. The Seventh Regiment Band of forty-five pieces, under the direction of Mr. George Cann, and a chorus of 200 voices, under the direction of Mr. Fredrick Stevenson, will make up the program.

Tickets will be on sale at an early date and at popular prices.

The following replies have been received at fiesta headquarters in response to letters asking subscribers who have paid to allow the use of the money left over, after paying fiesta expenses, for a patriotic purpose, and also memoranda received from those who have not already paid their subscription, but who agree to the patriotic proposition:

I am just in receipt of yours of the 21st and am more than willing that whatever may be left of the subscription to La Fiesta be devoted to any patriotic purpose. Very truly yours, ERSKINE M. ROSS.

Your idea meets with my hearty approval and cooperation. Yours sincerely, H. R. YERXA.

In reply to yours of the 21st regarding the disposition of the fiesta funds, we shall be pleased to have them devoted to the patriotic purposes you speak of. Yours truly, C. LAIT & CO.

Whatever funds remain in hand after paying all just debts contracted, I am satisfied that my pro rata be placed in the hands of the committee for their decision, either to hold over for the next fiesta or use in case of emergency or for any patriotic purpose. Yours truly, THOMAS PASCOE.

The undersigned cheerfully agrees to any disposition your honorable body chooses to make of his contribution. Sincerely, LOUIS F. VETTER.

In reply to yours of money donated to La Fiesta, we also heartily recommend to use ours for the benefit of protecting our flag and country, wishing to make it a success. Yours respectfully, GERCKENS & CO.

Your policy seems to savor of the right spirit and I am heartily in accord. Yours truly, W. M. GARLAND.

You have my consent, and I feel happy that the balance of the fiesta fund will be given to such a good cause. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL MEYER.

The appropriating of the balance of La Fiesta fund to patriotic purposes meets with our hearty approval, and we are hereby authorized to devote any portion of our subscription to said purpose. Hoping that before another year rolls around the war cloud will have disappeared, and that we may be of service to you in aiding La Fiesta, we are very respectfully, DRS. SHORES & SHORES.

I have no doubt the committee will make good use of the money, and I am willing it should handle the funds in any manner they see fit. Yours respectfully, MAX WASSMAN.

You hereby have my consent to use what remains of my subscription to the fiesta fund to aid in the patriotic cause freely and willingly. Respectfully, W. H. RESENBERGER.

Use my mite for the welfare of the United States, and should occasion require, call on me again. Respectfully, FRED KENWORTHY.

You have my consent to use what funds may be left over after the necessary expenses have been paid, to the defense of "Old Glory." If your committee desire to raise more funds, I will try to redeem myself for the old flag. Yours truly, H. S. BARR.

I think it wise to use the money for patriotic purposes. Respectfully yours, D. D. WHITNEY.

We will be willing that the money left over from our subscription to the fiesta be devoted to any patriotic purposes the committee sees fit. Respectfully, KREMER, CAMPBELL & CO.

Use my contribution for any purpose you may see fit, provided it is for a good cause. Yours, V. V. COCHRAN.

We shall be glad to have you devote our subscription to any patriotic purpose you see fit. Yours respectfully, LOWMAN & CO.

The intention of the Committee of Thirty of La Fiesta to use all funds subscribed for La Fiesta and not needed for expenses already made to carry on our annual festival, for a good and patriotic purpose has my fullest consent. Respectfully, ADOLF FRESE.

We are willing that you should do as you deem best with the amount we subscribed to La Fiesta. Very respectfully, PACIFIC CROCKERY AND TINWARE COMPANY.

I fully agree with your committee in postponing La Fiesta and will gladly contribute my small subscription for the purpose mentioned. Yours truly, ROBERT M'GARVIN.

Most willingly will I consent to contribute my subscription for La Fiesta for any cause for the defense of our country that you may see fit. Yours respectfully, J. H. TROUT.

I wish to say for you to do with the small amount for La Fiesta de Los Angeles as you see best under circumstances. Respectfully yours, R. DE FRIES.

The proposition meets with my approval. Respectfully, A. W. ELLINGTON.

I am very glad to use my subscription for patriotic purposes, and if it is necessary to raise more funds for the war, please let me know, and oblige. Respectfully yours, YAMATO.

Am perfectly willing to have the committee do anything they may decide upon with my subscription money. Yours, C. C. DESMOND.

I, of course, consent to the suggestion made by you in the above communication. Respectfully, GEORGE J. DENIS.

Let her go in the good cause. TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.

We consent with pleasure to the diversion of our subscription to La Fiesta toward any patriotic purpose for the defense of our country. Yours truly, K. COHN & CO.

Whatever disposition the committee decides to make of the balance of the money subscribed after paying present expenses will be satisfactory to us. Respectfully, HANNA, MARSH & GAGE.

If there should be any surplus after paying all the bills contracted by your committee, we kindly give our consent to have what balance there may be for such purpose as you see fit. Yours truly, PIONEER ROLL PAPER CO.

I most cheerfully accede to your request, and bid you godspeed in your laudable work. Yours sincerely, CHARLES F. BICKNELL.

You can use my subscription for the war fund. Respectfully, W. D. CAMPBELL.

Our contribution is in your hands to use with exactly as you please. LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK. Use the money for a patriotic purpose. Very respectfully, CLARA DOSCH.

I am willing for the remainder of my subscription to be used for the defense of our country. SUE ON.

We are willing for you to expend the amount of your subscription to La Fiesta fund in whatever way you see fit. I respectfully yours, MEYER BROS.

I hereby give our heartiest consent to the use of the money in any way you see fit, and will still be glad to swell an amount that will enable our great American eagle to see him to some purpose. Patriotic ally yours, JACKSON'S NAPA SODA.

We heartily commend the decision of the committee of Thirty in the disposition of whatever remains of our subscription when the necessary expenses have been met. Yours respectfully, WOODILL & HULSE.

We shall be very pleased to have any portion of our subscription unexpended devoted to a patriotic purpose. Yours truly, L. A. GAS SAVING ASSN.

Use the funds as above described, and oblige. Yours, STEIN & KIRCHNER.

We will be more than pleased to donate our subscription to patriotic purposes. Yours truly, CASS & SMITH.

Having subscribed \$20 toward La Fiesta to be held this year, and with the understanding that this amount is now to be devoted to our national defense, we herewith enclose our check for the sum mentioned. Yours truly, NEWMARK BROS.

We here send you the amount of our subscription. Yours truly, PETER MARINOVICH & CO.

Checks without comment in full payment of subscriptions received from: G. H. Waters, Suite On.

The following names are in favor of the disposition of funds as stated in letter: Clarence A. Miller, John Kahn, Southern California Macaroni Company.

Police Notes.

Long & Yon was fined \$5 yesterday by Justice Morrison for violating the license ordinance.

The charge preferred against W. L. Moore, an employee of the Los Angeles City Water Company, for being abusive to Police Officer J. M. Baker, at his home in Boyle Heights, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Morrison.

Coroner Campbell held an inquest yesterday on the body of Henry J. Underwood, who was injured in the cave-in in the stone quarry at Sierra Madre some time ago, and was taken to the County Hospital. The verdict was to the effect that deceased had died from peritonitis, induced by the injuries received in the accident.

Isaac Muna, George Wilder and Victor Gurrar were discovered by Officers Wilson and Fifield yesterday morning in a box car at the Terminal depot. They were gathered in as vagrants.

The new goods have arrived at the R. M. Baker Carriage Co., No. 44 North Main st.

OUR NAVY.

PRACTICALLY COMPLETE AND READY FOR ACTION.

A Powerful Fleet—The Finest Battleships Afloat, the Fastest Cruisers in the World, and the Most Formidable Monitors.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, April 18. — The United States navy is now almost complete. It only needs the addition of about twelve gun vessels of light draught, which can pursue the Spanish "cannoners," or small gunboats, into the shallow waters of the Cuban coast. These are practically selected and will be purchased within a few days.

Exclusive of these, the purchases for the navy are at an end so far as any present arrangements are contemplated.

The navy now is represented by fleets far more formidable than those of the North and South combined during the civil war. In fact, Commodore Schley's fleet alone could probably have whipped our entire navy thirty years ago, although he has only six, while the navy list at that time bore the names of 625 vessels.

Today the navy comprises the following vessels:

Under Capt. Sampson at Key West are the New York, flagship and armored cruiser; the Iowa and Indiana, battleships; Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror, double-turreted monitors; cruisers, Cincinnati, Detroit, Montgomery, Marblehead; gunboats, Dolphin, Wilmington, Helena, Nashville, Castine, Machias, Vicksburg, and Newport; dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius; transport, Fern, torpedo boats, Cushing, Ericsson, Foote, Rogers, Winslow, Porter and Dupont, and tugs Leyden and Samoset.

Five hundred miles north is the flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, consisting of the Brooklyn, flagship and armored cruiser; battleships, Massachusetts and Maine; protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis; and the ram Katahdin.

There are eight others on the North Atlantic Coast, as yet unassigned. They are the protected cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans; monitor Miantonomah; gunboats Mayflower, Bancroft and Annapolis; and torpedo boat Gwynn. Then there are the four Morgan liners, the four American liners, the six revenue cutters, four light-house tenders, six fast steam yachts, practically ready; the ambulance ship Solace, the repair ship Chalmette, and six colliers. To these must be added the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, now on their way around the Horn.

Almost all the auxiliary fleet has been purchased since the situation became acute, and a fair part of the actual cruisers has also been obtained in the same way. No really formidable crafts have been bought, however, nations that have strong ships preferring to keep them for their own use. This fact is a severe commentary on these people, who objected to our building a navy on the ground that we could always buy ships when we wanted them.

There are now on the Atlantic station nearly one hundred vessels, including the finest battleships afloat, the fastest cruisers in the world, the most formidable monitors, the most sumptuous yacht and the fastest merchant steamers.

MARRIOTT.

By peremptory order of the trustees everything must be forced out

The following letter is self-explanatory—



J. J. O'Brien & Co.

IMPORTERS OF Dry Goods, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

San Francisco April 19, 1898

Mr. James Boulton, Manager, J. J. O'Brien & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir

At a meeting of the trustees held this afternoon it was positively decided to close up the Los Angeles Branch of our House on Saturday May 7 proximo. You are therefore instructed to lose no time in marking down the stock to such prices as will effect its complete clearance prior to that date.

Yours Very truly,

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

In compliance with the above we have spared no sacrifice in marking down our Superb Stock of Spring Goods to prices that will clear them out without fail.

Those of our patrons having book accounts are urgently requested to call at once and settle their balances.

STORE TO LET. FIXTURES FOR SALE.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

203-207 N. SPRING STREET NEAR TEMPLE.

CYCLE AND OUTING CLOTHES

On all the latest styles are among the things we can supply better than any one else hereabouts.

CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, SERGES, TWEEDS, FANCY CRASHES AND IRISH HOMESPUN LINENS.

EVERYTHING for Summer comfort and out-door service made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx and perfect in fit and tailoring.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX.

H. S. & M.

GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co. Northwest Corner First and Spring Sts.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable never-failing Specialists, established 25 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARH & Speciality. We cure the worst cases in two or three months. Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor how long it has lasted, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Friday from 10 till 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

STORES FOR RENT.

Those fine stores in new block now in course of completion at Nos. 113 to 121 S. Broadway, between First and Second Sts., having a frontage of 80 feet are now ready for rent. The building being modern throughout, the stores unsurpassed for light with yard room and light basement of 84 feet under the whole. Stores will be finished or subdivided to suit tenants or tenants with cheap rent for satisfactory business and for mercantile purposes, at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar stores in said block are now rented for.

For particulars apply at once to A. W. RHODES, 105 South Broadway, or E. N. BAKER, 114 South Broadway.

BARKER BROS., FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES.

250-2-4 S. Spring Street, Stimson Block.

"Always the Cheapest."

Flowers Millinery

... AT ...

IMMENSE REDUCTION 309 S. Broadway.

Bunches of Silk Rose and Foliage, 25c
Bunches of Bluettes, 17c
Bunches of Lilies de Vallee and Foliage, 18c
Satin Violet and Folets and Foliage, 10c
2 Roses on Velvet and Satin, 10c

CHILDREN'S HATS.

Black Leghorn, 12c
White Leghorn, 15c
Extra fine quality, 28 lines, \$1.00
1000 pieces, all fine quality Silk Ribbons, from 4 to 6 inches wide, fancy or plain, only per yard, 25c
Don't forget that the quality is superior to any ribbon in this city.

The Rival Millinery Co.
A. J. RIETHMULLER, Prop.

AUCTIONS.

Auction

J. W. REED & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the entire stock of Furniture and Carpets of store—

519 S. Broadway, Wednesday, April 27, AT 10 A.M.

Comprising fine cherry, oak and ash Bed-room Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, fancy Carpets and Chairs, Book Cases, Children's Suits, Sideboards, the Extension Table, Folding Beds, two Soller-top Desks, fine China Closet, Showcases, Silverware, Oil Paintings, fine Portieres, Cook and Heating Stoves, Dishes, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Hall Racks, Lamps, etc.

This is a good stock of goods and will sell to the highest bidder without reserve, as owner is going out of business on account of ill health.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

Auction

J. W. Reed & Co. will sell the remaining contents of Furniture and Carpet Store

117 East First St., Tuesday, April 26, 10 a.m., all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Dishes and Glassware, Kitchen Sinks, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Lamps, Carpets, Rugs and Matting, Bedsteads, Carpenter's Tools, Bedding, Pillows, Upholsterer's Trimmings, etc.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

J. W. Reed & Co. will sell 20 Jersey Cows, Horses, Pigs, Turkeys, Chickens, on Avenue 43, East Los Angeles, (one block east of Pasadena avenue) at 11 o'clock a.m., Thursday, April 28.

14 fine Jersey Cows, fresh or coming so in 30 days; 6 Jersey Calves from 2 to 7 months old; 2 two-year-old Jersey Heifers, 1 Holstein Cow, 1 fine Jersey Bull, 3 head good Work Horses, 1 fine brood Sow, 3 large fat Pigs, 50 young Turkeys, 100 Chickens, Ducks and Geese, 2 Newfoundland Dogs, 3 Milk Wagons, 3 sets Harness, lot Milk Cans, etc. Take Pasadena cars. Sale positive. Owner leaving the State.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer, OSCAR MEYERS, Owner, Office: 557 South Spring Street.

Auction

J. W. Reed & Co., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, will sell the House and Lot, 152 North Kern street, one-half block from First street car line,

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 10 A.M.

6-room Cottage, hard-finished and newly paper throughout, barn and other out buildings, Lot 50x103 feet, 16-foot alley on two sides; lot well improved with lawn, shrubbery and flowers. A splendid opportunity for a good home. House rents readily at a good rental, and will make a good investment.

BEN O. RHODES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Administrator's Sale

On Monday, April 23, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will sell without reserve at 913 915-917 South Main street, about 8000 worth of new and second-hand Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, Tinware, Agateware, Hardware, Tools, Machinery, Shelving, Showcases, Counters, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, etc.

Administrator Estate of Thos. Clifford, deceased.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Cheapest Store on Earth. Send for Catalogue.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles.

C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist.

222 North Main St., Los Angeles. Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night.

EMILE ZOLA

The Well-known French Writer.



EMILE ZOLA Writes:

Vin Mariani--The Elixir of Life, which combats human debility, the one real cause of every ill--a veritable scientific fountain of youth, which, in giving vigor, health and energy, would create an entirely new and superior race.

EMILE ZOLA.

NEVER HAS ANYTHING BEEN SO HIGHLY AND SO JUSTLY PRAISED AS

VIN MARIANI

MARIANI WINE, the FAMOUS FRENCH TONIC for Body, Nerves and Brain

For Overworked Men, Delicate Women, Sickly Children

Vin Mariani is indorsed by the medical faculty all over the world. It is specially recommended for Nervous Troubles, Throat and Lung diseases, Dyspepsia, Consumption, General Debility,

MALARIA, WASTING DISEASES AND LA GRIPPE.

Sold at All Druggists. Refuse Substitutions.

VIN MARIANI GIVES STRENGTH.

SPECIAL OFFER--To all who write mentioning the Los Angeles Times we send a book containing portraits and names of Emperors, Emperess, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops and other distinguished personages.

MARIANI & Co., 52 W. Fifteenth St., New York.

Paris--41 Boulevard Haussmann; London--83 Mortimer St.; Montreal--25-30 Hospital St.

Do You Know That We Fill Prescriptions?

Advance Sale of Summer Undermuslins

This Advance Sale is not only setting the styles for summer, but is fairly astonishing every purchaser with its superior quality-for-price. The values of our White Fair are bettered, the values given are greater. Such goodness, liberality and daintiness is unequalled, even by home-made. These, for instance:



UMBRELLA DRAWERS of fine muslin, deep cambric, ruffled, trimmed with linen lace values..... 25c

LOVE FULLER DRAWERS of fine cambric, trimmed with choice patterns of embroidery, excellent 75c values..... 50c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of fine muslin, deep hem, and cluster of tucks, ages 2 to 4, at 10c; 3 to 5, at 15c; 5 to 12, at 20c..... 20c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS of fine muslin, trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, ages 2 to 4, at 20c; 5 to 8, at 25c; 9 to 12, at 30c..... 30c

UNDERSKIRTS of good muslin, umbrella style, cambric flounce 15 inches deep, 4 yards wide, 75c values..... 39c

UNDERSKIRTS of fine muslin, umbrella style, double knee flounce of fine lawn, trimmed with fine embroidery, extra wide, (3 values), at..... \$1.48

GOWNS of fine cambric, cut square neck, back, front, elastic waist, trimmed with linen lace values..... \$1.25

CHILDREN'S SKIRTS of fine cambric, deep hemstitched hem, made with waists, 6 months to 4 years, good 75c values, at..... 48c

MISSIE'S SKIRTS of fine muslin, double flounce edged with fine cambric, every size 3 to 12 years, \$1.25 values, at..... 75c

GOWNS of good muslin, ruffle of fine tucks, good width and length, regular 60c values, at..... 39c

Corset Fitting.

Miss Mahony, the expert corset fitter, is with us to demonstrate the superior fitting and lasting qualities of

Royal Regent Corsets.

There is a shape adapted to every form and a style to conform to every ideal. New lines have just been received which, when added to our regular stock, give us a most complete assortment. Ask to have Miss Mahony show them to you. She won't urge a sale. You'll go away with a full knowledge of the best corsets in America today, and of the style best suited to your form.

Summer Corsets, at.....	\$1.00
New Short French Model.....	\$1.00
New Medium Model.....	\$1.00
Short Waist Corsets.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Evening Corsets, white, at.....	\$2.00
Bicycle Corsets, black and drab.....	\$1.50
Fancy Embroidered Corsets.....	\$2.75
French Models, at.....	\$3.00

Fashionable Plaitings.

Just think, 430 pieces of Plaitings. Hardly a kind or color but has a showing here. Prices are as popular as the goods themselves. Until you see our assortment you can have no idea of what the market offers.

All colors of narrow plaited Mouseline de Soie.....	25c
1 1/2 inch Plaiting, black, white and all colors.....	35c
Narrow, Double Edge Plaiting in all colors.....	50c
2 1/2 inch Liberty Silk Plaitings, all colors.....	50c
Wide Liberty, Mouseline de Soie and Chiffon.....	75c
Extra quality close plaited Mouseline de Soie.....	\$1.00

Trimmings 25c, Worth Double.

Monday morning there will be a sale of elegant Dress Trimmings at 25c. Not a piece but would be a good value at 50c, but many are 40c and 50c grades. Newest and prettiest styles. These are the kinds:

- 15 styles of Colored Bead and Spangle Trimmings.
- 9 styles of handsome Jet Trimmings.
- 18 fancy designs of Black Mohair.
- 11 designs Silk Loop and Militaire Trimmings.
- 9 styles of Colored Silk Applique Trimmings.
- 15 styles of Colored Silk and Mohair Trimmings.

Embroideries.

These four prices stand for more merit and actual value than any other four prices that have been quoted in Los Angeles this season. They are at least one-third under value.

An assorted lot of 60 different styles of Embroideries in narrow widths, regular value 25c values, at..... 8c

4 pieces Cambric and Swiss Embroideries in open work patterns, 2 to 4 inches wide, excellent wash designs, regular 12 1/2c values, at..... 12c

Dollar Gloves.

Even real kid can be spotted in the making. The well known who the maker is. Our Dollar Gloves come from the La Maximo factory in Grenoble, France, and are absolutely the best that can be produced at that price, 2 clasps, all colors, handsome backs, at..... \$1.00

Stationery Specials.

The unexpected sometimes happens, and it so happens now that you can buy better Writing Tablets for the price than you would expect.

Rules Note Paper Tablets, at 3c. Plain and Ruled Note Tablets, 5c. Plain and Ruled Note Tablets, 10c. Plain and Ruled Note Tablets, 15c.

Envelopes to match the above sizes, either square or long XXX, 5c. quality, per package..... 5c

Handkerchiefs.

An immense lot of them with embroidered and Valenciennes edges; dainty sheer centers of India Lawn, most elegant in design and so beautifully pretty that they go by the dozens and half dozen, no limit to the selling except such as your pocketbook may impose. Every one equal to 25c values when normal prices reign; tomorrow only at..... 15c

Ladies' Neckwear.

Fancy Silk Stripes and Check Long Ties with fringe ends for four-in-hand ties, at..... 75c

Stock collar with four-in-hand tie attached, trimmed with chiffon ruffle, at..... \$1.00

Ladies' Belts.

Take a half-hour to examine all the kinds. We thank you for telling us of any kind we haven't already provided. 25c is the lowest touch of the prices. Metal or leather with jeweled ornaments and buckles. One in particular is of leather, with metal ornaments set with jewels, at..... 75c

Veiling Sale, 25c.

The most attractive lot of Veiling you will see in a day's shopping. Fresh clear stock of the latest styles. Patterns a too varied to describe. We can only hint.

All are regular width, 18-inch and 27-inch, and the finest quality of fabric, ranging from 25c up to 50c.

Colored Illusions, all colors. Dotted Tuxedo, all colors. Fancy Meshes.

In the Veiling Dotted Magenta, 27-inch, double width Illusions. 27-inch, Fancy Colored Weaves.

Millinery.

Does the quality of work in your millinery ever remind you of the little girl who sewed her doll clothes with pins?

Our work room has never turned out a better quality of work, fine line stitches where long and short, "would do" - best that can be produced at that price, 2 clasps, all colors, handsome backs, at..... \$1.00

But a simply detail effect comes first when making selections. New creations will be displayed tomorrow fresh from the work rooms. New in ideas and as can produce. We have never had a more successful season. The selling has been wonderful, behind orders all the time, but now we have caught up and the trimmers have time to execute their ideal.

Al no need to be closed up, but we don't mention those with exquisite breath as the exquisite beauties..... \$10.00

Sailors-Walkers.

Prettiest and most gracefully shaped Sailors who'll find here. Bell crowns or Knox blocks, light weight, proper braids, at..... 50c

Walking Hats that were 75c, 81, and even \$1.50, odd ones and slightly soiled ones, never noticed except in the bargain, at..... 50c

Ladies' Purses.

Some extra good values for this week, or as long as they last.

Ladies' Black and Colored Leather Combination Purse and Card Case, at..... 65c

Ladies' Leather Combination Purse and Card Case, in brown, green and tan. They are the new shape, long and narrow, at..... 75c

Stamped Pieces.

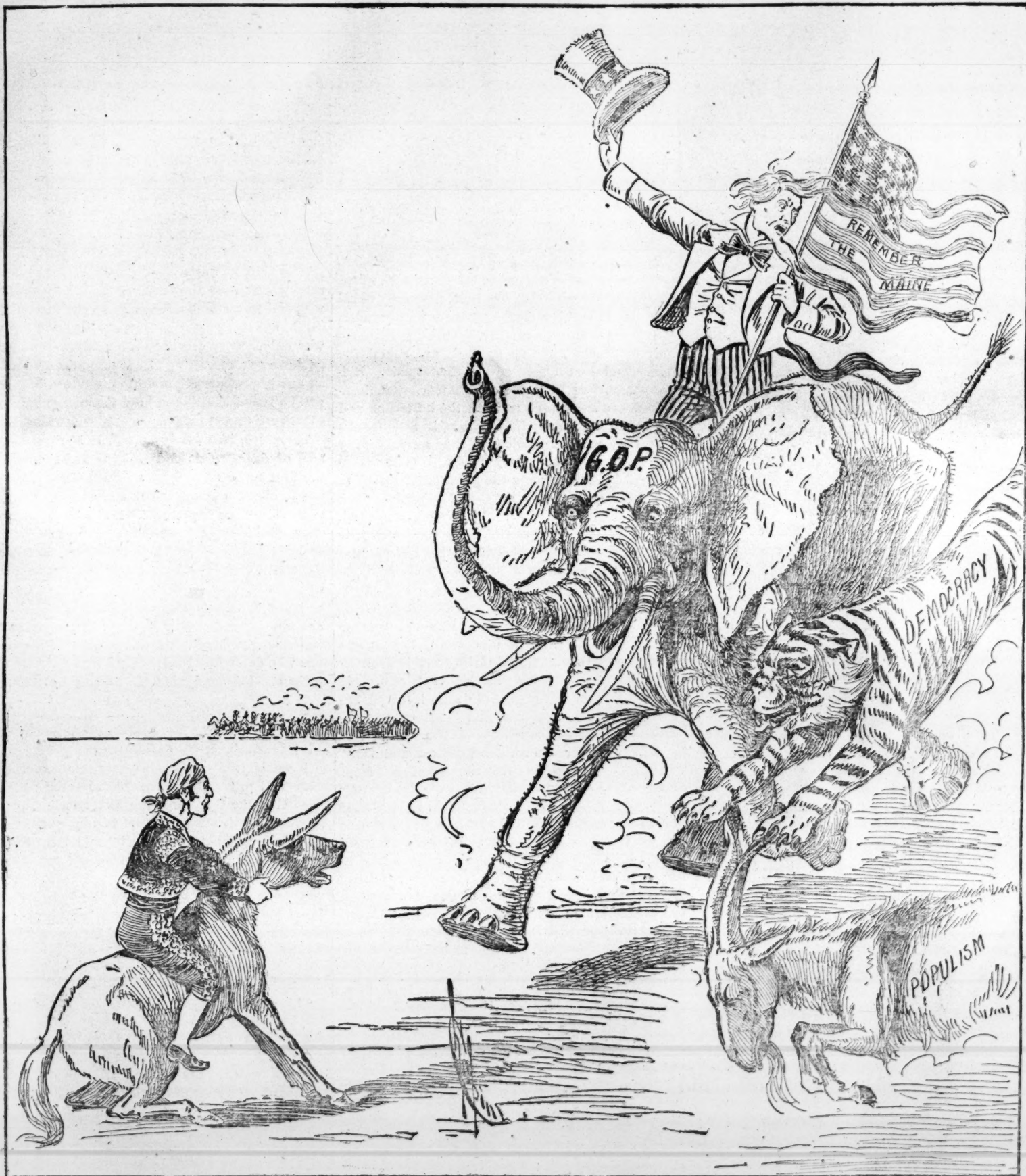
New designs in Stamped Linen pieces will be shown Monday.

6-inch Stamped Doilies, at 5c. 12-inch Stamped Doilies, at 10c. 18-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 25c. 24-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 35c. 30-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 45c. 36-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 55c. 42-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 65c. 48-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 75c. 54-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 85c. 60-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 95c. 66-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 105c. 72-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 115c. 78-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 125c. 84-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 135c. 90-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 145c. 96-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 155c. 102-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 165c. 108-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 175c. 114-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 185c. 120-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 195c. 126-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 205c. 132-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 215c. 138-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 225c. 144-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 235c. 150-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 245c. 156-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 255c. 162-inch Stamped Center Pieces, 265c. 168-inch 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Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

"UNITED WE STAND."



Spain: "Carrambal What have I run up against? There don't seem to be any division of sentiment about this."

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor: Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and the Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

PATRIOTISM, NOT PARTISANSHIP.

ADDRESSING the United States Senate, on April 20, Senator Thurston of Nebraska said: "At 11:24 o'clock today, when the President signed the Cuban resolutions sent to him by Congress, the time for party discussion ended. All but three of the Senators have at one time or another voted for the resolutions which are now a law, and it is the duty of Senators to uphold the President and the country with equal unanimity."

Other Senators expressed sentiments of like import. Senator Foraker of Ohio, who is often referred to as an opponent of the administration, declared that criticism of the President at this time is out of place. Instead of caviling over these matters, it is desirable to secure unity of action. "It is not known now," said Mr. Foraker, "whether the President has made mistakes or not. Only the future can properly and truthfully develop the President's position."

These are patriotic words, which should find an echo in every loyal breast during this critical period in our national history. However much we may differ as individuals on questions of foreign policy or of internal economy, we should cheerfully subordinate our individual and personal opinions to the broader considerations of the general welfare. Concert of action is vitally essential in the grave emergency which now confronts the American people. War against Spain is already begun, and during the continuance of that war the people and the Congress of the United States should know no such parties as the Republican, the Democratic, the Populist, nor any other party of a purely political character. There should be but one party throughout the length and breadth of the land. This party should be known as the War Party, and it should embrace in its membership every true-hearted and loyal American citizen. Its first duty should be to strengthen the hands and cheer and heart of the President, by providing him with every needful facility for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

To the President, as the chosen and legitimate head of the nation, should be accorded large discretionary powers in the conduct of the war, and the patriotic support of all classes in such measures as he may deem wise or expedient. The American people, if they would bring the war to a successful and speedy issue, must make common cause against a common foe.

The question of peace or war is no longer an issue. The die is cast. The fateful alternative of war has passed from a possibility to a certainty. Our cause is just, if ever cause was just in the bloody annals of the world. The highest test of patriotism, in the conflict which is upon us, will be that of unselfish devotion to our coun-

try and our flag. He is the true patriot who subordinates all other considerations to this supreme thought—"our country, right or wrong."

Conservative and "jingo," the apostle of "peace at any price," and the advocate of war at any cost; the man of leisure and the man of toil—all should stand together as one in support of the government in this grave crisis. Whatever may be done by individuals or by civic organizations to strengthen the hands of the President and of the government, should be done freely, spontaneously and promptly. If we have political and personal differences, we can settle them later, among ourselves. For the present, we have differences of a very decided nature to settle with the kingdom of Spain. It is best that these differences should be settled as quickly as possible; and in order to insure this much-to-be-desired consummation, it is necessary that the American people should present a united and unbroken front to the foe. Therefore, let patriotism, for the time, supersede partisanship. Let sacrifice and self-abnegation take the place of selfishness. Let all other considerations give way to those of patriotic devotion to flag and country, and all will be well.

WAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WE ARE rapidly approaching the time when war between two great nations will be an impossibility, because results would be of such momentous vastness that the whole world would stand appalled at them.

Modern warfare is already an awful thing, grim, relentless, and, with the devices which science has furnished it, has in it, especially naval warfare, something of the atmosphere of Hades, of inhuman, Satanic cruelty. Great battleships may be crushed like an eggshell by submarine mines and the fiery contents of the torpedo. Riding the waters in apparent safety, vast, iron-ribbed, strong enough to front the hurricane and the might of the swirling waters, in a moment's time they may be riddled by the swift-rushing explosive, shot like a fiery demon from the mine or torpedo boat, causing the giant battleships to sink like dying Titans beneath the waves.

Among recent devices, which, when employed, will mean the utter annihilation of an army, is a terrible new gun which has a bore of twenty-six inches, which will throw a ton of dynamite five miles, and will destroy a battleship, if within 200 feet at a single discharge. It is the recent invention of Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid-fire gun, and in its terrible destructive force goes far beyond that of Hiram. It is, indeed, a mighty engine of death, letting loose an avalanche of force and fire.

This new gun is called the Maxim aerial torpedo, and is designed for coast defense and naval warfare, and when fired it is like a bolt shot from heaven. As its name implies, the death-dealing torpedo is fired into the air instead of being shot along the surface of the water, being used like the ordinary heavy mortar. Its bore of twenty-six inches is double the size of cannon now in use. It is impossible to conceive the awfulness of its destructive force, which seems superhuman in its power. A recent writer says of it:

"It will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles. With all the torpedoes now in use the object aimed at must be hit or no damage is done. With the Maxim torpedo, if it strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms."

"He has also invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo."

"This is the most terrible invention of the age. If it proves all that is expected and the United States government promptly takes possession of the gun, America will be invulnerable against the combined forces of the world."

A younger brother of the inventor, Samuel Maxim, a man of no mean inventive genius himself, remarked a few days since to a newspaper reporter:

"The genius of my brothers runs to war; mine are to the arts of peace. Yet I am inclined to think that these marvelous inventions of Hiram

and Hudson will shortly end all wars. These fearful weapons simply mean total annihilation to the forces using them."

"In my judgment the impending war with Spain will be the last fought between civilized nations. With Hudson's aerial torpedo every warship of Spain can be sent to the bottom in twenty-four hours. All the armies of the world couldn't stand before a single regiment armed with Hiram's automatic guns. These things simply mean peace. War must be abolished."

If this estimate of these automatic guns be true, then it will not be long before the morning of perpetual peace will dawn, and "nations shall learn war no more." International difficulties will be settled by some other means, and a new era will dawn for the race. Let us pray that the good time may be hastened, when war, with its blood and death, its broken hearts and desolated homes, shall be a thing of the forever vanished past. Meantime, let the American lines be advanced.

WAR TAKES THE FLOWER.

ONE of the saddest and most heart-rending things about war is the fact that it always takes from the land the very pink and flower of its manhood, for it is ever the resolute, sturdy, loyal spirits in every city and in every hamlet who harken to the first call "to arms" and rush to the front in their country's defense. It was so in the awful contest of the 60's, and it will be so in every war that the nation may engage.

There are degrees in patriotism as in everything else, some men are enthusiastically patriotic at the fireside, at the club or on the street corners, they want to see the enemy pounded to powder, whipped to a standstill, swept off the face of the earth, but there are some of them patriotic in this way only. They are not sufficiently enthused to go down to a recruiting office and put their names on an enlistment roll, and in case of a draft they will be found hustling around for money to pay a substitute to go in their places.

Therefore, as already stated, it is the gallant men of dash, spirit and genuine valor who are the first to be offered up on the bloody altar of war in every country, and this is what makes war so awful and so deplorable. If the less desirable element of humanity could be sent out to fight the nation's battles—the bulletin-board loungers, the mouth-fighters of the street corners and the loafers who loiter about the highways where work is going on, watching other men work—there would be some compensation in going to war, but, as humanity is constituted, those are the very men who don't go. It is the gold that is destroyed in the crucible, and, alas, the human dross is left behind.

If the Oregon, the Marietta and Nichtheroy can get into conjunction the American people will feel considerably easier in their minds, for the three will prove a fleet capable to stand off any force that the Spaniards are likely to be able to send against it. The dangerous feature of the situation is the fact that the Oregon may be attacked by a Spanish torpedo boat before she has received notice that a state of war exists. It is quite certain that a sight of the fine Pacific Coast naval baby in a friendly port is something that the eyes of the whole people of this country are longing to see.

If our navy wants to find the Spanish fleet it may be necessary to go hunting for it, as the dons are not likely to come to some particular spot upon which we may want to fight them. The country need not be surprised to awake some morning and find the battleships of Spain pounding away with their guns where they are least expected. We have a wily and unscrupulous foe confronting us and its first blow is likely to fall upon most any old place.

When the Holland submarine boat takes a tour among the Spanish ships of war there is not likely to be much expense necessary for funeral expenses.

THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

PEOPLE OF THE HIGHEST CAPITAL ON THE GLOBE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 28. Though the Equator cuts Ecuador, the bulk of its people have as fine a climate as those of any part of the globe. They are sky-dwellers. Nine-tenths of them live among the clouds. There are dozens of towns here which are twice as high as Denver, and there are cattle ranches in the Andes at an altitude of 12,000 feet. On about the latitude of the Congo, Quito has a more temperate climate than that of Washington city. Here at Guayaquil the climate is that of the tropics; in some of the Andean valleys it is like an Ohio June all the year around, and on many of the peaks the snow never melts.

QUITO, THE WORLD'S HIGHEST CAPITAL CITY.

Quito is the highest capital city on earth. It is situated on the roof of the world. It is more than half a mile higher up in the air than the City of Mexico, and more than one thousand feet higher than the Mount of St. Bernard, in the Alps, which is the highest point in Europe, where men live all the year around. Quito is, I am told, going backward. It is represented as having about eighty thousand people. It is a question whether it has 50,000, and it had its greatest number over three hundred and fifty years ago, before the country was discovered by the Spaniards. Then it had several hundred thou-

an idea of the place as it is today. Quito is about a mile square. It would just cover four 160-acre farms. The streets are laid out at right angles, but are very narrow and are such that the man who introduced the first carriage into the town had to get a permit to do so. Just back of

the city is the active volcano, Mount Pichincha, and all about it on the sides of the valley, walling it in, as it were, are some of the highest peaks of the Andes. Mount Pichincha is snow-capped, and its peak is so near Quito, that the ice used for making the ice cream of the city comes from there. Mount Pichincha has a crater half a mile deep, and a mile wide at the bottom. It is a mile higher up in the air than Mount Aetna, and its fires are such that it has been said that Vesuvius would be a portable furnace beside it. The top of this mountain can be reached by horses in a five-hours' ride from Quito. Standing on the slope of Mount Pichincha, Quito lies in the valley below you. It is a city of

white adobe two-story houses covered with red tiles. The houses look low and squatty, and you see among them a large number of convents, monasteries and churches. Fully one-fourth of the town is taken up with church establishments, and there are as many priests and nuns to the square as you will find in the city of Rome. Quito has always been a great supporter of Rome, and its contributions to the Catholic church have been so many that it has been called "The little mother of the Pope."

THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR.

Until lately the government of Ecuador has been largely a union of church and state, and today the priests have great influence. Catholicism is the only religion of the country and



A HOUSE
IN QUITO OF THE
BETTER CLASS



INDIANS WHO CURE AND TRADE IN
HUMAN HEADS

sand people, who had a better civilization, on the average, than the masses of Ecuador have today. There was a town on the site of Quito, according to tradition, 100 years before Christ was born, and it is known that a city existed there in 1000 A.D. Atahualpa, the Inca monarch who was conquered and murdered by Pizarro, had a palace at Quito, the roof of which, it is said, was covered with pure gold, and of the treasures which were hidden by the Indians at this time, it is believed that vast quantities were buried in Ecuador.

Owing to the rainy season I have not been able to make my way to the Ecuador capital. The route is flooded and the mails are now fifteen days in coming a distance of less than three hundred miles. The city lies over the Andes in a valley between two ranges, and you ride on mules about the precipitous slopes of these great mountains to reach it. In good weather the trip may be made in eight days; now the mules must wade through the mud up to their bellies, and in descending some of the declivities they sit down and slide. There are here, however, many people who have lived in Quito, and my information concerning the city will give you

by Catholicism I do not mean the liberal religion of Archbishops Ireland, and Gibbons, but the Spanish Catholicism, which is as bad almost as that of the days of the Inquisition and of the middle ages. Ecuador is, you know, nominally a republic, but voters must belong to the church and must be able to read and write. Not more than one-tenth of the people can do the latter, so the educated



AN ECUADORIAN SMILE

whites practically control the elections—I should rather say that the officials control them, and that there is no such thing as a fair election in Ecuador. The land is one of revolutions. The present President, Don Alfaro, has been a revolutionist all his life, and has at last gotten into power. He has had a number of narrow escapes, some of which Capt. Power, the commander of one of the little Ecuadorian men-of-war, has described to me. At one time, when Power was with Alfaro his boat was captured by the enemy, and Alfaro escaped by swimming to the shore on a barrel, and at another time he lived for weeks in the wilds of Ecuador and Colombia hunted by the State troops. President Alfaro has limited somewhat the power of the priests, although I am told that he is afraid of them. He is progressive in his views, and he is very desirous that foreign capital should come to Ecuador and develop it. The President lives at Quito. He has a salary of 24,000 sucres, or about \$12,000 a year, and his term of office is for four years. He has a Cabinet, one of the Ministers of which represents the church. In addition to the President, the government consists of a Congress, a system of courts and of Governors of the various provinces, who are appointed by the President and may be removed by him.

TAXES AND SALT REVENUES.

Ecuador has a very small national debt, and its direct taxes are low. Much of the government income is derived from the tariff on imports, which covers almost everything, and also from the tax on salt. Salt is a government monopoly here. Every city has its government salt warehouse, where the merchants or private consumers must come to buy, and where they pay several times as much for a very poor article as they would if salt were free. I visited such a warehouse at the town of Bodegas the other day. There were hundreds of tons of dirty salt banked up in large barn-like rooms, and I saw some being weighed out to purchasers on a pair of American scales. It costs the government, I am told, about 60 cents a hundredweight to make it, and its price at the warehouses is almost 2 cents a pound. The revenue from this source amounts to about \$200,000 a year.

QUEER ECUADOR SCHOOLS AND CEMETERIES.

Ecuador has now a public school system, but only about one-tenth of the people, as I have said, can read and write. There are in the country in the neighborhood of 1000 primary schools and also a large number of those of higher grades. The children in these schools all study out loud, and the din is as great as that of the schools of China. Quito has a university, largely managed by Jesuits, and there is also a college at the city of Cuenca. Here at Guayaquil there are two newspapers, both of which get short cable dispatches. The papers are cried by newsboys on the streets. They are printed on old American presses from type made in the United States, although their paper and ink come, I am told, from Germany. Among the other institutions of Ecuador are a hospital, a lunatic and a leper asylum at Quito. The cemetery at Quito is on the pigeon-hole system. You rent a box in the wall for your coffin, and it stays there as long as your relatives or friends pay the rent. When the pay stops the authorities pull out the coffin and dump the remains into a great cistern adjoining the cemetery. A similar custom prevails in the cemetery of the city of Guanajuato, in Mexico, where the bones of the delinquent dead are shoveled away into a great vault, where they lie piled up like so much corn in a granary.

THEY TRADE IN HUMAN HEADS.

The bulk of the population of Ecuador is made up of Indians. There are 150,000 Indians in the republic who have never been subdued, and some of the savages upon the Napo River, which flows through the eastern part of Ecuador into the Marañon, are less known than the people of interior Africa. Some of these tribes shoot their enemies with poisoned arrows, using blow guns made of reeds. They send the arrows at you with much force, and a scratch from one of them is sure death. It is in this same region that dried heads of human beings are cured for sale. As I write these words a human head, cut off just below the chin, lies on the table before me. Whether it is that of a man or a woman I do not know, but its hair is as long, as black and as silky as the hair of any brunette belle who

reads this letter. When I photographed it a few minutes ago, holding it in my hand before the camera, the black strands hung down almost a yard below my fist, and the hair was so thick that I could hardly grasp it all. The head is one of the famous dried heads of the Ecuadorian Indians who live on the eastern slope of the Andes. They have for ages adopted this method of pickling or curing the heads of their enemies, and I have been told that such a demand has existed among the foreigners for the heads as curiosities that within recent years the Indians have been killing their friends and relatives as well in order to supply it. The Ecuadorian government has recently passed a law making it a crime to buy or sell such heads, and the severest penalties are imposed on those who engage in the traffic. Still, I am offered this head for \$100 in gold, and I could buy several more at the same price. I don't think I shall take it. It is, however, a wonderful thing. All of the bones have in some way been taken out of it, and the flesh, skin and hair of the head only left. In parting the hair at the back I see stitches, and it is evident that the skin was cut open here to get out the skull. The remainder of the skin is as perfect as it was in life, only the whole head is so shrunken that it is not much larger than a baseball. Its color is perfectly black. The eyes are closed, the forehead, over which the dark hair hangs, is low, and the nose is almost that of a negro in shape. The lips, which were once full, sensuous and voluptuous, are sewed together with long cotton strands, which hang down like a marceline fringe, and the chin has a pronounced dimple in it, which, I doubt not, once smiled at its sweetheart and friends. Whether its owner was killed by treachery or in battle no one knows.

HOW THE HEADS ARE CURED.

The method of curing the heads is also a mystery. It is said that a red-whiskered German came out to Ecuador some years ago determined to learn the process. He went to Quito and then made his way eastward to the Indian country. Since then he has never been seen, but it is said that about three months after his disappearance a head beautifully cured was brought in for sale. It was of a lighter complexion than the one on my table and the features were German in cast, while on the chin was a beard of the same brick-dust hue as that of the German explorer. From native sources I learn that the Indians cure the heads after they have removed the bones by filling them with hot pebbles and passing them from hand to hand, pressing them so carefully inward that in shrinking they do not lose their shape. After this they are baked in the sand and so treated that they will last for ages. The skin of the neck of this head is about one-sixth of an inch thick. Its pretty ears are about the size of a silver quarter, and as I push back its hair and look at its closed eyes I almost fear that it will open them and glare at me.

THE INDIANS OF ECUADOR

The most of the Indians of Ecuador are semi-civilized. We have, it is estimated, about 260,000 Indians in the United States. Ecuador has 870,000 Indians in a total population of 1,250,000, the remainder of the inhabitants being made up of 100,000 whites and about 300,000 people of mixed races or crosses of the whites and negroes with the Indians. The whites are the ruling class. They are the government, the wealth, the brains, the Ecuador that we know in business and in trade. The Indians are the working population. They are thriftless and seem to have little spirit or ambition. Their highest idea of pleasure is plenty of liquor, and the "Ecuadorian smile" is as common as the drink of America. They live like dogs and work almost from birth to death. They till the soil, carry the freight on their backs up and down the mountains, and are, in fact, often treated more like cattle than the animals themselves. They submit to the whites and are accustomed to being advised by them. Only the fewest of these Indians can read or write, and very few accumulate property. I don't think the native Ecuadorians will ever be a large consuming class. Their wants are few. A suit or two of cotton clothes, a little rice and meat, and a cane hut in the lowlands or one of adobe brick in the mountains suffice for them. It does not cost much more, I am told, to raise a child to maturity among the Ecuadorian Indians than it does on the banks of the Ganges or the Nile. These civilized Indians are the descendants of those who were here when the Spaniards conquered the country. They were even then the slaves or subjects of the Incas, and they seem to be one of those races which, like

the fellahin of Egypt, are ever destined to be subject to and work for a stronger race. These Indians are, with a few exceptions, Catholics. They are ruled by the priests, and a large part of their earnings goes to the church. It was only lately that Protestant missionaries have been permitted to come into Ecuador, and the few here now are having a hard time. I met here at Guayaquil an earnest young fellow from Denver, who has recently come out to do missionary work. He tells me the field is a great one, but that his reception by the people is far from cordial, and that he has been warned not to go to certain places to preach, or his life would be in danger.

OUR TRADE WITH ECUADOR.

I have spent some time in looking up the chances here for American trade. There are practically no statistics, and it is hard to get at just what the trade of the country amounts to. It probably ranges somewhere between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year, the imports being less than the exports. The bulk of the imports come from Europe, and the articles we send here are those which we can make more cheaply and of a better quality than the Europeans. This is especially the case with hardware. The American hardware has, I find, a better standing wherever I have been than any other. The axes and knives made at Hartford, Ct., are celebrated here, and the Germans and other Europeans are imitating them almost to the trade-marks. They make a much poorer and cheaper article, and sell chiefly by their fraudulent imitation. The American firearms command the highest prices, and they are also imitated. Smith & Wesson revolvers, for instance, have been copied by the Spaniards and labeled in large letters. Smith & Wesson cartridges are to be used with this revolver. When the South American customer who cannot read English is shown the revolver he is told that it is a Smith & Wesson, and the above words are shown him. He buys the gun, to find it useless, or that it bursts after a few shots. The genuine American revolvers, 38 caliber, sell for \$36 in silver, while the imitation Spanish-made revolvers sell for \$14. The most of the cottons used in Ecuador come from Great Britain. About \$1,000,000 worth of English cottons are consumed here every year, while we do not sell \$50,000 worth. If our cotton factors would study the market and make the goods these people want they could easily get this trade, for our cottons are better than the English. There are practically no iron manufactures in Ecuador, and all iron work and hardware must be imported. There are a few water mills near Quito which weave cotton, linen and woolen goods, and also a silk hat factory, for the Quito swells all wear plug hats and black kid gloves.

Here at Guayaquil there are a number of chocolate factories, which grind up the cocoa beans and make them into the chocolate of commerce. As to lumber, I doubt if there is a modern sawmill or planing establishment in the country. Such boards as I have seen made have been sawed out by hand from the logs, one man standing on top of the log and pulling the saw, while another below furnishes the force for the downward strokes. The most of the lumber used on the coast and on this river is brought here from Oregon and Puget Sound, and it often sells as high as 10 cents a foot. Georgia pine is brought around Cape Horn, a distance, I judge, of about eight thousand miles. All imported lumber pays a duty of about a cent for every eight pounds, and, in addition to this, one of 30 per cent. ad valorem. Our chief exports to Ecuador are lumber, lard, kerosene, flour and barbed wire for fencing. The great disadvantage that the United States has in competing with Europe is in the high freight rates, and in the fact that the Americans do not drum up their trade by means of commercial travelers, as the Europeans do. France or England can send goods to the ports of Ecuador for 25 shillings, or about \$6.25 a ton. The freight rate from New York around the Horn is 27½ cents a cubic foot, or nearly \$12 in gold per ton, while the rates by the Isthmus of Panama are fully one-third more. The exchange on New York is about 5 per cent. higher than on London, so that the American exporter labors under decided disadvantages. When an isthmian canal is built this will be all changed in favor of the United States, and the trade of this western coast of South America will come to us.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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RAND & McNALLY'S official map of Alaska with cover for 25 cents at the Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

SPAIN'S CONDITION.

Internal Dissension Threatens to Flame into Revolt.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] With the American people threatening from without, with Cuba slipping from its fingers, with an exchequer so empty that resort has been had to private subscriptions, with a Carlist rising hanging over it, with the Republicans ready to strike at the first sign of popular sympathy, with the murmurs of a tax-crushed people sounding in its ears, without an earnest friend among the nations of Europe, the days of the Sagasta ministry have been days of bitterness. Forced in the eleventh hour to concede an armistice in the vain effort to gain time and avert a hopeless war, the ministry has only fanned the glowing embers of internal discontent. Blind to the perils of resisting the demands of the American people, Carlist, Republican and Revolutionist see in the concessions of the ministry means by which they may attain their aspirations to place and power. To attain their ends—Monarchist, Constitutionalist, Carlist, Republican and Socialist unite now with one faction, now with another, as the passion or opportunity of the hour dictates. Like an unstable compound each new element in the mortar of Spanish politics produces a recomposition of the mass. Such has been the unhappy history of the Spanish people throughout the century.

The dispatches tell the usual story of dissension, turbulence and incipient revolt. In Valencia a mob displays the red flag of revolution. In Barcelona an uprising of students and townsmen keep the authorities busy. From Madrid, in spite of a strict censorship, come reports which indicate that discontent is smoldering, not only among the rabble but among the higher classes. A large section of the army to which Alfonso XII owed his throne has turned to the arrogant and blood-stained Weyler, who is in opposition to the government of the day. The Carlists openly declare that any faltering or concessions on the part of the ministry will be the signal for an uprising of their faction. Even the Queen Regent, to whom there is much pitying loyalty, announces that she will abdicate if there is any further evidence of yielding. And abdication would mean anarchy.

Only the desire to uphold the honor of Spain, only the pressure exerted by this country, seems to keep the fragments from flying apart. Nor is it likely that even war would weld the discordant elements into stability. Probably the first defeat, and certainly the inevitable final ruin, would loose the forces of violence and revolution that even fifteen years of comparative internal quiet have failed to bring to equilibrium. The last century of Spanish history, reflected in the incidents of the past few months, gives warrant for no more optimistic expectation. Within that period there have been sixty years of conflict, and in all the series of wars there has been none since the days of Napoleon that did not have an internal origin in dynastic aspiration or popular discontent. Taught by the French revolution to know its power, yet too ignorant and superstitious to use it wisely, the populace has been now the easy prey of demagogues and now the victims of scheming reactionists. The restlessness of the Basque provinces, deprived of their ancient rights; the dissoluteness of the kings and queens; the intrigues of courtiers and generals; the struggles between absolutism and constitutionalism, between liberal and conservative ideas, which have been the mainspring of European popular history during the century; the perennial pretensions of Don Carlos and his descendants based on the old Salic law of male succession which Ferdinand VII abolished by a "pragmatic sanction," unite to form a lurid kaleidoscopic picture. Were it not for the memory of the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Charles V and Philip II, with all their somber magnificence and splendid energy, the obvious comparison would be the trite one of the comic-opera plot.

Taken in connection with the continual turbulence in the Spanish-American governments, the conclusion suggests itself that a century or two of education is needed before the Spaniard will be fit of self-government. Between absolutism and greater freedom the condition of things in Spain would indicate that the former would bring forth better fruits. If in the outburst of popular wrath that awaits the inevitable overthrow of Spain the present dynasty topples, there is reason to believe that from the anarchy that will follow will be evolved a government of a more absolute type than that of today. It may even be that the impending conflict will be the force that will finally fuse the warring elements into orderly coherence and so mark the beginning of a more cheerful epoch in Spanish history.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, April 18, 1898.

E. N. Baxter, agent Yosemite Stage Company, Los Angeles, Cal.: Roads good; weather perfect; trails open to all principal points of interest. ABBOT KINNEY, State Commissioner of Yosemite Valley.

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OUR WOODEN AND IRON WALLS.

A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE AMERICAN NAVY FOR A CENTURY.

By an Occasional Contributor.

IN 1844 A DINNER was given to Capt. Frederick Bosauquet, R.N., of the old City Hotel (destroyed in the great fire some six weeks later,) in the City of New York. The captain was in command of the old British frigate Ajax, and the company invited to meet him was a large one. Among the guests was James Reyburn, president of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. During the toasts one was drunk to "the wooden walls of Old England." Shortly afterward "Jimmy" Reyburn was called on for a speech, and in conclusion he gave as a volunteer toast, "The Wooden Walls of America," which was received with thunders of applause until some one asked Reyburn what he meant by the wooden walls of America. Reyburn rose and said:

"Mr. Chairman, when I allude to the wooden walls of Ameriky, I don't mean ships. I mean the colonels of the New Ya-r-rk militia." It seems that the State had then thirteen regiments of militia, and of these the colonels of seven regiments were either Irish by birth or the sons of Irish parents.

But the wooden walls of our colonial period were a grand lot of sailing vessels; capable of standing up and making a splendid fight on even terms, or of showing their heels to the enemy in case they fell in with a squadron and found themselves overmatched. Built of the very best-seasoned American oak, an article that cannot now be had for love or money, they were much more bouyant than the British vessels of that period, which were built out of East India teak for the most part. This was particularly exemplified in the battle between the Constitution and the Java. The latter had been sent out especially to capture "Old Ironsides," because she was not only the strongest-built ship in the British navy, but carried the heaviest armament. At that period all the guns were fired from the broad side of the ship, and as the Constitution would "go in stays" like a pilot-boat, her readiness to execute these maneuvers gave her an almost incalculable advantage over the heavy and unwieldy Java, which drew nearly three feet more of water and carried five more guns. In the short space of one hour and seventeen minutes the Java lawered her flag, and when the Lieutenant commanding surrendered to Capt. Bainbridge, he remarked, "Well, this is the fortune of war, I suppose. I don't think you have any braver men than mine, but I must say I never saw anything to equal American gunnery. Your men handle their guns as though they were fowling pieces." Capt. Lambert was killed early in the fight, and the Java lost 174 men to the Constitution thirty-three.

The same thing was particularly noticeable in the great naval battle off Cherbourg, France, in June, 1864, when the United States steam corvette Kearsarge met the British steamer Alabama, flying the Confederate flag, and under command of Capt. Raphael Semmes of the alleged Confederate navy. This ship was a British vessel in every sense of the word, built in a British shipyard the Lairds of Birkenhead, on the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, manned by British sailors, firemen, coal-passes and stewards. Her guns were all British and every pound of powder on board of her was British. The only thing about the ship that was American was her roster of flag officers and two out of her six engineers. The Alabama was sunk in just seventy-two minutes from the time that the first gun was fired from the Kearsarge, a triumph of American naval gunnery over British—and that is all there was to it.

The American battleship of the continental period was something entirely different from the battleship of today. She was ship-rigged if she was classed as a ship, and carried from fifty to seventy-four guns; and if bark-rigged, she was called a sloop-of-war and carried from eighteen to twenty-six guns. To the first class belonged the Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Independence. They were all found to be expensive, unwieldy and very slow sailers. The Independence at one time caught fire and had her upper works badly burned. She was then cut down, or "razed," in naval parlance, so as to carry but forty guns, and made a very effective fighting vessel. She has been fresh water for the past thirty-two years, being the receiving ship at the Mare Island navy yard, while the North Carolina and Pennsylvania do similar duty at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The line-of-battle ship, or "seventy-four," as it was usually called, was a very cumbersome thing in time of peace, as she demanded an enormous pay roll, and could sail no faster than a sloop-of-war, carrying eighteen guns, and capable of being operated at about 60 per cent. of the larger vessel's expense.

The sloop-of-war Dale, Preble, Decatur and several others of a class named after noted early naval commanders in our service, carried eight-

een guns each. Then there was a class that carried twenty-one guns and named after some of our cities, such as the St. Mary's, Vandalia, Yorktown and Albany. The latter ship sailed from New York in October, 1852, as the flagship of the Atlantic squadron, and was commanded by Capt. Stephen Gerry. She was to touch at Havana, where the commodore of the fleet (we had no admirals until Mr. Lincoln's administration) was to join her and hoist his own broad pennant. But the Albany never reached Havana, and Commodore Merwin's life was spared, for the gallant ship was never sighted after passing the capes of Virginia. She went down with about two hundred and twenty souls on board and not one escaped. The sloop-of-war Cyane was of this size, but not American built. She was captured from Mons. Joubouin, in the war of 1812. It was this sloop that bombarded Greytown (Juan del Norte,) in 1855, in retaliation for the fort at that place having fired on the American steamer Prometheus, of the Vanderbilt line, while bound for New York with 600 California passengers.

I think the St. Mary's must have visited more different ports than any other sailing vessel ever built by the United States. She has been in every port of China, South America and Oceania, where there was water enough to float her. When the Klickitat Indians crossed the Cascade Mountains in 1854, to devastate the Sound country, and rob the settlers at Elliott Bay, old Seattle went up to Stellacoon and told Capt. Guert Gansevoort, then commanding the St. Mary's, of their hostile intentions. Capt. Gansevoort then made Seattle remove his own people on to Al-Ki Point while he opened fire on the Klickitats. Today, an occasional round shot is found in the outskirts of the beautiful hillside city which bears the name of the kind-hearted old Indian chief, who was the unwavering friend of the white man, a relic of "the times that tried men's souls."

Whatever became of the Decatur, I never knew. The last time I saw the old ship she was at anchor in the harbor of Mazatlan, not far from which I was trying my maiden hand as a cotton planter. This was in 1864, when cotton was worth 80 cents per pound in New York, owing to the blockade of our Southern ports. Smith Whiting of Stockton, was my partner, and our foreman was an Alabamian named James Osborn. One night Maximilian's troops came to the ranch and wanted a "loan" of 6000 pesos. I did not have the money to give them, and then they backed down to 3000. That was politely declined also, and the next night, they burned every dollar's worth of property that I had. Mr. Osborn and I barely escaped in our clothing. We told our troubles to Capt. Middleton of the Decatur, but that is all the good it did. Austria, as well as France, leaned very strongly to the side of the Confederacy, and Middleton evidently did not want to do anything that would make trouble with either of them for the United States.

The old wooden walls of continental days, however, laid the foundation of a splendid race of sailors, probably the most expert gunners in the world at that period, which was long before any one thought of using mirrors to sight artillery. The modern warship is built in a blasphemous, bloomin, blacksmith shop, you know, and is as different from the Wasp, Hornet, United States and Constitution, as anything possibly could be; and the work on board of one of them is so different from the work of olden times, that I am led to question the wisdom of using sailing vessels, like the old St. Mary's, for training ships. I notice that one of the Pittsburgh papers is complaining of the want of suitable sailors to man our vessels. If such a scarcity does exist, it is the fault of our government in subsidizing railroads, which led the millionaires if the Atlantic cities to abandon shipbuilding and transatlantic commercial traffic and invest all their money in railroads on which they could borrow money abroad and lease the foreign bondholders to "hold the bag."

Up to 1862, we had as fine sailing vessels as ever were built, and they have never been improved upon up to the present writing, either for speed or carrying capacity. It was from the clipper ships of that period that Winslow got the superb gunners, whose unerring aim sent the Alabama below the waves, and caused Capt. Raphael Semmes, of the waxed mustache, to cry out to the master of the Deerhound, "Save me, for God's sake, save me; I'm the captain." It may be that the greed of New York capitalists has done away with this splendid race of sailors, but I doubt it. My belief is that the fisheries of Nantucket, New Bedford and Sag Harbor, still have "a few more of the same sort left."

THOMAS B. MERRY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To those troubled with dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Use Smith's Dandruff Pomade. For sale by all druggists. Sample sent free by Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

ITCHING scalp, use Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

DECLARING WAR.

By a Special Contributor.

WHAT we call progress is a freakish thing. In the main, as the name implies, it tides steadily onward, but here and there we actually find its current setting backward—a circumstance which naturally fills us with surprise, and even with consternation. It is easy to get the impression—really quite false—that the world is degenerating.

A very startling surprise of this nature was developed in the British parliament about fifteen years ago, as the result of an investigation into the usual practice in civilized nations in regard to declaration of war during the past two centuries. It had been observed that there was considerable laxity in this matter—hence the inquiry; but the astonishing outcome was that civilized nations in these modern times have absolutely no settled usage on the subject. Perhaps the most amazing fact of all is that no one, apparently, had suspected the truth in anything like its full extent—so strong were the old traditions.

To be more precise, it was discovered that during a period of more than one hundred years, immediately preceding the investigation, there were not ten cases of formal declaration of war prior to the actual commencement of hostilities; while, during the same period, there were more than a hundred instances of war begun without such declaration. What is even worse, in forty-one of these instances there was an obvious—and sometimes an avowed—purpose of gaining an advantage by this treacherous mode of procedure. This is a record worthy of savages. The semi-civilized ancients would have scorned it, and the semi-barbarous nations of the "Dark Ages" would have branded it with infamy. Even with a detailed statement of the facts before us, it is hard to believe that we have so lapsed from the honorable standards of the past.

In all ages there have been occasional exceptions; but the ancients were for the most part very punctilious in this matter. The Greeks ordinarily sent a herald, who made a formal and public announcement. Among the Romans this duty devolved upon a college of priests (the Fetiales,) who made the announcement with a still more elaborate ceremonial. As is well known, a picturesque feature in their procedure was the hurling of a blood-stained javelin across the boundary into the enemy's country. But it was no mere formality; its honorable and humane intent is shown by the fact that an interval of a full month was prescribed between the first warning and the final declaration. Their warfare was cruel enough, no doubt, when once it began; but when one comes right down to the truth, is the average war of today any more merciful? Let tortured Cuba testify. Let the survivors of our own civil conflict testify—especially those who endured the rigors of a prison pen. War is essentially so barbarous an institution that humanity has little place in it; and that, possibly, is the reason of the apparent retrogression of its standards in an age in which it ought to be obsolete.

In feudal times, in accordance with the spirit of chivalry which then prevailed, a declaration of war had much the nature of a challenge, just as the fighting which ensued was a species of duelling on a grand scale; but to make a formal announcement was considered imperative. The same rule applied to individuals and to nations; what was disgraceful in the one case was no less so in the other. It is a pity that this honorable custom has fallen into desuetude—by no means innocuous.

Still, the case is not quite so bad as it may appear to one who has not given the subject much thought. Though the first positive announcement of war now-a-days is commonly the cry of the enemy's cannon, it is hardly possible that there should be any real secrecy, in operations conducted on so large a scale. The news of warlike preparation goes all over the world in less time than it used to take to travel a score of miles. Indeed, foreign nations have the acknowledged right to demand the reason of any unusual armaments—though there is no tribunal to enforce the telling of the truth. But war rarely comes except at the close of a long series of negotiations, which are often in themselves ample notice. The withdrawal of Ambassadors and the breaking off of diplomatic relations is the nearest approach to a declaration customary now. Besides, it is usually deemed expedient to notify neutral nations, and fellow-citizens resident abroad, as they might otherwise suffer serious inconvenience and loss. To take a whole people by surprise is no easy task in this modern world.

Nevertheless, after all due allowances are made, it is a thing to be deplored that the ancient practice of an open official declaration has been allowed to lapse. Great is the usefulness and value of the press, but the authoritative announcement of a state of war should hardly be left to the news-

papers—or to inference from reported facts. The present method of procedure puts an apparent premium on treachery, and might conceivably lend itself to grave abuses. Its pedigree is thoroughly bad. It is the outcome of unscrupulous diplomacy and a weakened sense of international honor in the recent past; and even the forms and courtesies of honorable conduct are exceedingly unwholesome and well worth maintaining.

RIGHT OF RECOGNITION.

Powers of the President—The Case of Texas.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The question of the right of recognition of foreign governments by Congress is not a new one. Almost ever since the beginnings of the republic it has been coming up again and again, and in every instance except one it was decided in favor of the President's exclusive right. In the case of Texas alone was the matter expressly referred to Congress for its advice.

In 1811 a joint resolution was reported to the House providing that "the Senate and House of Representatives will unite with the President executive" in the recognition of the South American republics, but, on representations by the Secretary of State was allowed to drop.

In 1820 Mr. Clay moved that "the House will give its constitutional support to the President whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the South American republic." This is the more significant as Clay was an ardent champion of recognition, as showing that Congress did not then claim the right to interfere.

In 1836, again, Mr. Clay moved that Congress adopt a resolution "that the independence of Texas ought to be recognized by the United States" whenever certain facts became evident.

In 1864 Mr. Seward declared that the "recognition of foreign governments is one exclusively for the Executive, and cannot be determined by Congress." The Supreme Court has three times held in the case of the U. S. vs. Pico, in the U. S. vs. Palmer, and in Williams vs. the Suffolk Insurance Company, that the courts cannot recognize the existence of a new government until it has been recognized by the Executive. It is proper to state here, however, that no question of recognition by Congress had been raised.

The case of Texas, quoted by President McKinley in his message to Congress, seems to reverse all these precedents. Jackson was opposed to the recognition of Texas, holding that it had no government qualified for recognition. He sent a message to Congress, just as President McKinley has done, stating his views with frankness, but announcing that he should bow to the will of Congress. Following is the exact language used: "I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that no dispute will arise in the future, as none has heretofore occurred between the executive and the Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished."

Accordingly, on March 1, 1837, only three days before the end of Jackson's term, the Senate adopted a resolution declaring that Texas had established a stable government, that Mexico could not reconquer it, and that, therefore, it was expedient and proper that the United States government should recognize it. Mark the language. The Senate did not assume to recognize Texas itself, but merely declared that in its opinion it should be recognized. Accordingly, in the three days that yet remained to him, Jackson received Texan envoys and sent a Minister to Texas, thus completing the recognition.

MARRIOTT.

Where She Had Them.

[Harper's Bazar:] It is one of the school laws in Boston, as in other cities, that no pupil may come from a family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease.

One day recently Willie K— appeared before the teacher and said: "My sister's got the measles, sir." "Well, what are you doing here, then?" replied the teacher, severely. "Don't you know any better than to come to school when your sister has the measles? Now you go home and stay there until she is well."

The boy, who is a veritable little rogue, went to the door, where he turned with a twinkle in his eye, and said:

"If you please, my sister lives in Philadelphia."

IN HABANA WITH A CAMERA.

A LAST LOOK AT THE GRAVES OF OUR MEN OF THE MAINE—SOME SPANISH CHARACTERISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

THE last thing I did before leaving Havana was to go out to the Cementario de Cristoval Colon, to photograph the graves of our men of the Maine, for the sake of their friends at home. It was a faultless summer morning, cooled and sweetened by trade winds wafting the odor of flowers on their wings—such weather as would make a paradise of Cuba without these dreadful conditions of war. The "cementario" lies about three miles from the heart of the city. You may go by horse-car as far as the suburb, Jesus del Monte, and thence to the gate of the inclosure in a 10-cent "busy" or you may take a carriage, at the rate of \$1.50 the hour. Havana's \$3000 or more public carriages carry you from point to point anywhere within the city limits for 20 cents, each way; but they make up for that cheapness by charging five times as much if they cross the line of demarcation into the suburbs, by so much as a quarter of a mile. The student of human nature gets a good deal more out of the trip in the democratic horse-car; but as time was an object on our last day in Cuba, we chose the quicker transit of the carriage. The drive is a beautiful one; past city parks and plazas, a-bloom with roses; the great market-house, with its facing of "portales," or covered arches, under each arch a regular curio-store of a shop; through interminable narrow streets, built closely up with low, flat-roofed buildings, painted sky blue, purple, rose pink, pea green, all with iron-barred windows. The retail traders placed their infinitesimal stocks with high-sounding titles, such as the shoeshop of La Reina de las Flores (the queen of the flowers,) the grocery of the lovers of Venus, the old clothes-cleaner of His Gracious Majesty, Alphonso VII, etc. Havana has been correctly described as a city of smells and noises. It is a relief when the everlasting racket of the cobblestones is exchanged for the smooth roll of wheels over a macadamized road, though the latter is deep in dust and white as snow in a glaring sunshine. Down the middle of the road statues stand at frequent intervals—old marble figures, quaint and weather stained. Dusty trees line the way; beneath them, on either side, a little stream purples along a pebbly ditch; and the fields are hedged with organ cactus, its "pipes" covered with stinging spines, growing close together, higher than a man's head, forming a barrier which no living thing can pass. The Governor-General's country place is close to the city limits, on the cemetery road. It is a magnificent estate, with towering palms, a wilderness of flowers and extensive park, in which the choicest vegetation of the tropics flourishes to perfection. The mansion is large, low, white-painted, and surrounded by latticed verandas—remains closed in these troublous times, but formerly the rulers of Cuba spent most of the year here, and gave frequent receptions, which were attended by the flower of Havana's society. It is said that the ornate iron paling which surrounds these grounds was stolen from the municipality by a former Governor-General. It inclosed the central plaza, with its score of entrances, and the good people were very proud of it. But His Excellency needed a new fence for his country place, and preferred to economize the treasury for other private uses. So one night after dark the transfer was made by a company of soldiers, and next morning the astonished citizens could hardly believe their eyes at sight of the denuded park.

Adjoining this place is the Botanical Garden, with a wonderful avenue of royal palms, second only to that of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. A little further on is the Quinta (garden) of the Business Men's Club—a one-story, rambling, red-tiled building, surrounded by shrubbery. Members of this club, who keep up their dues of \$1 a month, can go out to this place at any time for a few days' rest and recuperation, or for nursing when actually ill. Another interesting institution on this road is the retreat of a Catholic sisterhood, corresponding to the order known in the United States as "The Little Sisters of the Poor." The valuable estate, with its fine old mansion set far back from the highway behind green fields and royal palms, was bequeathed to the order many years ago by a wealthy Cuban lady, and the "Little Sisters," now very aged women, are "joggling toward sunset" in peaceful retirement.

Rustic tiendas are scattered along the way, through whose open doors white-draped tables are seen; and the clinking of glasses indicate that the refreshment is mostly in liquid form. Donkeys are constantly met—sometimes singly, sometimes tandem, half a dozen in line, hauling a heavy load—always wonderfully caparisoned with jingling bells and scarlet tassels and huge rolls

of white wool a-top of shoulders and harness thickly studded with big brass nails. Ox teams are frequent, long trains of them, yoked two abreast, their poor heads bowed almost to the earth by the load of wood upon the horns, held in place by a cruel rope drawn through the nostrils. It makes one's heart ache to witness the treatment of animals in Cuba—and nothing seems to fare worse than oxen, the most patient and faithful of all beasts of burden. How their heads must ache under those heavy yokes, staggering all day long, lashed and goaded at every step, though pulling the utmost ounce of which they are capable. When the day's work is done, the suffering beasts, often without water and grudgingly fed only to keep strength in them, must still retain the yoke, for it is too much trouble for the owner to take it off and put it on in the morning.

Nearing the cemetery, we passed a group of bare-footed boys, shouting with happy laughter as they loitered along the way. Looking back at the hilarious company, I was astonished to see in their midst a little white coffin. It was a funeral procession! In these Spanish countries women do not attend funerals, you know; but the spectacle of some mother's baby being carried to its grave by a lot of irresponsible boys was to me something shocking. Hurrying back, I halted the laughing procession and made a photograph of it, while the boys obligingly held up the paper "floral tributes." Presently another procession was overtaken—a score or more of colored men, on foot (one might say on bare foot) carrying on their shoulders a full-length black coffin. Doubtless they belonged to a certain secret organization of Cuba, composed entirely of negroes, whose deceased members are always buried according to the rules of the order, carried to the grave on the shoulders of their comrades and interred with mysterious rites. Several "swell" funerals dashed merrily by, each with its gorgeous hearse, decked with plumes and gilding, the horses canopied with cloth of gold, and driver sitting aloft in scarlet coat, knee-breeches and cocked hat—almost a fac-simile of one of our Continental soldiers, as shown in the old portraits. Anon it was the white hearse with snowy plumes of some child of wealth, horses covered with white netting and silver trappings; but always the driver in his gaudy costume of scarlet and yellow, followed by a train of carriages filled with men. Occasionally the dead cart rumbled by on a smart dog trot—a closed black box, not unlike the baker's wagon, with nothing to indicate its gruesome purpose but the cabalistic red letters painted on the rear.

The cemetery of Christopher Columbus was established about twenty years ago, by removing the bones from an ancient graveyard near by. It is an imposing place, with thousands of sky-piercing monuments, inclosed within massive stone walls, topped with an iron railing. The lofty gates at the entrance are closed and locked at nightfall; but more than once I have arrived after the closing hour and found that a dollar would unbar the gates and keep the custodian waiting an indefinite time. A wide driveway, between rows of pine and Indian laurel trees, runs from the entrance straight through to the dead-house against the farther wall, intersected midway by another avenue of equal width and crossed at right angles by narrow pathways. Exactly in the center stands a handsome circular chapel, and at one side a very large space is covered with marble slabs laid flat on the ground, above the bones of thousands of unclaimed dead from the older cemetery. Among the most notable monuments is that of the Bomberos (firemen,) a magnificent work of art, erected in memory of fourteen gallant men who lost their lives in saving others. As in most Spanish-American countries, the bomberos of Cuba are a rather swell organization, composed of young men in the best society. They are not remarkably efficient in subduing conflagrations—generally taking things leisurely and riding to the scene of disaster in their carriages—but when lives are in danger their valor is unquestioned.

Another striking monument is of purest white marble, in the form of a temple, from whose open door the angel of Innocence, a beautiful life-size statue, is flying. It commemorates a tragedy essentially Spanish in character. Beneath the temple lie the bones of seven young medical students, between the ages of 15 and 18, some of well-to-do Cuban families. Formerly the medical college stood near the cemetery and the students used frequently to walk and study under the shade of its trees. One day it was discovered that the tomb of some noted Spaniard had been desecrated by being marked with a lead pencil. Thereupon great was the indignation of the Spanish government, and satisfaction for outraged "honor" was demanded. It was taken for granted that the mis-

chief was wrought by the medical students, although there was no way of proving who were the culprits; so the whole school was put into prison, and finally it was determined to make an example of seven. Lots were cast, and the seven thus designated were led out and shot. The grief-stricken parents, whose sons were thus cut off in the morning of life, for an offense they had probably not committed, received universal sympathy—even from the Spaniards, after their "honor" had been vindicated. The boys were buried in one grave, and over them the government caused this costly monument to be erected, with its appropriate symbol of the Angel of Innocence flying out of it! A parallel example of the generosity of Spain's paternal government was the gorgeous funeral of the murdered men of the Maine, paid for with Spanish gold.

The graves of our sailors lie in the newest and least-populous portion of the cemetery, equidistant from the aristocratic section of splendid monuments and the crowded corner of the potter's field. It looks very bare and desolate, compared to our northern cemeteries, or the care which each grave would receive from loving friends, could the boys have been buried at home. The large space of reddish-yellow, gravelly earth is not marked off into regular mounds, no blade of grass grown over it, and there is no attempt at decoration beyond a few faded flowers, left by American visitors, and the white wooden cross set up over poor Holzer, the last man who died in San Ambrosio. Perhaps a fine monument may be erected here when peace is restored; but how much better, it seems to me, would it be to devote the money which a pile of chiseled marble would cost toward taking home the remains, after the time required by Cuban law has expired, and turning them over to their friends. Could the men themselves have a voice in the matter, they would not wish to rest among their murderers. I have in mind at this moment one of those who died in the hospital, after several days of intense suffering, George Koebler of Brooklyn, a bright young fellow with true-blue eyes, who looked up with such an expression of pride and love on his face when he said "to my wife," in reply to my question if it was his sweetheart to whom I had been writing. At his dictation I had written words of love and cheer to "Maggie," and the assurance that he would soon be with her. Poor boy! He seemed too young to be married—and much too young to die. As I stood in the cemetery, making a mental as well as a mechanical photograph of the scene, a light wind swept through the near-by avenue of pines with the sound of an Aeolian harp. One is profoundly impressed in this place at all times, by the music of the pines: a perpetual requiem, rising and falling with the slightest breeze. The morning sunshine was sweet with the odor of flowers. The sky arching above seemed warmer and bluer than skies at home. A mockingbird, perched on the arm of a black-painted cross, filled the air with melody. He seemed to be singing, "Life is short and eternity is long. What matter where the worthless frame is laid when the soul has gone out of it? Love cannot die, and true hearts find each other again—somehow, somewhere."

The recencontrados' corner in this cemetery is a vast space of bare gravel—one great grave, to which frequent additions are made. Two or three men were busily throwing up dirt to make room for the day's interments, occasionally tossing up skulls and marrow bones, to which nobody paid the least attention—though I noticed more than one cranium with hair clinging to it, as if its owner were recently among the living. Most of the interments in this section are made without coffins—the bodies brought on stretchers, laid uncovered in the dirt, and quickly shoveled over.

Then I paid a visit to the "dead house," where the carts were unloading their morning cargo from Los Fosos and the city hospitals. In the long dim room, with its concreted floor and iron-barred windows without glass in them, the row of tables were covered with coffins, and with cadavers on stretchers. Among the latter was a soldier—bare legs and arms sticking out and head swathed in his own dirty blanket; a fair sample of the care with which Spain rewards her defenders. In a candle box, painted sky-blue, but without a cover, lay a tiny baby, with red paper roses in its hands and hair, waiting its turn of burial by rude hands in the reconcentrados' corner. A ray of sunlight shined through the window, touched the baby's hair as with a benediction. I spread my handkerchief over the little face—but with small hope that the unfeeling gravediggers would leave it there when the clods were thrown over. Luckily, there are no flies in fever-infested Cuba. Adjoining this chamber of horrors is another, piled to the ceiling with quicklime—a rapidly-decreasing supply as the burials progress.

At the suggestion of the sexton, I entered the carriage, and was driven to the remote, northeastern corner of the enclosure, to a place which few visit this cemetery ever hear of. It is a large, square pit, of what depth, nobody knows, filled to the brim with human bones—taken from the old cemetery, and from hired graves in the new one, after the rental has expired. The tracks of wheels over crumbled bones show where horses and carts are driven in over the heap to deposit fresh loads. Hundreds of broken coffins were

piled in one corner, and thousands of skulls—some white and shining with long exposure to the sun, others with grave mold green upon them—grinned from every side, as who should say, "This is consecrated ground!"

FANNIE B. WARD

THE CRUISER NICTHEROY.

The Former Brazilian Ship Has Had a Career.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 17. The Brazilian cruiser, Nictheroy, said to have been bought by the United States government, has a most exciting record. Originally she was El Cid of the Morgan line, and was bought by President Peixotti of Brazil in the fall of 1893, and transformed into a cruiser to aid in suppressing the naval rebellion that had broken out in his country. She was armed with a 15-inch dynamite gun, similar to those on the Vesuvius, two 33-pounders and one 4.7-inch rapid fire rifle, and a number of smaller weapons.

She left New York on November 21, 1893, with a crew enlisted in that city for the purpose of taking her to Brazil. Outside the Heads she hoisted the Brazilian flag and started south. At Pernambuco she was formally transferred to Brazil and her crew was re-shipped.

From that time on her career was lurid. She had on board two hundred American sailors, every one of them a desperado. Her officers were nearly all graduates of the United States naval academy, who had been knocking about the world as soldiers of fortune. There was a deadly feud between these and a few other officers from the merchant service who were also on board. For three months the ship hung around without going into action, and at last, on the last day for which the men had enlisted, when the provisions were nearly all gone, she with others of the fleet, went into Rio de Janeiro Harbor, only to find that the rebels had given up and fled the night before.

Thus she never had a chance to use her guns or to test the efficacy of the big dynamite thrower. Yet there can be no doubt that to her was due Peixotti's victory. The rebels, while claiming that she would amount to nothing in a fight, yet never dared to face the dynamite gun. Her moral influence was tremendous.

MARRIOTT.

Picturesque Gibraltar.

[Chicago Record:] It would seem the one object of those who control Gibraltar is not to let any one forget that the place is a military post and the English are the stars of the piece. There is a constant display of military splendor on the streets and squads of soldiers are marched back and forth, as if a siege was to be declared that afternoon. Officers on horseback ride up and down through the town, returning with monotonous regularity the salutes of the soldiers who stride briskly along the walks. Young English officers in riding suits, others in pink hunting coats and others cantering in from the polo grounds, give a social tone to the conglomerate throng of the street, and young English girls on slender and spirited-looking horses or in dogcoats add a really festive air to the spectacle. You can tell one of the English girls a mile off. They are blonde and homely, with the inevitable mass of hair called the "bun" jutting far out under the lee of a little straw hat and with the fresh glow of health in their faces that comes from lots of outdoor exercise. They walk with a swinging stride and their shoes are as heavy as a man's. They all seemed to be wearing a bluish-gray sort of dress, which must be the proper thing now with young English women; a little straw hat, and, as a general thing, they were accompanied, when walking, by fox terriers. One girl, who looked like the kind of young woman Du Maurier used to draw in the back of Harper's Magazine, carried a stick, and nobody seemed to show any alarming amount of wonder at it.

Old officers, gorgeous in lace, in white helmets, or else in simple tunic with flapping ribbons across their breasts, and mill-box caps, ride briskly through the town, jostling the little donkeys and rubbing against the yellow one-horse hacks that rattle over the clean cobblestones. Moors in flowing and voluminous garb and in various conditions of cleanliness and respectability straggle along in bare-legged dignity, causing wonder among the tourist fresh from the West. Sailors from the different men-of-war in the harbor, having a day's liberty on shore, lurch along with the approved swing of a sad sea-dog, in their best blue clothes and with the names of strange ships worked in their caps. Pretty Spanish girls look down from under the green shutters that swing out from the windows, and these damsels generally are so attractive that one is in great danger of running into somebody or else being run over by a donkey cart or a yellow hack. Tourists with Norfolk jackets and guide books and field glasses hung over their shoulders huddle around the tourist agency, reading letters from home or waiting for other members of their party who at that moment are buying photographs at the bazaar up the street or watching soldiers drilling down on the parade ground.

RAILROAD OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

By a Special Contributor.

WHEN Li Hung Chang was in London last August, he declared that "what China wants is more railways"—a fact obvious enough in England, but a startling announcement as emanating from a Chinese official of rank and influence. If, however, railways are what China wants, she is in a fair way to get her wish.

This change of policy has, of course, been brought about chiefly by outside pressure, but it is real none the less. A more dramatic demonstration of its genuineness could hardly be imagined than a fact recently reported by the British Consul-General at Shanghai. He says: "There seems to be no doubt that the railway between Shanghai and Woosung will shortly be taken in hand, and the line which twenty years ago was taken up by the Chinese authorities, will now be reconstructed by the very authorities who insisted on its removal." To this degree have the time-honored prejudices of the Celestial Empire been subdued! She is replacing the rails that she herself tore up almost as soon as they were laid! Up to the end of last year, the only railway in actual operation in this vast and densely-populated territory, one-fifth greater than the whole continent of Europe, was a line about two hundred miles in length, connecting Taku, Tientsin and Shan-hai-Kwan. But today, revolutionary changes are in progress.

Of course, nothing is done in an open and straightforward manner; that wouldn't be Chinese. Every step is hampered by oriental intrigue and dishonesty, as well as by the jealous rivalry of European powers. Nevertheless, great companies have been organized, roadbeds are in process of construction, and steel rails are being spiked down; the land of Confucius will soon be meshed with tracks. Think of it—a railroad map of China!

It was reported not long ago that a Belgian syndicate, strongly backed by Russian influence, had obtained a practical monopoly of railway construction throughout the empire. In consequence, however, of the strenuous protests of other powers, especially Great Britain, the concession granted was limited to the Peking-Hankow line; but even this is a big thing for the parties interested.

The Russians, of course, are manifesting great activity. The Eastern of China Railway Company with the approval of the Czar, as well as the sanction of the Chinese government, is about to construct a line from a point in the province of Hei Loun Tzian to a terminus in the province of Guirene. This is to connect with Russian lines which will be extended to the Chinese frontier as soon as possible. The work must be completed within six years.

The Transmanchurian branch of the great Transsiberian Railway—by means of which the distance will be shortened at least 350 miles as compared with the route originally planned—will greatly increase the power of the Czar in Northern Asia, and will probably be attended with important consequences to China. An extension, to start from the vicinity of Kirin and find an outlet at Port Arthur has been projected. Apropos of these developments, Mr. James Young Simpson, an authority on this subject, recently said: "They practically mean Russian administration of the whole of Northern China, probably ending with its acquisition. They open up to Russian capital and enterprise a country renowned for its gold and rich in fine pasture land. Finally, in connection with certain purely-Chinese railways that are being constructed, they bring us within measurable distance of the time when the Transsiberian Railway will find its eastern terminus not at Vladivostok, but in the milder shores of the Gulf of Pechili, which is the ultimate goal in the vision of Russian railway extension."

Germany, it is stated, has secured a virtual monopoly of the railways—and with them the mines—in Shantung. It is also reported that an agreement has been signed conceding an extension of the French railway system into Kwangsi and on toward Yunnanfu, together with important mining privileges. To the English the Chinese government has granted the opening of the waterways of their country to British and other steamers, to take effect next June; and this concession will doubtless have no small influence on the development of railways throughout China, by giving rise to a demand for better facilities for communication between different parts of the country. Moreover, the Chinese government has pledged itself (in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty, Art. XII.) "to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of rail-

ways in Yunnan," and further, "in the event of their construction to connect them with the Burmese lines." Should this be done, it would undoubtedly have an immense effect on trade both in China and Burmah.

D. T.

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His Mistake.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] A modest Cleveland youth, an Adelbert undergraduate, boarded a South Side car a few evenings ago, and when he seated himself, carelessly dropped his small gripsack on the floor behind his feet. Presently the car began to fill up. Most of the new passengers were girls, and as they came in one by one the Adelbert crowded along a little, and so got away from his gripsack. There were at least a half dozen girls at his left, and it was in that direction that his grip was located.

Pretty soon the car neared his stopping place, and the Adelbert man bent thought himself of his baggage. He put his hand to the floor—it wasn't there; that is, the grip wasn't there. He felt a little way to the left—he couldn't reach it.

Then he straightened up. "Pardon me," he said, with a somewhat inflamed countenance, "but I have a grip somewhere under here," and he dove down again.

All he could feel was dainty boot heels, two of them badly run down. He reached a little further. Another boot heel. The girls began to wriggle uneasily.

Up came the young man again. His countenance was still more inflamed. This time he arose to his feet. "It's here somewhere," he murmured. "If you don't object I'll try again." Down he went and clawed along still further to the left.

"I've got it," he muttered. He pulled, but it didn't come. "One moment," he said, "here it is." "No, it isn't," piped a shrill soprano. There was a brief struggle, and then the bashful youth realized that he had hold of the young woman's foot.

He stood up at this with a despairing glare.

Perhaps the girls were moved by pity by his hopeless look, perhaps they didn't like the way the other passengers were giggling. Anyway they shuffled around and soon produced the missing bag. And the youth with the scarlet face scooted from the car.

What Would Happen.

[Rockland Courier-Gazette:] A bluff old sea captain who has sailed out of this port these many years, returned recently from a Cuban port, where, among other experiences, he had a short interview with a Spanish officer. The latter appeared to think that the attitude of Uncle Sam in even dreaming of war with such a powerful country as Spain was an audacious act. "Why," said he to the Rockland captain, "what would you Yankees do if 25,000 of our troops should land in New York City?" "What should we do?" reiterated the captain. "Why, d— it sir, the police would arrest 'em!"

Free Speech a Farce.

[Atlanta Journal:] For many years Hamp Cooper was known throughout the length and breadth of Pigpen district as the champion horse-swapper and moonshine drinker of the region.

He always took a leading part in anything that came to hand, and never failed to carry things his way, and in consequence he attained a certain dignity which was unapproached by any citizen of the district.

He rarely went about the churches, but one Sunday morning, after a rather boozy week, he lost his bearings and wandered into the Big Oak Sunday-school.

He did not understand the proceedings exactly, but concluded to await developments, and, taking a seat on the back bench soon fell asleep.

After the regular work of the Sunday-school was finished the question of where the annual picnic should be held came up and a lively debate followed. Several spirited speeches were made, and the noise partly aroused Hamp from his slumbers. He opened his eyes groggily as the superintendent asked if any one else had anything to say.

Hamp arose in his seat and said: "You fellows don't seem able to make this yere thing go wuth a cent. You have come to a dead balk, an' you'll have to leave off the load or fetch in another boss. Now, ef you air gwine to do any good with this thing, you've got to norate hit around an' offer some sort o' inducements."

"Tell everybody to fetch out their swappin' stock an' send fur Tobe Scullins with his fiddle, so we can have plenty o' music to dance by, an' ef you'll make me chairman o' the Licker Committee I'll guarantee to have at least forty gallons on the ground, an' if the thing hain't a howlin' success I'll eat my old hat."

"Brother Cooper," said the superintendent sternly, "this is a Sunday-school, sir."

"Oh, yes, I know, an' I'm tellin' you jest what to do."

"But we want no such things as you

mention at our picnic, and you will please keep quiet."

"Well, darn it, I've offered you my services, an' if you don't want to accept 'um, you can do to Texas fur all I keer." And Hamp reached for his hat and strode resolutely from the church.

Next day a warrant charging Hamp with disturbing public worship was served upon him, and in the Superior Court a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed for the offense.

Hamp borrowed the money from friends and paid the fine, and in commenting on the matter afterward, said:

"I've allus heered this wuz a country of free speech, but hit's got so now a feller hez to pay \$1 a word."

The Newsboys' Club.

[Milwaukee Sentinel:] The newsboys of the city have organized a club and have adopted rules to govern it. This statement does not differ from the announcement of a similar organization among the printers or the editors of the paper, but it is a very different sort of an organization none the less. The newsboys are a practical set. Though young in years, they have acquired wisdom early in life. This is to be recognized from a perusal of the rules adopted after the organization of the club. These rules are not numerous, and they are both short and to the point, reading as follows:

I. Enter and leave building quietly.

II. Treat elevator man and janitor respectfully.

III. No sliding or hollering in the halls.

IV. Remove hats.

V. No monkeying with the lights.

VI. No rough talking or abusing furniture or little boys.

VII. No smoking, chewing or profanity.

VIII. No bossing except by board of managers.

IX. Pay attention to performers.

X. Members keep their faces and hands as clean as possible.

Like the ten commandments, these ten rules provide against almost all possible cases. They are practical, just as the boy members of the club are in their business. Not one of the rules requires explanation, so that their infringement cannot be excused on the pretext of misunderstanding. It has not been decided how the rules are to be enforced, but it is to be presumed that some means will be devised that will be equally practical and doubtless highly efficient. The newsboys have given their elders a lesson in a construction of simple and effective rules for the government of a club.

TOLL FOR THE BRAVE.

(A British lament for the lost in the battle-ship Maine off Havana.)

The time foretold in ages past must surely be at hand,

When not one shore, but all the world, shall be the patriot's land;

When nations put aside their feuds, race-hatred, battle ban,

And take a nobler step toward the brotherhood of man.

No thunder-cloud of battle hung above the seas that night,

When with a shock that shook the world a vessel sank from sight;

Ay, shook the world—and in the shock our land has borne its part,

For those who 'neath the sea went down were hers in hand and heart.

And they that on the new world's shores are mourning now for these,

Are hers, in spite of circumstance and intervening seas;

One race, one blood, one language, sea-divided, spirit-blent;

If not the selfsame flag to wave, the selfsame proud descent.

Ay, millions put aside their feuds—all honor to the brave,

Who faced the fiery foe that night their fellow-men to save;

One step toward the franchise which the whole wide world shall free,

And nations shall one anthem own—keynote—Humanity.

'Twas sadder far, the vessel's loss, than if the tempest's roar

Had flung its challenge and foretold the fate that was in store.

The Stars and Stripes unto the last had floated on the breeze,

In battle with a human foe or on the stormy seas.

A fiercer foe than alien or storm was nigh at hand,

Before whose rush the gallant ship went down in sight of land.

With land a-pear, with friends around, in view the harbor light,

And to the deeps she took, 'tis said, three hundred men that night.

Yet from the saddest scenes have sprung a nation's boast and pride;

E'en this has given new life to one which Time has long defied—

The grand belief of Britain that 'tis British blood that stirs

All hero hearts, though they may not own a sway that is not hers.

Was it the British spirit which awoke to urge him on

Who stood upon that burning wreck till hope itself had gone?

The death-defying that was borne upon the lurid flood—

There told the Puritan descent, there spoke the British blood.

Some trait of those old Pilgrims who defying tyrant's power,

Left Britain, yst bequeathed their sons a very British dower

Of pluck and prowess living—descent and blood will tell,

Proved has it been in battle shock and 'mid the ocean swell.

Now knits the Old World to the New a link of sympathy,

In trouble and in triumph it is "hands across the sea."

We two as one, in spite of time and change, will ever stand,

One boast, one race, one language, and one sturdy motherland.

—[Penny Illustrated Paper.]

Just A Few

Bank=rupt...Prices

10c Fast Black Sateen..... 6½c

15c Madras Cloth, 36 in. wide..... 9c

35c Bleached Table Linen..... 19c

7c Butter-color Laces, 4 in. wide. 3½c

\$1.25 Dr. Warner's Cor- aline Corsets..... 88c

7c Ladies' Fast Black Hose..... 4c

20c Children's Mull Hats..... 10c

\$1 Boys' Yacht Cloth Sailor Suits..... 50c

65c Men's Black Sateen Shirts..... 35c

50c and 75c Men's same-line Straw Hats..... 25c

\$3 Ladies' Fine Dongola and Vici Kid Shoes, all styles toes, heel or spring heel, lace or button..... \$1.48

\$2.25 Men's Fine Veal and Calfskin Shoes, all styles and widths..... \$1.65

\$1 Children's Heavy Riveted Grain Leather Shoes, sizes-5 to 8..... 63c

\$1.50—sizes 12 to 2..... 99c

Diamond Bros.,

DEPARTMENT STORE

Corner Main and Second Sts.

Nailed Up His Whiskers.

[Philadelphia Record:] The patriarchal beard of one of the "oldest inhabitants" of Cooshochocken is still in its accustomed place upon his chin, but it looks very moth eaten, and ragged. This is due to the fact that the old man is extremely near sighted. To see an object plainly he is compelled to get his optics within a few inches of it. The other day while pottering around his house the old man undertook to repair the picket fence around the yard. Many of the palings had been knocked off and these it was his purpose to replace. He armed himself with hammer and nails and started in. He got his first palling in place and with much labor succeeded in fastening it there. But that was not all. When he started to move on to the next break he was brought up standing with a yell of pain. He had nailed his whiskers between the palling and the crossbar. His yells attracted the attention of his good wife, who, when she realized the situation, brought her scissors into play and released the old man, minus a considerable portion of his beard.

Lord Roberts, "Bob of Bahadur," has had a monument raised to his memory, although he is very much in the land of the living. It is a life-size statue by Bates, and was unveiled in Calcutta two weeks ago by Lord Elgin, the viceroy, before an enormous assemblage of natives and Europeans. A lakh of rupees was subscribed for the statue.

"Hands Down" is the first serious play by Du Souhet, the author of "My Friend From India," and it is soon to be performed in New York by the pupils of a well-known dramatic school.

RECLAMATION OF ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE reclamation of arid lands enters largely into the problem of the future. One-third of the total area of the United States—not including Alaska—is yet unsold public domain. What is not mountainous is arid, or semi-arid, so cannot be a land of homes and farms. Vast areas are pasture for flocks and herds, with deep and fertile soil that only needs the touch of water to make it verdant and fruitful. The wonderful production of the citrus groves of Southern California offers an object lesson, for that vast district is redeemed from being a semi-arid region by enterprise that has stored water in mountain reservoirs to make it available in the dry season. We can realize then that the soil has infinite capacity when its latent force is made available.

How to secure this is the question as to the remaining public domain. The one-third referred to does not include unoccupied railroad land grants nor the arid lands of Texas. With these added, the vacant area may be nearer one-half of the total domain of the United States. Fully a fourth of the nation's area was never public domain. The thirteen original Colonies owned their vacant lands, and Virginia held what has since become Kentucky, and Tennessee originally belonged to North Carolina. Texas was an independent State, and owns her unsold lands. What was once known as "The Great American Desert" generally possesses good soil, only needing water to make it productive and fit for homes.

To reclaim this vacant domain will make homes for tens of millions. One-fourth of it reclaimed will prove invaluable. With this in view the Interior Department has commenced to investigate the water supply that wastes, and possibility of mountain storage at reasonable outlay. The importance of artesian water supply is also considered. This is being done to stimulate private enterprise and encourage States who have right to arid land to reclaim the same. The reports of the United States Geological Survey are based on all means of information that are reliable as well as their own labors using the measurements of streams made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for twenty years, as well as the same of California State engineers.

California contains 57,000,000 acres of vacant land. Of this 19,000,000 acres are classed as desert, 5,000,000 as wood land, 6,000,000 as forest and 27,000,000 as grazing. They report water supply for 17,000,000 acres, meaning that water goes to waste to that extent. When we consider that 57,000,000 acres equals in area large States of the Union, the importance of this inquiry will be apparent.

The work of the Hydrographic Division of the United States Geological Survey is to measure streams of semi-arid districts, using the Price current meter for the purpose. Gauging stations are at convenient points, bridges are utilized, boats relied on, or a rope stretched on which cable the engineer crosses by means of a suspended car. Measurement is taken every twenty feet, the meter being lowered to three-fifths the depth. The current is measured by an attachment like a turbine wheel, whose revolutions are recorded at the surface by an electric cord. The engineer is there once a week, but measurements are made daily by some local observer, whose record furnishes the data for computing the flow of cubic feet per second for each week of the year.

ON THE SACRAMENTO.

Gauging stations to measure the Sacramento were located at Red Bluffs and Tehama, twelve miles below. Afterward, Jelly's Ferry was chosen as more favorable to correct work than Red Bluff. The railroad people made measurements as early as 1877. State commissioners reported in 1890, also in 1895. During 1895 the mean average flow was 18,370 cubic feet of water per second—technically called "second feet." Multiply this by 100 and you have the acres it should irrigate, i.e., 1,830,000 acres. For 1896 the discharge at Jelly's Ferry was 18,109 second feet, as the mean for the whole year, which is not much different from the previous year.

Little progress has been made to learn the possibility of storing water in mountain reservoirs. The figures above show what flows past Red Bluff, but to store this in the mountains for use in the dry season will make a water supply of vast importance—if there is need for that quantity of water.

One "second foot" should irrigate 100 acres of land, but in loose soil, or with ill-made ditches, it often supplies not more than sixty acres, on account of the waste. In the San Bernardino Valley, where ditches are cement lined,

with close reservoirs, one second foot averages to water 300 acres, and in some instances answers for 500, if used without waste.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

The chief labors of the United States Geological Survey in California were made in the San Joaquin Valley, measuring the surplus flow of streams that come from the Sierras on the east, for no streams of consequence come from the Coast Range. The first reconnaissance was made in 1895. Commencing at the head of the valley they followed north, and studied all the streams that come in. In Kern County are numerous small streams that rise in the Ventura highlands or the Tehachapi Range, and are lost when they reach the valley, yet would afford considerable water if stored in reservoirs. They drain an area of 367 square miles, and their flow was absorbed, or formed marshes or sloughs, that tended toward Kern Lake, which, in turn, formed into Buena Vista Lake.

North of there is Kern River, that has the largest drainage basin of all the streams in the San Joaquin Valley. State engineers rate it as but the eighth, due, no doubt, to lesser precipitation. Storms from the south condense on the Coast Range, so the rainfall is much less than on the north.

In 1894, measured above all canals, the main annual discharge was 737 second feet, sufficient to irrigate 73,700 acres. In 1895 the mean was 1413, near twice as much. In 1896 it was 1100. The measurements by State engineers from 1878 to 1884 show the annual mean to have been the same as for 1896.

About ten years ago the great land owners began to cut land up in small parcels for colonies, as well as individuals, who desired to attempt fruit growing. Rival companies combined to make improvements in irrigation. Miller & Lux had water for their lands north of Buena Vista Lake and others to the south. Buena Vista Lake was made a reservoir for the surplus that was used to the north of it. With these canals made, the sloughs and marshes vanished, and Kern Lake disappeared. The water system is complete, but the soil so loose that much water goes to waste. Fruits are grown extensively, and irrigation has worked wonderfully results, but it is reasonable to believe that much more water can be saved with mountain reservoirs effective and the flow carried in tight ditches and pipe lines. At present much is lost by seepage and evaporation.

Poso, White and Deer creeks on the north are streams of the second-class that head in lower levels and depend on rainfall instead of melting snow. They have a combined flow of 234 second feet. An interesting feature of Kern county, as, indeed, of all the San Joaquin Valley, is the presence of artesian water—for flowing wells are numerous—the largest with a flow of 2,500,000 gallons a day, irrigating 320 acres. Average wells irrigate 125 acres. Average depth is 550 feet and cost \$1500. These add reliability to the available water supply.

Fresno county has the largest valley area among counties on the San Joaquin. Small rivers here lose their identity in sandy levels, form sloughs, or sink away on the uplands, thus furnishing conditions favorable for artesian water. Seepage is often a supply for entire farms, and suits raisin culture, that is the chief industry of the county.

Tule River heads well in the Sierras, has an average flow of 450 second feet and its waters feed many small ditches. In this vicinity are shallow wells that are easily pumped. The Kaweah rises near Mount Whitney and drains a large foothill region, but is not of great importance. In 1895 29,000 acres were irrigated from ditches in operation. Its average flow for six years to 1894 was 723 second feet.

King's River, on the north, is one of the greater streams, as it drains 1742 square miles. Rising at Mt. Whitney, 15,000 feet elevation, it is fed by eternal snows. The mean discharge for six years to 1884 was 2584 second feet. A list of canals that take water from Kings River use 4150 second feet in three different counties. Most of these are taken out before Kingsburg, the point of measurement, so the 2584 second feet going past there is the surplus that goes to waste. Measurement for 1896 corresponded with the above average.

In this county cereals are not often irrigated; between the San Joaquin and King's rivers 75,000 acres go unirrigated. For fruits the artificial use of water is required. The presence of alkali in excess and earthy salts makes thorough drainage necessary on such lands. Artesian wells exist here as at the south, in Kern county.

The San Joaquin River drains 1637 square miles and its mean flow for six years to 1884 was 3076 second feet. At Hunders, in 1896, it was 2756 second feet at a point on the Southern Pacific Railroad below where water

is taken out. This, therefore, was surplus flow. This river rises in high sierras, and does not seem to have reservoirs to save the water, so they depend on the summer flow only. No extensive irrigation depends on the San Joaquin, and works constructed have washed away. An extensive power plant uses but does not waste the water, creating power to transmit to Fresno and elsewhere.

The Fresno River usually dries up in June for the season. There were ten to fifteen thousand acres, mostly fruit and vines, under irrigation in 1895, and a storage system was then contemplated to add to its reliable supply. The Chowchilla, Mariposa and Bear creeks are of the smaller streams that have an uncertain summer supply and afford water for certain small irrigation systems.

The Merced is an important stream. Coming from the Yosemite, it drains 1076 square miles. Its flow for six years to 1884 averaged 1631 second feet at Merced Falls, which are above where canals take water for the Crocker-Huffman Company, so does not mean surplus water. The Merced canal system has cost \$2,000,000 and supplies water for 40,000 acres near Merced city. Lake Yosemite, five miles north, is the reservoir. The San Joaquin and Kings' River Canal Company takes from both those rivers, and that system has cost \$1500. With all this it can be seen that much water can yet be saved from these rivers.

The Tuolumne River drains 1500 square miles and reaches to the crest of the Sierras. The measurements taken at Modesto, on the railroad, show a mean annual flow of 2685 second feet for the six years to 1881. For 1895 it was 3719; for 1896, 2342. Owing to conditions the efforts of the United States Geological Survey on this stream have not been entirely satisfactory.

The Stanislaus is one of the important rivers, drains over 1000 square miles, and its mean flow from '79 to '84 was 1953 second feet; the mean for '96 was 1935 second feet. So there is much water going to waste. The chief occupation of farmers has been wheat-growing, that has not usually required irrigation. As we proceed north the rainfall more nearly supplies the needs of ordinary agriculture.

The Mokelumne River drains 657 square miles and for six years, to '84, its mean flow was 1321 second feet. No later ratings have been given. Wheat-farming is the chief occupation and conditions are much as are found on the Stanislaus.

The Salt Springs Valley reservoir is near Milton, Calaveras county, thirty-seven miles east of Stockton. It was built for mining and irrigation combined. This affords an interesting study as to loss by evaporation. The reservoir being full in May contains 608,000,000 cubic feet of water, of which evaporation in reservoir is 150,000,000, evaporation in ditches 30,000,000, leaving available for use 428,000,000, which shows a loss of about 30 per cent., which is considered above the average of such loss. The natural drainage of these springs is into the tributaries of the San Joaquin.

THE MOJAVE REGION.

A few streams that head in the Sierra Madre flow to the east and are lost in the wastes of the Mojave Desert. These are not important, but irrigate some considerable valleys on the east of that range. Little Rock Creek, one of these, is opposite the San Gabriel; it flows to Antelope Valley and was measured at Palmdale, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at the head of the valley, and supplies the South Antelope Canal Company. It has but one-half the force of the San Gabriel on the west, while it has the same drainage area and is at the same altitude. This is the largest of several similar valleys that water supply can make fertile. So far Little Rock Creek has furnished the only example of the use of water from streams that flow to the Mojave Desert. The flow of Little Rock Creek, taken at Palmdale station for 1896, shows a mean flow of 25 second feet through the year; there being 105.60 second feet in April, with scarce more than a trace of water existing in July, August and September.

The Mojave River was measured in 1893 at the proposed dam site of the Victor Reservoir Company at frequent intervals, the maximum flow being 8500 second feet in winter, and the minimum 38 second feet in summer. The mean flow is estimated as 825 second feet for the year.

The Colorado Desert offers an immense field for reclamation, if that were possible. That its wide area contains much good soil is not to be doubted, though a great deal of it must be sterile beyond hope, while some of it is below the sea level. What can be done to introduce the water of the Colorado River is a vast problem that has been discussed, and will some time be solved. Also the possibility of artesian flow will be considered, but so many difficulties interfere that this may be an unsolved problem for many years. It is thought the conditions are lacking to make artesian flow possible, while so much of the great desert is so impregnated with alkali and poisonous earth salts as to render agriculture in any form impossible.

SOUTH COAST WATER SHED.

In all Southern California there is a scarcity of water supply to irrigate lands. The value of water being so great, much care is exercised to prevent loss in its delivery. The San Gabriel River drains 220 square miles, and

the water is diverted at 700 feet altitude. The steepness of the drainage basin interferes with the storage of the winter's surplus and the rains of early spring. The summer flow is diverted in cement-lined channels. When water was low in 1894, 1900 feet of flume was built up the cañon and 2600 feet of tunnel driven under the hill to cut off three miles of creek bed. This increased the available supply one-fifth.

What is called "the duty of water" is much increased in Southern California over what is usual in the San Joaquin Valley. Water is so valuable in the citrus region that great pains is taken to use it to the best advantage. While a "second foot" of water may not average to irrigate 100 acres to the north, and often answers for not over sixty acres, in the citrus belt it is so carefully used that it will irrigate 500 acres as an average, and in some instances answers for 500 acres.

Three-tenths of the flow of the San Gabriel goes to Duarte and seven-tenths to Azusa. With all the pains taken the fact remains that the water of winter and early spring goes nearly all to waste for want of reservoirs to store it. Conditions are such that storage is not possible at reasonable expense. Whatever valuable results are realized, much more will be possible if these difficulties can be overcome and storage of the floods of the rainy season is made possible. So many divisions are made of the flow of the San Gabriel that it was difficult to learn its flow. In 1897 there was no surplus water in May, June, July, August and to the 25th of September. The discharge of canals near Azusa ranged from eleven second feet in September and October to forty-three in April, averaging 22.75 for the year. Measurements made show that careful storage of winter water will give at least two-thirds increase. This has been figured from reports received from United States Engineer J. B. Lippincott, and kindly lent for this purpose.

SANTA ANA AND OTHER STREAMS

The chief source of supply for the San Bernardino Valley is the Santa Ana River, that drains 200 square miles of mountains and has conditions much the same as the San Gabriel, as storage is equally difficult. In the six months from July 1, '96, the mean flow per month was 61 second feet, which was so well utilized as to probably irrigate 30,000 acres. For the year 1897 the mean was 86 second feet, that should have irrigated 40,000 to 60,000 acres, if well stored and carefully used.

So much litigation affects water rights that interested parties conceal facts and figures as to supply. This is also true of the Los Angeles River, but this main fact remains well proved, that if all the supply can be stored, to be available when most needed, it will be possible to reclaim more land and add vastly to the production of the State.

The drainage basin of the Sweetwater, adjoining Mexico in San Diego county, occupies 189 square miles. Situated near the ocean, this basin, at its high elevation, has nearly 25 inches of rainfall for the year, most of which is saved in its capable reservoir and utilized with excellent results.

The United States Geological Survey has for years been locating favorable reservoir sites in various counties of California and doing work valuable for your State. It would be supererogation—worse than carrying coals to Newcastle—for one who has but a cursory knowledge of California to discuss the important questions of water supply and irrigation. This is simply a summary of facts all derived from government sources and kindly furnished for my inspection by Mr. Frederick H. Newell, of the Hydrographic Division of the United States Geological Survey, that brings their work nearly down to date, which is very gratefully acknowledged.

The volume for the work of 1896 is not yet issued generally, and reports from Engineer J. B. Lippincott for 1897 are only in manuscript. These last cover no new field, and the general results compare very closely with those realized in 1896. So they practically confirm what has preceded. The work for 1897 in Southern California has been referred to in this summary.

What has been done not only shows that with proper storage of winter and spring water greater results can be attained, but also that whenever the rivers of your State shall be harnessed to work, there can be power conserved and transmitted that will be available for manufacturing and will diversify the industries of California in a way that will add vastly to the prestige, wealth and importance of the State.

The unusual and severe drought prevailing in your State at this time will make the presentation of such an important question more interesting than could be possible under normal conditions.

S. A. CLARKE.

WHY BESS WAITED.

The earth was robed in white when Bess Sprang from her little cot,
And, running to the window, stood
As rooted to the spot.

At breakfast time the child was found
Still gazing at the snow,
For all the world like some white bud
That had forgot to blow.

When told 'twas time to dress, and bid
Her sleeping gown to doff,
She said: "I've waitin' for ze earl
To take its nighty off."

—[Mary Norton Bradford in the New York Mail and Express.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Why Nye Made a Hit.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY tells a quaint story of his former lecturing partner, Bill Nye:

It was the opening of their joint season; they had both been rusticated during the vacation, and were brown as berries. Nye looked much like an Othello in his sunburnt make-up, and Riley suggested to him the application of some "liquid-white," a cosmetic much affected by the gentler sex of the profession.

Nye sent for the preparation, and never having used anything of the kind before he filled the palm of his hand with it, and carelessly smeared it over his countenance. There was no mirror in his very primitive dressing-room, and Riley was beautifying himself on the other side of the stage.

The "liquid-white" dries out somewhat like whitewash, and when Nye appeared before the audience he was a sight to behold. His head looked like a frosted top-piece on a wedding cake; his face, white as the driven snow, was expressionless and blank. The audience shrieked, and when he came off from his first selection they demanded his reappearance. He obliged them to howls of laughter; again he made his exit, and again was redemanded by the uproarious audience.

Believing he had made a hit, he was about returning to the stage when he was caught by the arm by Mrs. Nye, who cried: "William Edgar Nye, what have you got on your face?"

"Nothing but its usual expression, my dear."

"Expression—fiddlesticks! You're a fright," cried his wife, and leading him to where there was a piece of broken looking-glass showed him how he looked.

Nye was mortified, and catching sight of Riley just about going on the stage he would have undoubtedly followed him on and been revenged, but for the intervention of Mrs. Nye.

His head was scraped, combed and washed, and his next selection was read without "a hand" from the audience. Moreover, the story is a fact and not a press agent's concoction.—[Detroit Free Press.]

An Internal Explosion.

I HEARD this mawmin' dat Brudder Johnsing wuh powful sick las' nite."

"Yessuh, he wuh mighty bad off."

"Whut de matah wid 'im?"

"Why, suh, he done de biggest fool thing I is ever knowed a nigger to do."

"Whut, eat cabbages an' yuther green truck when dey wuz 'possum an' chicken pie on de table?"

"Naw, he drunk a glass of Cuban cream an' eat a Spanish yam tater, which he mout a knowed wouldn't mix, an' dey kicked up sich a row Johnsing cum purt high dyin' wid explosion ob de stomnick."—[Atlanta Journal.]

She Was From Chicago.

ON SUNDAY afternoon last I went for a walk on Connecticut avenue with my wife and one of her school friends, a pretty young married woman from Chicago, who is visiting us," said a citizen to a Star man. "Our visitor wore a swell costume—an English walking dress, I believe it's called—with a lot of braid and things on it. It was really a stunning dress, and unique, too, for I take notice of women's clothes since I got married, and I certainly hadn't seen any frock quite so swaggy as this black dress that our Chicago visitor arrayed herself in for the promenade. Well, the dress certainly attracted attention. Women coming the other way would begin to inspect the cut of the dress when they were half a block off, and they just riveted their gaze on it as they passed by our party. Our guest from Chicago enjoyed their inspection of the costume hugely. She expressed her enjoyment over the sensation she was creating in characteristic Chicagoese. Three young women more than craned their necks to size up the furbelows on the dress.

"Now, will you get next to those girls a-rubber-necking at this blanket of mine?" she broke out laughingly as the girls passed by. And, say, do you know, it didn't sound half so bad as it does when I say it."—[Washington Star.]

What He Lost.

ON ONE of the recent moonlight evenings four bicyclers were spinning along the Hudson County Boulevard, when a light loomed up on the road ahead of them. It wandered fitfully about, near the ground, like the ghost lights of darky stories, and the two girls didn't like it. Not that they were afraid. No, indeed; but they didn't see why that queer little light was hopping around the road, and they liked things they could understand. However, they knew the men, being

men, would be mean enough to call them scared if they said anything about the light, so they pedaled along with outward bravado until they made out a wheel lying against a fence, and the figure of a man writhing about in the road. Then one of the girls threw shame to the winds and struck.

"It's an awful accident," she said, with a quiver in her voice, "and I won't go near him. If he's bloody I'd faint, and then you'd have us both on your hands."

The men saw the force of the argument, so they left the girls and rushed to the rescue of the wounded man.

"Much hurt?" one of them shouted, as they came near him.

"Naw," growled the man, lighting another match and moving forward on all fours.

"Have an accident?"

"Yep."

By this time the rescuers' excitement had cooled down, and they were trying not to be disappointed because the man seemed intact.

"Looking for something?"

"Yep," and he dived off to the side of the road and explored the ditch.

"What have you lost?"

"Five dollars."

"Bills or change?" asked one of the new-comers, with a touch of facetiousness in his voice.

"Nuther." Then he consented to get up and explain. "It was in false teeth. They went when I hit that rock, and by gum, I believe I swallowed 'em, fer they ain't nowhere around here."

"Coming along, girls. It isn't bloody," called out one of the men, and as the party started on, the disconsolate farmer was holding his last match and probing suspiciously in the region of his stomach.—[New York Sun.]

Tommy's Strategy.

A LITTLE boy dropped his drumstick into a well. In vain he entreated his parents, the gardener, the footman, the coachman, the cook, the housemaids to go down into the well to recover his drumstick. In his distress, a brilliant expedient occurred to Master Tommy—he secretly carried off all the plate from the sideboard and threw it into the well. Great was the consternation when the plate was missed, and an active search of the alarm and the confusion Master Tommy ran with the news that he had found the plate. "Where?" was the cry. "Down the well," replied Tommy. "I saw it quite plain shining at the bottom—spoons, ladles, bread baskets, salvers and all." The house maid hurried to the well, at the bottom of which, sure enough, the plate was seen. A ladder was procured, a servant descended and the plate was brought up. Just before the last article was fished up Master Tommy whispered to him; "John, please bring up my drumstick when you go down for the soup ladle."—[London Telegraph.]

Kitty Had the Right of Way.

A PARTY of Clevelanders were strolling through a meadow that is a part of an attractive lake-shore establishment not long ago, when a pretty white and black animal crossed the pathway. The guide of the party, the daughter of the house, was some distance in the rear when the little creature put in an appearance.

"What a pretty kitty!" said one of the girls.

"Isn't it?" said the nearest young man.

The pretty kitty ran ahead a little ways and then halted as if waiting for the party to come up.

"Isn't she tame?" said the girl.

"Awfully tame," replied the young man. "Shall I catch it for you?"

"Oh, do."

Then the young woman called back to the hostess:

"Is this your kitty, Laura?"

The hostess looked up, she saw the young man starting forward, she saw the white and black creature, her face looked apoplectic, she gasped for words.

"Co-come back!" she shrieked.

"Mercy! mercy, run for your life! Run! run!"

And she set the example by picking up her skirts and racing toward the house. The rest caught the panic and chased after her, leaving the white and black creature master of the situation.

"What was it Laura?" cried one of the young women, "snakes?"

"Wo-worse than that!" panted the hostess. "It was a—Mephitis Americanus!"

And the young men looked as if they knew what she meant, but the women vainly wondered.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Only An Honest Heart.

AN ALL-FIRED hot day, marm! Goin' fur?" said an old farmer, addressing a lady who sat at his side in a railroad station waiting for a train.

The lady drew away her rich silks impatiently, frowning as if to say, "You're

out of your place, sir," but she made no audible reply.

"An all-fired hot day, I say, marm," said the old man in a louder tone, supposing that she was a little deaf. "Are you goin' fur? Why," he continued, as no reply was vouchsafed, "I'm sorry you're deaf, marm. How long have you been so?"

"Sir," said the lady, rising, "do you mean to insult me? I shall complain to the police," and she swept haughtily from the room.

"Waal, I never!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew out the red bandanna and mopped his forehead. "Pretty tired, marm?" he continued, addressing a woman who had just come in, carrying a baby and a lot of bundles, and with two small children clinging to her dress. "Are you goin' fur?"

"To Boston, sir," was the pleasant reply.

"Got to wait long?"

"Two hours. Oh, children, do be quiet, and don't tease mother any more."

"Look a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my own pocket," and soon both children were on his knees eating peppermint candy and listening to wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home.

Next he pulled out a string and taught them how to play "cat's-cradle." They were soon on the floor, happy as kittens.

"Now, let me take that youngster, marm," he said, noticing that the baby wanted to be tossed all the time; "you look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies." In his big arms, the child crowded with delight until he fell asleep.

"Taint nothing at all, marm," he said, two hours later, as he helped the woman and her charges on board.

Buying a pint of peanuts from a little girl, and paying 12 cents instead of 10 cents, he munched in hearty enjoyment until his train was called.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the train started. "Something bright has gone out of this depot that doesn't come in every day," said one who remained—"an honest heart."—[Success.]

Not the Lucky Man.

SMITH was telling Jones about a romance in his life, Smith having been a bachelor, aged forty, or in excess thereof, before he had fettered himself by claims matrimonial. Jones, on the contrary, had begun young, and there was much joy and verdure in his life, and he did not look at the world and the men and women of it with a cynic's eye.

"And," remarked Jones, in response to the story that Smith was telling, "you say that you and Brown courted the same lady for ten years?"

"Exactly. That is to say, it may have been a month or six weeks shy of that, but, to all intents and purposes, it was ten years."

"How remarkable!"

"Rather."

"And which was the lucky man?"

"Oh, Brown, of course. If you knew me you'd know that I was never around when the lucky numbers are being drawn."

"You are to be pitied; really, you are, my dear Mr. Smith," said Jones, laying his hand on the other man's shoulder tenderly.

"Thank you, I am sure," and Smith brushed an incipient tear from his eye.

"I don't want to be inquisitive or open any old wounds," continued Jones, "but may I ask, as a friend, how long ago it was that Brown married the lady?"

"He didn't marry her," said Smith, with emphasis.

"Didn't marry her?" exclaimed Jones.

"Why, didn't you say that he was the luck man?"

"Of course I did. I was the man who married her." And Smith looked at the simple-minded and guileless Jones with an eye that made the gooseflesh stand out on his bones and sent the creeps up and down his back.—[Washington Star.]

Not Entirely Sure.

THE traveler down in "Ole Virginny" called at the cabin of the Oldest Man in the county, and the following disturbance took place:

"Well, Uncle George, how old are you?"

"'Bout a hunner an' twenty, chile."

"What's your full name, uncle?"

"Jawge Wash'n'ton, sub. Jes' Jawge Wash'n'ton."

"You were named, then, in honor of Gen. George Washington, the Father of His Country?"

"Yes, suh, ur Gin'ral Jawge Wash'n'ton wuz named after me. Hit's so long ago, honey, I done fo'got which."

And Uncle George placidly resumed his pipe and blinked absent-mindedly at his youngest great-great-grandson, a pickaninny of a rich chocolate tint.—[Chicago Tribune.]

Would Keep His Promise.

NOW, look here, Thompson," remarked Brown; "it has been six months since you borrowed that \$5 from me."

"Seven," corrected Thompson, gravely.

"Well, then, seven months, snorted Brown, "and you promised to give it back to me in a week. Promised faithfully, you did, to return me it in seven days instead of months."

"I know it," answered Thompson, sadly, drawing a memorandum book from his pocket. "That bill was 'series G, No. 672,929, issue of 1887.' I made

the note, and then I spent the money. Since then I've been trying to recover it."

"But," howled Brown, any other would do as well."

"No," responded Thompson, shaking his head; "I'm a man of my word. When you gave me the bill I said 'I'll return this to you,' and I meant it. Brown, old man, just as soon as I come across No. 672,929, series G, issue of 1887, I'll see that you get it, for I am not the one to go back on my promise."—[From the Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for March.]

Wrong Half on Top.

A PREACHER with views on the temperance question was walking along a dusty road. A farmer with an empty wagon, save that it contained a gallon jug, overtook him, and asked him if he did not wish to ride. The preacher, assenting, climbed into the wagon, and as they jogged along toward the next village the two fell into conversation.

Now, the preacher had his suspicions concerning the jug, and led the talk around to the subject of temperance, expounding his views at great length, and with appropriate emphasis. Much to his surprise, his companion quite agreed with him. Nevertheless, the preacher still continued to suspect the jug.

"My friend," he said, presently, "would you mind telling me what you have in that jug?"

"Liquor," said the farmer.

"I feared so," continued the preacher. "Now, my dear friend, you have agreed with all I have said on this great question of temperance."

"Yes."

"Can you give proof that you mean what you say, and pour out that accursed liquor?"

"No."

"But I can't understand—"

"Waal," said the farmer, "ye see, I'd do it fer ye, only half the liquor in that jug belongs to my brother."

"Then, empty your half, my friend."

"But I can't do that, nuther. Ye see, his half's on top."—[Boston Budget.]

Cupid and Mars.

[Washington Star:] It was before the order was issued closing the navy yard to visitors that two officers who were in the gun shop, met with an odd surprise. They were talking over some technicalities of warfare, and paused to lean against the muzzle of one of the steel murder monsters which awaited final touches of the mechanic's skill. Into the midst of their conversation floated the strange inquiry:

"Does oo love uns?"

And the response came in a higher but just as tender key:

"Yumps. And does oo love uzins?"

The uninitiated auditors gazed about in startled inquiry. Only the subject matter prevented the impression that it was a supernatural demonstration. No ghost ever said anything like that.

Their eyes searched in vain for explanation of the phenomenon. The men were all busy at their lathes. There was no tableau in sight which would serve a logical accompaniment of the dialogue.

"Some ventriloquist is playing a trick on us," said one of the naval men.

"I don't believe any ventriloquist would talk such idiocy," was the reply. Again the tender murmur came floating upon the air:

"Does lovey want anuzzy bitey-wite of candy?"

With a common impulse the two men quitted the spot. It was more than warriors and sea dogs could endure. As they moved away the breach of the gun came into their range of vision. A block of wood made a comfortable seat, and upon it were a bridal couple eating confectionery and conjugating the verb "to love," wholly unconscious that there is no better speaking tube than a 12-inch gun. It was the old story of the birds who built a nest in the cannons' mouth.

Cramp in the Leg.

[New York Ledger:] Many persons of both sexes are greatly troubled with cramp in one or both of their legs. It comes on suddenly and is very severe. Most people jump out of bed (it nearly always comes on either just after going to bed or while undressing) and ask some one to rub the leg.

There is nothing easier than to make the spasm let go its hold, and it can be accomplished without sending for a doctor, who may be tired and in need of a good night's rest. When I have a patient who is subject to cramp, I always advise him to provide himself with a good, strong cord. A long garter will do, if nothing else is handy.

When the cramp comes on, take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is cramped and take an end in each hand and give it a sharp pull—one that will hurt a little. Instantly the cramp will depart, and the sufferer can go to bed assured it will not come on again that night. I have saved myself many a good night's rest simply by posting my patients subject to spasms of the legs how to use the cord as above. I have never known it to fail, and I have tried it after they had worked half the night and the patient was in the most intense agony.

Theatrical demonstrations of patriotism are not confined to Spain. In a New York variety house they have rechristened the Biograph the Warograph and it is devoted entirely to battleships, soldiers and pictures of real or imaginary naval happenings.

SOME FAMOUS BOMBARDMENTS.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THE event of war between Spain and the United States, it is generally anticipated that the American navy would proceed to invest Havana and demand the unconditional surrender of that city. Such a course would put to an immediate test the resources of the Spanish fleet, and the successful issue of the American attack on their principal naval station would put a terrible handicap on all future operations undertaken by the Spanish ships against ours. One can easily imagine, therefore, the strenuous efforts that would be made, on the one hand, to carry out, and on the other to repel any such attack. Yet it is difficult to see how, in the face of a strong attacking fleet in front and an almost certain attempt from the rear by the insurgents, aided possibly by an invading force of our own troops, the garrison could hope to hold out against the inevitably disastrous bombardment that must follow a vigorous resistance. Nothing save the presence of a powerful Spanish squadron could avail to prevent the city falling at once into our hands.

In view of these facts it is interesting to review the fates of some famous cities, which preferred the horrors of a bombardment to an ignominious surrender. The most remarkable instances of recent years were those of Alexandria and Paris. In both cases the attack prevailed over the defense, notwithstanding that the fortifications of both cities were immensely strong and up-to-date in every particular. However, there were extenuating circumstances in each case which accounted for the premature success of the enemy.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The contest of Alexandria was short but decisive. Within ten hours the British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, had effectually silenced every gun on the shore. Ten thousand shell and solid shot were poured in on the thoroughly-frightened Egyptians, and a complete evacuation of the forts was the result. Yet very little execution was done by this veritable hail of iron, for the great parapets of sand, which protected the batteries, rendered harmless the huge 13-inch projectiles, and it was only because of the havoc caused by the fragments of shells which flew around everywhere and accomplished a frightful slaughter among the gallant adherents of Arabi Pasha, joined to a knowledge that their want of accuracy in aiming left the fleet practically unharmed, that the defenses were so speedily relinquished to the British Admiral. As every one knows, the guns were mostly all spiked or blown to pieces by a landing party of marines, but outside of the forts themselves the destruction was very small, for the presence of friends as well as foes in the city forbade an extensive shelling of any but the recognized native quarter, yet sufficient damage was done by the incendiary shells to start a fire that almost destroyed the entire town. In this engagement the enormous power of the 81-ton guns, the projectiles of which weigh over 1700 pounds, was amply demonstrated; but it was also made evident that the quickly-thrown up and inexpensive embankments of sand form an invulnerable defense against even these terrible weapons, and there can be little doubt that, in the hands of experienced gunners, the guns of the harbor batteries would have given a much better account of themselves. It is even an open question whether the fleet would not have been repulsed under such circumstances. Herein lies an example and moral which those who oppose all proposals to increase the artillery branch of our army might well ponder, for the success of the ships under Admiral Seymour's command showed conclusively that it is useless to expect that the magnificent engines of modern warfare can be manipulated even moderately well by men, however brave and willing, who have not undergone the lengthy and arduous course of training that is necessary to turn out a properly qualified gunner.

HOW THE GERMANS POUNDED PARIS.

The bombardment of Paris, though it can hardly be compared with a possible attack on Havana, is yet worthy of notice as illustrating what measures can be taken to reduce an unyielding city to subjection. During the month of January, 1871, the Prussian guns literally rained on the fortifications of the beautiful capital the seemingly impossible number of 10,000 shells each day, and of these more than five hundred fell on a daily average into the city proper. The devastation caused by the latter in some parts was frightful, and the fires in consequence often threatened to ruin whole districts. Many houses and walls were thrown down by the garrison, so as to leave large open spaces where shells could do but little or no damage, yet many a one who had endured the pangs of hunger in silence and submitted without complaint to the severe regulations of the commissary

general, for the honor and sake of "La Belle France," found it hard to restrain both tears and indignation when, on returning from the front after a long and hopeless struggle against an apparently invincible foe, he could discover nothing but the ruins of his former home.

During the civil war there were many furious bombardments, but they were principally directed against important forts, and in no case were the ports or cities threatened with destruction; in fact, the wonderfully small loss of life in all these operations during the momentous struggle of 1861-65 is worthy of remark as showing the completeness of the means adopted to protect the defenders from the dangerous missiles; the more noteworthy since, in nearly every case, the forts in question were very severely handled and many of them dismantled. A few years before, however, during the protracted siege of Sebastopol, the combined fleets of France and England had demonstrated the power and possibilities of the cannon of the period when arrayed in opposition to even the most elaborate and scientific systems of defense; only the severity of the climate and the extraordinary intrepidity of the Russian soldiers enable them to keep the allies at bay for such a lengthy period.

GIBRALTAR'S DEFENSE IN 1779.

Undoubtedly the most interesting story of siege and bombardment in the annals of warfare since cannon were first invented is that of the unsuccessful attempt of Spain to regain in 1779 the fortress of Gibraltar, which England had taken by storm a few years before. For three years and seven months the stronghold was invested by a large force of all arms, and a practically uninterrupted fire from 135 guns, including some fifty mortars of 13-inch caliber, was maintained from January 12, 1780, till February 2, 1783. Meanwhile the gallant little garrison was but once relieved, and suffered all the pangs of starvation, not unmingled sometimes with the feeling of despair; still they clung to the gigantic rock, repelling attack after attack with indomitable courage and endurance, and inflicting enormous losses on their opponents. The latter indeed are deserving of praise for the pertinacity and perseverance with which they returned to the fray time after time, and hopeful ever to retrieve the disgrace which they considered the presence of the hated "infidels" put upon them.

The most interesting and exciting episode during this long siege was the ferocious attempt made by the Spaniards toward the close, when they strained every nerve to dismay and overcome the already exhausted, but still unflinching, garrison. More than 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance of large caliber were at the disposal of the Spanish general, and an ingenious type of floating batteries, strongly resembling the famous "cheese-boxes on rafts" of the late war, had been devised by the dons, who expected great things of them in the meditated assault. The numbers of the opposing forces were ludicrously disproportionate; besides the above-mentioned troops and guns, the Spaniards possessed nine line of battleships, fifteen gun or mortar boats, covered boats sufficient to land nearly 40,000 men, and, in addition, the ten floating batteries, which consisted of large vessels, their sides protected by a banking of timber seven feet thick, and the decks and guns screened with a slanting roof of shot-proof material. To this gigantic armament, the defense could only oppose some 7000 men, many of them sick or wounded, and all reduced to scanty rations for many months past; ammunition was limited, and the cannon even then were antiquated. On the 8th of September, 1782, fire was opened on the fortress, at a preconcerted signal by the entire strength of the Spanish artillery, both on land and afloat. The "floating batteries" were moored within half-range and proved, indeed, invulnerable to shot and shell, which lasted all night and day, until late on the 12th. On that day the garrison, unable to make any impression on the fleet, whose efforts were beginning to give the small force of defenders considerable trouble and inconvenience, conceived the brilliant idea of loading their guns with red-hot shot and burning shells, which, though of little or no penetrating power, turned out to be very effective against the wooden sides of the battleships and gunboats; in fact, within a very few hours every one of the floating batteries lay perfectly quiescent on the water, a useless mass of burning hulks. The endeavors and energy of the defenders finally prevailed over the vast numerical superiority of their opponents, and on the 14th of the month the desperately-conducted attack was given up, and the Spanish troops retired to their lines, severely crippled by the enormous losses they had suffered. Winter quarters were taken up, the bombardment practically abandoned, and peace was declared on the 24 of February following. Thus ended the most memorable siege that can be found in the pages of history; remarkable for many reasons, but most of all for the small loss of life among the

defenders, who, during the three years and a half that the investment lasted, lost in all but 500 men, while they inflicted on the enemy a total loss of several thousands of lives. Gibraltar today simply bristles with artillery; the mountain is honeycombed with passages and galleries leading to remotely-hidden batteries, some the result of nature's workings, but most of them excavated by years of arduous toil in the very bowels of the gigantic rock. Looking at the huge guns, many of them of immense weight and large caliber, one is almost forced to the conclusion that they must have "grown there" for to one not learned in the mysterious ways and workings of the gunner and engineer, it seems absolutely impossible that these monstrously-long and bloated-looking engines of destruction could, by any but superhuman agency, have been brought through the steep and tortuous passages that form the sole approach to the dark, silent casemates where they repose.

THE CASE OF HAVANA.

To return to our story, it is evident that Havana, not enjoying the admitted impregnability of the "pillar of Hercules," nor yet possessing the magnificent defenses that were the boast of Paris, is more comparable to Alexandria, which similarity is indeed further borne out by the resemblance between the climates and strategic positions of the two cities; and, though Havana is lacking in quantity to equal the Egyptian batteries, the deficiency may perhaps be compensated for by the more modern quality of the guns and a superior class of gunners. This last desideratum is a most important one, for it is indisputable that with good guns and well-trained men behind them, even though the number of both leave much to be desired, and the fortifications be anything but invulnerable, any fort ought to give a good account of itself against even greatly superior odds, for a short time at least. With the improvements of late years in range-finding instruments, and the enormously increased destructive range of high-power guns, the advantage is all in favor of a stationary fort, from which distances are merely a matter of momentary calculations and directions easily observed, as opposed to a constantly moving ship, on board which distance observations are practically a matter of trial, while the rolling of the sea constantly interferes with correct laying. Especially is this the case in any kind of a heavy sea; but once let the guns of a fleet be properly trained on the fort, and a couple of good shots made, and it will take a most powerful set of fortifications to resist annihilation, for, once the range is definitely obtained, the pitching and tossing of the ship, as well as its capability of constant motion, altering both speed and direction, combine to form a great element of security; whereas, the fort is now a fixed and immovable target. The capture of Havana, therefore, would not only be an important strategic movement, but also one easy of accomplishment, except in the event of the presence of a large Spanish squadron in the immediate vicinity of the harbor, since there is no reason to fear the power of the guns of Morro Castle in a prolonged bombardment.

It is a bit of history worth recalling that Havana itself was once successfully invested and cannonaded, and that, moreover, the troops, to whose courage and mettle the capture of the city was almost wholly due, were of American, or, as it was then called, provincial, extraction. On June 6, 1762, a British fleet landed some 12,000 troops on the coast a few miles east of Havana. The work of investment was quickly begun, and notwithstanding the gallant defense made by the garrison and the mortality caused among the British troops by disease and famine, the 30th day of June saw the opening of a fierce and destructive fire on the forts of Morro Castle. Seventeen days later the Spanish guns had been all but silenced, and a footing was gained by the besiegers within the ditch itself that forms the outer work of the castle. One month after the opening of the bombardment a breach of sufficient dimensions had been made, and a storming party composed of provincial troops, known as the Royal Americans, carried the fortress by surprise. The city of Havana was subsequently reduced to surrender, and became British property. Had its subsequent change for the Floridas not been effected, how differently would have read the story of the "pearl of the Antilles!" It may be incidentally mentioned that the fleet of ships of the line were compelled early in the bombardment to retreat ignominiously, when the admiral in command thought to supplement the land attack by a cross-fire from the sea.

ROBERT OSWALL SCALLAN,
Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

MONITORS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The arrangements now in progress to utilize the survivors of our old monitor fleet, which rendered such invaluable service during the civil war, for purposes of coast defense, revive popular interest in vessels of this class. Notwithstanding the fact that the type of these boats is now somewhat obsolete, the historic fighting machines seem well adapted to the use contemplated, and may prove of great service in case of need.

No less than fifty-four of them were fitted out by the government after their

efficiency had been demonstrated in the famous fight at Hampton Roads, which inaugurated a new era in maritime warfare and ultimately revolutionized the navies of the world. Most of them were of the single-turret class, of which the Passaic furnishes a good example, and were designed chiefly for use in rivers, harbors, and sounds; but ten were equipped with double turrets, and two, the Dictator and the Puritan, were sea-going vessels of more than 3000 tons. From this they ranged downward to about six hundred tons. Four more of the largest size were in process of construction when the war ended, but were never brought to completion. They have since been broken up.

Of this formidable fleet, which in its day was by far the most powerful armament afloat, not more than eighteen vessels are now extant. Four—besides the original Monitor—were lost during the war, the Weehawken foundering at sea, and the Patapsco, the Milwaukee and the Tecumseh being destroyed by torpedoes. The rest have been retired from time to time. Of those still in service, four—Amphitrite, Monadnock, Puritan and Terror—have been considerably modified to meet modern requirements.

Craft of this description are especially adapted for use in quiet and shallow waters, where the low deck, over which the waves sweep with terrifying violence in a storm, is not a serious drawback, and their light draught gives them a great advantage, as was made evident in the epoch-making conflict with the Merrimac in 1862.

For the open sea they are not so well suited, even in the improved models; although it is said that in consequence of being so nearly submerged they are much steadier than ordinary vessels, thus rendering it possible to use the guns with greater precision. Nevertheless, it will be remembered that the original Monitor barely escaped sinking on its first voyage to Hampton Roads, and subsequently went down off Cape Hatteras, taking with it a considerable portion of the crew, while the remainder were saved only with the utmost difficulty. The inventor, it is true, alleged that proper precautions were not taken; but the fact remains that it has been found very difficult to keep the water from flooding the hold under such circumstances, and when once the fires are extinguished the craft is helpless.

Another serious disadvantage is the lack of speed resulting from deep immersions—the original Monitor and its immediate successors being able to make only four or five knots an hour. So far as sustaining heavy fire is concerned, however, they have successfully endured the severest tests. The claim of the inventor, that "the least quantity of thickest armor does most work in protecting the ship, engines, boilers and magazine, is well sustained by experience. Unquestionably, these veteran warriors are entitled to the greatest respect for what they have achieved in the past, and it is probable that they will hold their own for certain purposes for a long time to come. [Copyright, 1898, by the International Literary and News Service.]



BABY'S COMING.

Nature intended that every woman should look forward to the coming of her baby with joy and hope, unclouded by anxiety. Almost painless parturition is quite the usual thing among uncivilized people. Even in our own country it occasionally happens with women in robust health and good condition. It ought to be the rule instead of the exception; and it is a fact that a very large proportion of the usual pain and suffering may be avoided by looking after the mother's general health, and specially strengthening the particular organs concerned in parturition.

Many mothers have been brought through the trying time almost painlessly by the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It prepares the system for delivery by imparting the organic strength and elasticity which the mother specially needs; shortens the time of labor and of confinement; promotes the secretion of abundant nourishment for the child and fortifies the entire constitution against the after period of depression and weakness. Its use should begin in the early months of gestation—the earlier the better.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th, I had a twelve-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I never had an after-pain or any other pain. This is the eighth child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

Mrs. Fred Hunt

THE GAGE OF BATTLE.

By a Special Contributor.

"The blood of man should never be shed but to redeem the blood of man. It is well shed for our family, for our friends, for our God, for our country, for our kind. The rest is vanity; the rest is crime."—[Burke ("Letters on a Regicide Peace.")]

"Let war be so carried on that no other object may seem to be sought but the acquisition of peace."—[Cicero.]

THE doors in the temple of the double-faced Janus have been thrown open, and the trumpet note is summoning citizens of the republic to arms in the cause of human liberty and right.

Hostilities between two nations are in these days carried on very largely with a punctiliousness that is to some extent a heritage of the past, or that is especially provided for by the rules of international law. While it is true that in a general sense international law is, during time of war, more observed in the breach than the observance, it is likewise true that this applies not at all to fundamentals. No nation dare run counter to what has been agreed upon, not as a matter of wisdom, but of right, by the civilized world, without leaving a legacy of shame to its posterity.

Rather strangely as it may seem, those who in modern times have known most about war have esteemed it least, as a mode for the settlement of disputes between nations. Napoleon, in his island home, pronounced it a folly, and Wellington appears to greater advantage when he stood on the field of Waterloo, after the battle, and, with tears coursing down his rugged face, he surveyed the carnage of the day before, than when directing the operations which resulted in changing the face of Europe. "There never was a good war," says Franklin, and Channing speaks of it as "the fiend within coming out." All of these opinions were crystallized by Sherman when he said: "War is hell."

Generally speaking, however, the poets and parsons have been fascinated by war. From the time when the ancient skald chanted his war songs to the Norsemen to the present time, the poets have been infatuated with the rugged grandeur of war. Emerson, Heine, Hugo and Tennyson were by no means averse to it, while Pascal thought it meritorious, Paley rejoiced that it was being humanized, and Whately's mathematical mind was offended merely at the economical foolishness of war. And so, in every great conflict is witnessed the incongruous spectacle of both combatants, under their religious leaders, invoking the aid of the god of battles.

But clear above the tones of either poet or preacher come the words of the Roman philosopher-statesman, which serve as a part of the caption of this article. Cicero was styled "the father of his country," after having saved it from the conspiracy of Cataline, and George Washington, also "the father of his country," re-echoed the sentiment of his forefather, and, after having seen troublous times and been engaged in two wars, realized that at best war is a national calamity.

In the light of these contradictions of temperament in men equally inspired by patriotic motives and humane sentiment, it is curiously interesting to note how wars have been declared between different nations. As in the knightly tourney the throwing down the gage of battle had a significance, so even in these days a formal declaration of war is not without a use in attaining certain definite ends under the terms of international law.

When Genghis Khan swept down from the Asiatic highlands, the most solid empires of the ancient world were overthrown by the tramp of his horsemen and the shafts of his archers. From the tumult into which he threw the western continent there issued vast results—the fall of the Byzantine empire, involving the renaissance, the voyages of discovery in Asia, Gama and Columbus, the formation of the Turkish empire, and the preparatory foundation of the Russian empire. In this historical cyclone there were no declarations of war. Genghis proclaimed himself the "scourge of God," and forceful brutality led up to the purification of the thirteenth century. Attila, Genghis and Tamerlane may well range in the memory of men with Caesar, Charlemagne and Napoleon. Whole peoples were roused into action, and the depths of human life were stirred; ethnography was affected and in a deluge of blood the face of

things was renewed. Catastrophes bring about a violent restoration of equilibrium; the world is brutally set to rights, and the "great cause in nature making for righteousness," of which Herbert Spencer speaks, is seen in operation as an hideously evil thing is turned to the good and permanent advantage of mankind.

PROCLAMATION BY HERALD.

A college of twenty priests, known as *Pedales*, was maintained among the Romans for the express purpose of declaring war. Ofttimes they traveled great distances to demand reparation from nations who had injured the Roman state, and, if this was refused, to denounce war against them by hurling a bloody spear into the territory of the enemy. At later date verbal proclamation through a herald was substituted for these acts of defiance. This continued to be the practice until the sixteenth century, and there are at least two instances of it as recently as the middle of the seventeenth. Louis XIII sent a herald to Brussels to declare war against Spain in 1635; and Sweden declared war against Denmark, twenty-two years later, by a herald sent to Copenhagen.

In time written proclamations were substituted for proclamation by herald, and sometimes without any declaration at all, although the legal authorities lent their support to the old usage; as where Grosius declares that both God and nature order men to renounce friendship before embarking in war. In 1588 the Spanish armada attacked England without any declaration at all, and following the precedent thus established, the war of Gustavus Adolphus with the empire, and an English expedition against the Spanish West Indies in 1654, were carried through without any declaration. In the Anglo-Dutch wars of 1652 and 1665, the conflict between Portugal and the Dutch in 1645, and the war between France and the empire in 1688, hostilities were in an advanced state before any declaration was issued. On the other hand, in England's war with the Dutch in 1671 there was a solemn proclamation of war.

It was a conspicuous feature of the Elizabethan war with Spain that no precise moment can be fixed when it began. England had long been fighting Spain's monopoly of the oceans; first by efforts more or less peaceful to foster trade and obtain those rights assured by international comity, and later by barely disguised hostilities. Elizabeth had pursued invariably a tortuous policy of secretly encouraging her privateering subjects, sharing with them the plunder resulting from each buccaneering voyage, and at the same time disclaiming all responsibility for their acts. When affairs reached a crisis, and after Spain had defeated the French privateers under Don Antonio, the English Admiral Drake started off on Christmas eve, 1584, with the deliberate intention of committing such an outrage against the Spanish crown as would force the unwilling Philip into a declaration of war. There was no particular reason for this unless, as in more recent instances, the nation thus declaring war laid it as a salvo to the national conscience that the war thus provoked was a righteous one in defense of the national honor.

NECESSITY FOR DECLARATION.

But the days when wars were waged merely for lust of gold and national aggrandizement were drawing to a close, despite some notable instances to the contrary later. During the latter part of the eighteenth century the custom began, and was generally adopted, of issuing a manifesto at the commencement of war, not of necessity to the enemy, but to the diplomatic agents of other nations, who were required to observe the laws of neutrality. The great jurists of the century, since the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, were divided as to the necessity of declaration, and it still continues a moot point. Some of the leading continental authorities maintain that some form of notice to the enemy is imperative. Others, mainly the British and American authorities, take the opposite view, and when, as in the present day, a formal declaration is not merely empty verbiage, but defines the legal status of a nation's relation to another, and may have direct bearing not only on the conduct of the war, but in the drawing up of the treaty of peace it becomes of an importance far

beyond the mere official intimation that a state of war exists.

UNCLE SAM'S EXPERIENCE.

In the war of the revolution the peculiarities forbade any formal declaration of war, although specific acts on the part of England were accepted by the colonists as such. Even when the war began with the battle of Lexington, 1775, the redress of grievances, and not separation, was what filled the minds of the patriots. The war had been in progress for more than a year at the time, and yet when the question of independence came up in the Continental Congress in the spring of 1776, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina opposed it. By July of that year, however, the opposition gave way, but New York refused to vote. The war of 1812 grew out of the complications between France and England, and was preceded by a formal declaration drawn up by Madison's Attorney-General, William Pinkney, passed the House on June 4, 1812, with 79 votes in its favor and 49 against it. It was combatted in the Senate, and did not go through that body until June 17, the vote being 19 for it and 13 against it.

In the war against Mexico the United States did not issue any manifesto or declaration. The annexation of Texas, which led up to that war, served to illustrate the fact that, though the President is debarred from declaring war, he can make war and force Congress to recognize it, and the country to wage it. President Polk, as commander-in-chief of the army, ordered Gen. Taylor into territory in dispute between Mexico and this country, provoked the Mexicans to make an attack, and then asked Congress to recognize the existence of war. On May 13, 1848, Congress passed a bill authorizing the President to call out 50,000 men, arm and equip them, and active hostilities began.

A GROUP OF SMALL WARS.

Of the smaller wars down to 1870, in which a European power was engaged on one side or the other, England's unimportant conflict with Persia in 1838 affords a solitary instance of formal declaration. The opium war of 1840, the Italian war of 1847-49, the Anglo-Persian war of 1856, as well as the Danish struggle about Schleswig-Holstein in 1863, and the war between Brazil and Uruguay in the following year, all began with acts of hostility, preceded, indeed, in several instances by diplomatic notes and manifestos, but in no cases by a declaration.

In November, 1853, the Ottoman Porte protested against Russian claims and intimated its intention of going to war. The Emperor Nicholas responded in a very elaborate formal declaration, dated at Moscow. Hostilities did not actually commence till November 4, three days after the formal proclamation. Relations between the Czar and the English and French courts became strained during the next few weeks. On February 8, 1854, the Russian Minister left England. Nicholas issued a manifesto on the 23rd, complaining of the unfriendly attitude of England and France. On the 27th an ultimatum was sent by England to St. Petersburg, but the Emperor declined to make any reply; but the Russian Foreign Minister stated privately that his master would not declare war. On March 22, a message from the Queen was read in the House of Lords declaring war. On the 31st, in accordance with the quaint old custom, the High Sheriff and other civic dignitaries of London, clothed in their robes of office, proclaimed the war from the steps of the Royal Exchange.

In the Austro-Italian war of 1859 the Emperor's ultimatum was presented on April 23, and two days afterward Victor Emanuel announced to the army the outbreak of war, and on the 26th operations commenced.

INSURRECTIONARY IN INCEPTION.

The civil war illustrated the tendency to rely on facts rather than on forms. The North never recognized the Southern States save as being in rebellion, and consequently were precluded from declaring war against them; but notwithstanding a state of war came to be recognized as having supervened on a state of insurrection. The secession movement began in South Carolina on December 20, 1860, and rapidly spread to the other Southern States. On January 9, 1861, the first shot was fired from the batteries of Fort Sumpter on the Star of the West, while attempting to enter Charleston with reinforcements. Notwithstanding this, President Lincoln, on March 4, still characterized the movement as insurrectionary. Nine days later Charleston surrendered to the Confederates, and war votes were then asked for. On April 15 letters of

marque were issued by the South, and a blockade proclaimed by the North. On May 3 larger war votes were asked, and Mr. Seward announced in a letter to the American Minister at Paris that the government had "accepted the civil war as an inevitable necessity." England and France thereupon recognized the rights of the South as a belligerent state, and issued proclamations of neutrality. This action was justified on the ground that although there had been no declaration of war, the credits voted and the proclamation of blockade were facts consistent only with a state of war, not of mere insurrection; and that, in light of these facts, the Confederates, having established themselves in accordance with the provision as defined in international law, were entitled to recognition.

WARS OF GERMAN UNIFICATION.

The seven weeks' war of 1866 began with a rupture, on June 12, of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Austria, followed on the same day by a declaration of war by the former power against Saxony, whose territory was entered on the 15th. The day following Austria announced her intention of supporting Saxony, and this Prussia accepted as a declaration of war. A manifesto was issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph and addressed "To my armies." On the 22d Prince Fritz Carl complained of the violation of the Silesian frontier by the Austrians, without any formal declaration of war. This was merely a curious example of historical retribution, for 120 years before an exactly similar protest had been made by Austria against the Prussian invasion of Silesia. The Red Prince followed up the protest by formally declaring war against Austria, a measure which Italy had taken two days previously.

This war was the first step toward the unification of Germany, ushered in by the war which took place four years later. On July 15, 1870, the French Minister announced that the King of Prussia had refused to receive the Emperor's Ambassador, and that the German Minister was preparing to leave Paris. Large war credits were asked, as, in view of these facts, France could no longer maintain peace. On the 16th the French Minister reached Paris, and the German Minister left. France, thereupon, forced by popular clamor, issued a declaration of war, a copy of which was handed to Count Bismarck by the Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, and by the Count was laid before the Parliament of the North German Confederation on the 20th. England had, on the 19th, recognized the existence of war by a proclamation of neutrality.

SUITING THE WORD TO THE ACTION.

The next important war was the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. On April 24 the Czar emitted a declaration of war at Kischeneff. Copies were circulated among the commanding officers of the various regiments, and the diplomatic agents of the great powers were apprised of the contents, with the result that England, France and Italy issued proclamations of neutrality six days later. The precise extent to which the Sublime Porte benefited by the war being declared (not simply begun) may be appreciated when it is remembered that by the evening of the day when the Emperor made the proclamation at Kischeneff, 50,000 troops had already crossed the frontier into Roumania.

As might be supposed, in the Ashantee war of 1873, the Transvaal war, the French wars in Tonquin and China, and the Egyptian war, they all began without any declaration of war. In the war last named, Arabi Pasha was required, on July 10, 1882, to surrender the forts of Alexandria; and upon his failure to do so within the specified time the bombardment began.

On November 12, 1885, King Theebaw of Burmah favored England with a declaration of war, while the British troops were advancing on his capital. The reply was a proclamation deposing His Majesty. In the same month Servia went to war with Bulgaria. Servia, to be so juvenile a power, has been rigid in matters of international etiquette. In both of her attacks on Turkey—in June, 1876, and December, 1877—she made formal declaration of war before attacking, and in the difficulty with Bulgaria she acted consistently, and sent a formal declaration of war, which was accepted in due form by Bulgaria.

THE PRESENT WAR CLOUD.

The war in which this country has now engaged with Spain presents some exceptional features. Actually war was declared when Congress passed the resolution empowering the President to utilize the military and naval forces of this country to expel Spain from the island of Cuba, for to Com

gress belongs the power under the Constitution to make war, technically, however, no declaration of war has been made, but an armed intervention.

This might seem at first glance a distinction without any difference, but under international law the latter under certain circumstances is clearly permissible, while there is no legal standard by which the righteousness of a war is to be gauged, as international law only provides rules for its conduct and to govern the results flowing from it.

The President's plan, so far as could be gleaned from his message to Congress, and his actions since being empowered to carry the recommendations into effect, are along the line of intervention. Should hostilities result, yet war, in a technical sense, would not have been declared, and when peace was restored this country would be freed from the complications that would otherwise result from a formal declaration. The responsibility of the United States with regard to the \$400,000,000 of Spanish bonds, for instance, would be entirely different in either case, and the claims of American citizens for damages would by intervention not be abrogated. Thus, the stand taken by President McKinley is analogous, if not exactly similar, to that taken by President Lincoln in his view of what actually constituted war.

But nowadays steam and electricity have rendered communication so rapid, and the state of organization is so complete that two nations cannot approach a rupture without each one being fully aware of the intentions of the other. As a mere intimation, therefore, the formal declaration of war might altogether fall into abeyance without any detriment to the rights of either of the prospective combatants. But as a rather uncertain quantity in international law the formal declaration still exists, and serves sometimes a purpose similar to the fifth wheel to a coach—as a drag or handicap preventing an unscrupulous nation from indulging in methods repugnant to the sense of the civilized world.

T. C.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

This morning a young woman who must once have been very beautiful staggered past the Inglaterra Hotel. She carried in her arms the skeleton of a starving baby. Her husband and brothers had gone to war and her father and mother had been killed in their home by the Spanish soldiers. She had wandered about the city for weeks, hungry and homeless, clinging to that little burden at her breast. Her figure was horribly wasted. Her beauty had passed, but one might see it in her face. She had gone crazy with hunger and was calling a name. "What is she saying?" I asked a man who was near me.

"It's José—the name of her true love," he answered.

That was a week ago, and you may be sure that both woman and child are mouldering in the grave by this time.

And that is what Cuba has come to! A bloodless, hunger-haunted, staggering, friendless, demented creature, she is like the woman who passed me, tottering to the brink of her grave and calling the name of her dead lover which is Liberty.

I have heard it said here that when Spain settled Cuba she left God and religion at home. It does look as if she had always treated it as a mere plaything with no more sacred rights than a boy's puppy.

People do not go to the hospital to recover, but to die—always to die—think of that. In the province of Santa Cruz del Norte there are no cats or dogs—they have all been eaten. In San Cristobal one coach buried eight hundred people in twenty-six days, not counting the uncounted dead. Fifty per cent. of the people who have died in Matanzas province had no covering on their tongues. Their hunger had literally consumed their own stomachs. Think of the horrible fever of it, you who live in houses and eat three meals a day.

One should remember, however, that this is not all due to the cruelty of Spain. Yankees would probably not have starved by the thousands under the same circumstances. The fact is these Cubans are a lazy, indolent people who might have saved themselves much suffering if they had more energy. But on the other hand, they have been driven like sheep before the oppressor and every family has been stricken with the paralysis of fear and sorrow.

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There is not an actress in the country who is not going to the front as a nurse if war breaks out. They appreciate the advertising it would be good for and they can already see on the bills, "Miss ——— late headquarter's nurse on the staff of the Army of Cuba."

FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

HIRAM S. MAXIM'S SUGGESTIONS.

By a Special Contributor.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the inventor of the deadly automatic rapid-fire guns, has offered his services to the government, and as an ordnance expert of established ability he could, no doubt, be of material aid in case of trouble.

Mr. Maxim has some original notions on the subject of harbor defense, and what he has to say should be given the weight his accomplishments warrant. In his own words, he says:

"I have thought a great deal about various systems for defending our great cities in case of war with a first-class foreign nation, and I think I could give my countrymen some hints which would be of value, especially for defending towns situated some distance from the sea, such as New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, San Francisco and the like. I propose to dig several deep trenches in the silt of the river, say eight or ten feet below the present bay or river bed, it would not be necessary that they should be in the deepest part of the channel, but in a place where

of fire. When the harbor is obstructed by chains or booms, small boats, protected by the fire from larger craft, may in a short while remove such obstructions; but it would be quite impossible for any one to approach the open end of a petroleum pipe. The naphtha could be ignited either by the flash of the enemy's guns accidentally or purposely by some suitable explosive shell fired into the oil field at will. The work of an attacking fleet would first be that of running the gauntlet of the forts without a serious attempt to silence them. A work of this sort would not cost the foe more than two iron-clads, and the advantage would be that it would be quite as effective against 100 iron-clads as against one. Moreover, this scheme could be put into operation in half the time that it would take to build a battleship. Assuming that our land forces were sufficient to prevent landing parties, it would certainly be a very difficult matter to put such an apparatus out of action."

Mr. Maxim's plan is not altogether novel, two Americans having presented a system upon somewhat similar lines to the Chinese during their

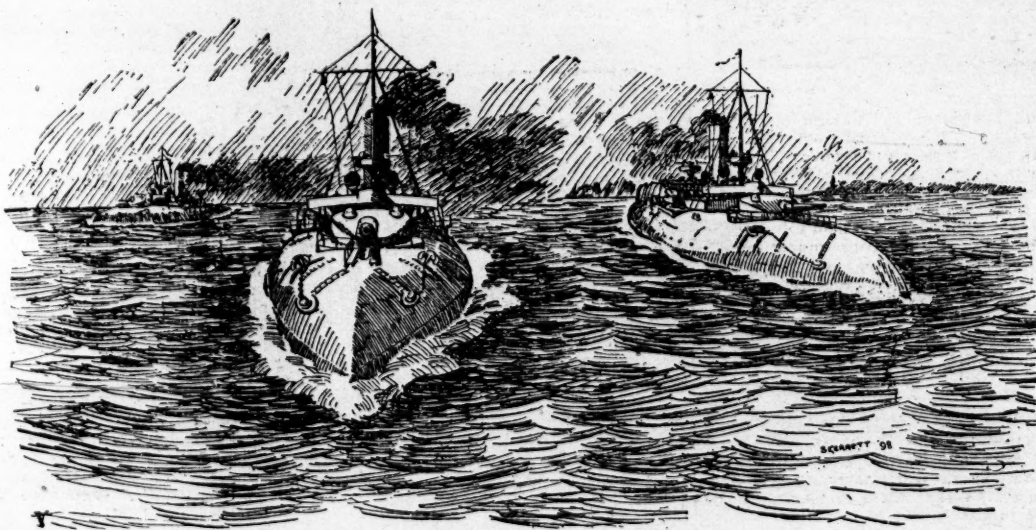
armament should consist of a single and powerful automatic gun mounted forward, and arranged in such a manner that, upon firing, the gun should completely disappear, and the port through which it fired be automatically closed. In the sketch, a sliding shield covers the gun-port, and, in recoiling, the gun falls back and down into a trough, or groove, in the heavy armor of the curved deck beyond the reach of shot.

Mr. Maxim says he has designed a system by which the heaviest gun can be fired from four to six times a minute; and the destructive force of one such gun as compared with our own slow-firing great guns now in use is easily imagined. He argues that four of the defensive boats such as he suggests could be built for the price of a single battleship, and in half the time; and one of them in a harbor would be more than a match for the best battleship afloat.

"A battleship of necessity presents an immense target above the water, and in order to bring all her guns into action, she must present her broadside, but a vessel such as suggested would go into action head on, and would keep head on during the action. By firing a great number of shots in a short time, she would be able to inflict heavy damage with very little chance of injury in return."

As a menace to the unarmored portions of a foe and as a safeguard against torpedo-boat attack, Mr. Maxim would supplement the main battery of one great gun with a secondary force of a dozen 12-pounders of an automatic, quick-firing type of his own.

As the vessels are not intended for



THE MAXIM CRAFT IN CRUISING TRIM.

low water would be about eight feet deep. In each of these trenches I would place a large cast-iron or galvanized-iron pipe, say about twenty inches in diameter. These trenches would lead inland to some point safe from probable bombardment to large reservoirs containing several millions barrels of light petroleum, generally called naphtha. After the pipes have been put in position, they could be completely covered with broken stones, gravel, or earth, which would prevent their being destroyed by torpedoes or shell, if they should fall nearby in the water. The pipes when laid would of course, be full of water, but upon the approach of a hostile fleet, petroleum could be allowed to enter until it had driven the water completely out and have shown itself in a thin film on the surface. Suppose now that the enemy's fleet should attempt to enter the harbor. The channel which will admit of the passage of large ships is not, as a rule, very wide at any part. When the fleet reaches the proper point, a cock should be opened and about a thousand barrels of light petroleum allowed to escape and rise to the top of the water. Ships of the foe would then be instantly enveloped in flames. The crew would be either burned to death or suffocated by the heated products of that combustion. If the ships should run through that zone of fire, another field of 100,000 barrels could be liberated, and the whole fleet wrapped in a writhing mass of flames. Not only would this prevent the passage of large vessels, but it would also make countermoving operations by the enemy impossible. The necessary dragging for the cables to our mines could not be done on a sea

recent war with Japan. By some official rascality, the explosive chemicals were destroyed or purposely spoiled, and the practical virtues, if one may use the term, of this method of wholesale annihilation were left for the future to prove. A revival of the "auto da fe" might not be out of place, especially when considered in connection with all that it has meant in Spanish history.

Mr. Maxim deems the battleship but a compromise upon the strictly defensive craft. He says, "she must be built so that she can keep the sea in all kinds of weather, and she must be able to carry large quantities of coal and to accommodate a numerous crew. Many things have to be sacrificed in order to meet other requirements which are still more important; but if a vessel were built expressly for defensive purposes in comparatively smooth waters, its fighting power, in proportion to its cost, could be made greatly superior to that of the best man-of-war of today. I think the best vessels for us to build for defensive purposes would be of about two or three thousand tons burden. It should be possible to sink them so low in the water that only an armored turtle-back would appear above the surface when going into action. At other times, i.e., when cruising from port to port, they could ride much higher out of the water. They should be provided with very powerful engines operating twin screws, and, if possible, should use petroleum for fuel. They should be formed as I have sketched, so that they will present but a moderate target to the enemy, with all vital parts protected by the defective surface of the armored turtle-back. Their principal

distant work, but always to be within easy touch of a base of supply, the weight otherwise given to large quantities of coal could, in the case of these ships, be given largely to the engines. In the semi-submerged or fighting condition, Mr. Maxim counts upon speed of eighteen knots, and, as the vessels are also intended to ram, the blow from a moving body of quite three thousand tons traveling at that rate would prove destructive to the stoutest craft afloat today. With the water ballast out and in light cruising trim, he expects a speed of something in the neighborhood of twenty-five knots an hour.

As can be seen, Mr. Maxim's idea embodies a development of our ram, the Katahdin, the monitor, and the whale-back; and there is every reason why his type should be carefully considered in the evolution of the coast-defense vessels carried by the present naval appropriation bill.

His petroleum defense, however, is too much on the order of "hot stuff" to meet with the approbation of those men accustomed to mete out an enemy's welcome in so much cold steel and hard.

In the new Clyde Fitch play, "The Moth and the Flame," Herbert Kelcey plays a villain, a monstrous villain, who strikes the woman who interferes at his wedding to another, and the scribes have been making comments about the change in his line of business. They seem to forget that Kelcey was imported from England to play the Spider in "The Silver King," a ruffian to whom beating women was a pastime, and that he played the bully, Mark Malford, in "Harbor Lights," the wicked Captain in "Saints and Sinners" and a not particularly virtuous part in "The Idler." Of course, Herbert Kelcey can play the villain.

HAVANA'S LAST CIGAR.

By a Special Contributor.

HAVANA, April 12.—For nearly two years Cuba has not raised enough tobacco to supply the island. Tobacco plantations, like the sugar fields, lie in ruins. For want of tobacco the cigar factories of Havana are nearly all idle. Factories which formerly employed 500 men, now employ only 50, where 200 Cuban girls used to make a living at rolling cigars, only 20 are now at work. The industry is at the point of death.

Who is responsible? First, Weyler;

that this famous tobacco decree netted him a fortune.

HOW WEYLER FILLED HIS PURSE

Many so-called American tobacco firms exported several thousand bales of tobacco in spite of Gen. Weyler's prohibitive decree, under the pretense that it was the outcome of diplomatic transactions between Washington and Madrid. But the real secret in the affair was that Weyler, by charging commission on every bale exported, graciously gave permission for ship-

would not much benefit the tobacco trade of Cuba, since Spain is under so many obligations to the Compañía General de Tabacos, a monopoly in that country, from which the government derives an enormous revenue. Absolute independence alone can help matters.

THE RUINED CIGAR FACTORIES.

The condition of things in the cigar factories of Havana could not be more hopeless. Here is a statement made by the head of the leading cigar factory, one year ago: "In the department devoted to the preparation of raw tobacco we employ 500 men and 200 women. Average daily production 50,000 pounds. In the cigar-making department we employ 200 men and 100 women. Average daily output 1,000,000 cigars." Now, compare these figures with others which I have just obtained by a visit to that same factory. In the raw tobacco department 30 men, 10 women. Average daily output 2500 pounds of tobacco. In the cigar-making rooms, 20 men, 5 women. Average daily output less than 75,000 cigars. From 1,000,000 cigars a day to 75,000 a day in a single factory! How long before the smokers of the United States will seek in vain for real Havana cigars? All the best Havana cigars are exported. Havana itself must be contented with a second-rate smoke at a fire-rate price. Half the cigar stands, formerly flourishing, are now boarded up. Half of the cigar stands still doing business are stocked very meagerly, with a genuine lot of poor cigars. Moreover, a leading New York cigar manufacturer, now in Havana, tells me that half the cigars sold here and in the States as "clear Havanas" are made of Virginia tobacco. The raw material is sent direct from Virginia to Porto Rico. At Porto Rico it is repacked and shipped to Havana as native Porto Rico tobacco. In Havana native Porto Rico tobacco from Virginia is made into cigars and sent

Side by Side.

[New York Herald:] Gen. U. S. Grant's grandson and Gen. Robert E. Lee's nephew are to fight side by side in the war against Spain. Algernon Sartoris, a young son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who has just become of age, has applied for and will be assigned to a position on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who is to command a division of the volunteers army. The former dashing officer of the Confederate cavalry, who did so much to prolong the final campaign against Grant, and who begged his uncle at Appomattox to allow him to fight just one more day, will have on his staff the grandson of the great Federal general to whom he and his uncle were compelled to surrender. The representative of the youngest generation of the fighting Lee family may receive his baptism of fire in Spanish waters. George Mason Lee, son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, is now completing his first year in West Point Military Academy. He has written to his father asking permission to resign his cadetship and enter service at once as a volunteer lieutenant. Gen. Lee has not yet given his consent, but he may allow the boy to resign and take him as an aid on his staff. The general is being almost overwhelmed with applications for staff duty. They come from North and South. Men who wore gray and fought with Lee, and men who wore blue and fought against him are seeking an opportunity for themselves, their relatives or friends to follow the great cavalry leader of the army of Northern Virginia in this war of a reunited country against a foreign foe.

Ingersoll at the Club.

[New York Press:] Ingersoll, the imperturbable Bob, was invited to attend a banquet at the Irresistible Clover Club. "It is impossible to accept," he said. "I know your customs too well. I will be called on for a speech, and will be unmercifully gayed. I never could stand it. I refuse to put myself in such a position." The club decided to waive its constitutional prerogative in his case, and he was informed of the fact. "Then I gladly accept the invita-



TOBACCO JUST READY TO PICK—A FIELD NEAR HAVANA.

second, the Cubans. The captain-general said: "Thou shalt not make cigars." The insurgents replied: "Then we will destroy the crops." From the palace in 1896 came the famous decree forbidding the exportation of Havana leaf tobacco. In the field followed the burning of the crops and stored tobacco, by the Cubans. A petition has been recently sent to Capt.-Gen. Blanco, asking him to revoke the decree of his predecessor. His answer was an emphatic "No!"

WHY WEYLER STOPPED TOBACCO EXPORTATION.

What actuated Weyler to forbid the exportation of Havana tobacco? First, the captain-general, always ready to adopt stringent measures, believed in good faith that manufacturers and dealers in the United States would buy up all the tobacco in Cuba, and consequently oblige all the factories in Havana to close. In this his belief proved well founded. American tobacco dealers hastened to buy up all the tobacco they could get before the decree took effect. And, of course, all the factories in Havana put up their shutters. Second, Weyler knew that the Cuban cigarmakers in Tampa and Key West each gave \$1 a week from their wages for the cause of Cuba Libre. To prohibit the export of tobacco, therefore, would throw these Tampa and Key West cigarmakers out of employment and deprive the insurgents of that important source of revenue. Consequently, in the Florida cigar towns there were soon hundreds of idle, half-starving Cubans. Third, Weyler, was a gold grabber. He loved to make money. He made it. He was a millionaire when he left Cuba. I am told

ments to be made. Thus Weyler made money as he waged war.

THE GREAT TOBACCO PROVINCE.

The province or county of Vuelta Abajo is, or rather was, Cuba's principal tobacco center. It might have been called Cuba's Klondike. But today every tobacco plantation in Vuelta Abajo is in ruins, abandoned. The direct cause of this wholesale destruction was Weyler's tobacco decree. All the farmers, farm hands, dealers and persons directly or indirectly engaged in raising or dealing in tobacco, had hitherto been sacred to the insurgents; all tobacco property was respected, in direct contrast to sugar plantations. No sooner was Weyler's decree known in Vuelta Abajo than the rebels changed their tactics. The sacred plant was attacked with fury. Over four hundred thousand bales of tobacco (approximating 40,000,000 pounds) were destroyed in 1896 and 1897 in Vuelta Abajo, and the war on the weed continues to the present day.

In 1897 very little tobacco was gathered, representing not one-tenth of the normal crop. Even this small percentage was grown in the yards of houses in well-fortified villages, and in the much-talked-about Zonas de Cultivo, which were designed by Gen. Weyler for the planting of vegetables for the unfortunate reconcentrados.

It will take at least twenty years before Vuelta Abajo can again be in as flourishing condition as in January, 1896. Not even if the war should come to an end could it regain its former wealth in a shorter period. Whole villages and towns have been destroyed and 80 per cent. of the population have perished. Even genuine autonomy



SCENE IN THE LARGEST REMAINING CIGAR FACTORY IN HAVANA.

back to the States as "clear Havanas."

The natives here are unanimous in their opinion that the Cuban cigar industry is doomed. Their opinion is founded on the facts just given. It looks entirely probable that in a few months this city will have on exhibition, draped in mourning, a curiosity, labeled "Havana's Last Cigar."

GILSON WILLETS.

tation," he said, "and I will surely be on hand." He was.

No sooner had the gallant iconoclast reached his feet than a chap down at the end of the room began to interrupt. He was the only one in the club to say a word, but he was very annoying, and Bob remarked: "I came here as a guest with the understanding that I was not to be interrupted. There was an agreement to that effect." The man retorted: "I never heard of any such agreement." The breaker of images said: "My friend, you remind me of a story. There was a day set apart by the beasts of the field, the reptiles and the birds of the air for a general peace. Animals in the habit of preying on each other agreed to meet together in one grand accord. A fox passing a chicken roost on the way to the meeting invited a hen to accompany him, and when she politely declined informed her of the peace agreement. 'Well, Mr. Fox, I will go under those conditions,' she said, and they trotted along side by side.

"Presently the baying of a pack of hounds was heard, and Mr. Fox started to run. 'Why do you run, Mr. Fox?' said Mrs. Hen. 'Remember the peace agreement.' Restraining himself Mr. Fox trotted on, but the pack drew nearer and nearer, until he could stand it no longer. 'Mr. Fox,' urged Mrs. Hen, 'don't be afraid. Remember what you told me about the peace agreement. No hound would hurt you today. Trot along with me and don't be in the least alarmed.' He could almost feel the breath of the hounds. 'Mrs. Hen,' he whispered, prepared to spring away. 'I do well remember the peace agreement, but there may be some damphule hound in that pack that hasn't heard of it. Good-by.'

When the colonel had finished this story there was dead silence, and he concluded his speech without further interruption.



STARTING OUT FOR A DAY'S WORK ON A TOBACCO PLANTATION.

SUCCESS AS A DETECTIVE.

By a Special Contributor.

TO BECOME a successful detective a young man must have, first of all, natural aptitude, then, plenty of brains, and last, but far from least, an almost inexhaustible fund of perseverance. Without all of these qualifications he may grow to be a satisfactory, or even an excellent, policeman, but he can never hope to be a successful detector of crime.

Such was the dictum of Thomas Byrnes, ex-chief of the New York police, himself, perhaps, the most renowned detective of the generation. The famous ex-chief, although retired from public life, has never abandoned his life-long pursuit, and from his new offices at Broadway and John street, New York, he looks out today on the identical spot where, eighteen years ago, he drew his famous "dead line," and said to the criminals of America: "Beyond this corner you shall not pass."

"If a man is cut out for detective work," continued Mr. Byrnes, reflectively, "the fact will manifest itself at an early age. I don't mean that every young fellow who soaks his mind in so-called 'detective' literature is a preordained detective. Quite the reverse. Nothing is so harmful to a good career in my chosen profession as an acquaintance with trashy works of this character."

"I remember that, when I was a lad, my mental tendencies ran toward in-

sion for the detective. His brass buttons are a warning sign; and all the thieves, bunco men and the like, give him a wide berth. On the other hand, the patrolman's life gives a young man habits of discipline and obedience. Then, too, a lucky chance may give a patrolman the opportunity of showing certain talents which will win him a place on the regular detective force. During my incumbency of the detective force chiefship, it was my habit to keep a sharp lookout for promising young patrolmen. If I learned of any such, I sent for them, and gave them a month's trial. During the month they had the power and the time to show the sort of stuff they were made of. I believe the same custom is in vogue in the police bodies of all big American and European cities.

DETECTIVE LITERATURE NOT AC-CURATE.

"But let me caution the intending detective to keep away from all fiction professing to describe the pursuit. Even the better class of literature of this kind is harmful, because it is untrue. Take Conan Doyle's 'Sherlock Holmes.' To a practical detective it is absurd from start to finish. The young man who fancies he could make himself a detective by diligent study of works such as those of Doyle, Gaboriau or Du Boisgoby, is grievously mistaken. The proper study of mankind is man. The proper studies of the detective are criminals and crime.

"Amateur sleuthing" is somewhat dangerous but if the amateur be a

it with the detective. No matter how bright the young man is, no matter what sort of genius he has for picking up clues and doing the fine work of the profession, if his nature is one of those easily daunted by temporary setbacks, then he had better get out of detective work at once. The 'easy things' don't count—the jobs which any merely clever man may accomplish without excessive labor. It is the hard case which wins the lasting reward and shows the sterling quality of the young detective.

"You must excuse my bringing up my own career, but, you see, I know it best, and can more readily select proofs and evidences of what I am striving to tell you from events in which I took personal part. On dozens of different occasions when balked in a given direction I have forced myself to go back over the ground again and yet again, until finally, after many such endeavors, I reached the goal I was in search of. Professional criminals are resourceful beings. They have to be, indeed; or else they could not thrive even for a brief space of time. Naturally they manage to throw plenty of obstacles in the way of the pursuing detective. He must expect these obstacles; and if he cannot surmount them he must find a means of getting around them.

SOLVING A PUZZLE IN MURDER.

"As an example, let me give you one of the many embarrassing murder cases which I have successfully coped with. On November 2, 1885, Antonio Soloa, a Chinaman, whose real name was Ching Ong, was brutally murdered and mutilated in his little restaurant at the corner of Wooster and Spring streets, New York. The murder had been done with the restaurant-keeper's own knife; and the most protracted search of the place revealed no clues as to the murderer's identity.

"Sola, or Ching Ong, had lived many years in Cuba, where he exchanged his Chinese patronymic for a Spanish one, and learned to speak not only Spanish, but also a little French and Italian. In New York he set up a tiny basement restaurant and threw in a modest way.

"It was an exceptionally puzzling case. At first I fancied that the pushcart pedler Daly, who first discovered the dead body, might have been the murderer. But one Coughlin, a resident of Wooster street, had seen Daly from the time he entered the street to the time he ran wildly up the Chinaman's stairs with the news that Antonio Soloa had been killed. Coughlin's evidence cleared Daly. I was disappointed, but I started off on a new tack. The mutilations which had been inflicted upon the body were suggestive of the barbarous East. At once the idea occurred to be that the ugly work had been done by highlanders. The peculiar quiet with which the crime had been carried out also pointed toward a concerted plot of the dead man's treacherous fellow-Mongols. I went around among the different Chinese haunts, and had all the trains leaving town watched for suspicious Chinamen. But try as I would, I could not fasten the guilt upon any of Soloa's countrymen. Many of them came to his restaurant; but not a single Chinaman had been seen in the neighborhood on the day of the killing.

"Next I sought zealously among Soloa's Cuban customers, but here, for a time at least, my efforts were equally fruitless. I did not despair. Once more I began at the beginning—made a thorough research of the little underground restaurant and instituted minute inquiries as to the identity of every person who had passed along Wooster and Spring streets on the day of the murder.

"At last I made a discovery. Some children playing at the next corner had seen a boy pass by the restaurant door at about the time, according to medical evidence, of the killing. I went after that boy with all my energies. All the shops in the neighborhood, all the factories and most of the private houses were inquired at, until, in the long run, I located the much-desired lad. He turned out to be a nervous, timorous child, George Mainz by name, office boy to William Schimper, a nickel plater.

"For some time neither Mr. Schimper nor myself could get much out of George. But finally he broke down and confessed all he knew. Sure enough, as he had passed the corner of Wooster and Spring streets that day, he had seen a little man answering the description of Soloa quarreling with a tall, strong mulatto. The mulatto had a knife in his hand, and George had seen him stick the knife into the other's breast. Then both disappeared down the stairs, and the boy, terribly frightened, ran away. He did not tell his employer, because he was afraid that the mulatto would pursue and kill him.

"Asked if there was anything remarkable about the mulatto besides his color, the office boy replied that he had a terrible scar on his left cheek."

"With this information I once more turned my attention to the Cuban patrons of Soloa. After weeks of seeking, I found out the identity of the man with the scar. He was a Cuban negro named Augusto Rebella, and a member of the secret society known as the 'Niazas.' A photograph of the 'Niazas' had been taken, and of this I secured a copy. George Mainz went over the faces one by one, and at last discovered and identified that of Rebella.

"Rebella's comrades in the secret society did all they could to shield him;

but eventually the murder was brought home to him. At Los Dos Amigos cigar factory in Washington street, where he worked, I found that on November 2 he had only made 100 cigars, whereas his average daily output had always been 200. Moreover, he was known as a regular patron of Antonio Soloa, and George Mainz identified him on the stand as the man he had seen stabbing the Chinaman.

A DETECTIVE MUST BE FEAR-LESS.

"A detective must not know fear. He must be prepared to go into any and every 'dive,' no matter how unsavory, at the call of duty. That he risks his life twenty times a day must cut little figure with him. Let him remember that he does so in the public service, and that, unless he does so, he is no true detective.

"I knew of a little police officer in Pittsburgh. His name is John McTighe. He is of slender build, and little more than 4 feet 11 inches in height. But he has the daring of a wildcat. Some years ago McTighe saw two suspicious looking persons on Smithfield street in the iron city. He pursued them unhesitatingly throughout the day, and at length saw them enter a bank, present a check and emerge with funds. McTighe watched them until they entered a nearby saloon. Then he went into a drug store across the way, whence he could keep an eye on the saloon door, and called up Roger O'Mara, then chief of the detectives of Pittsburgh, then sent to the bank, and a closer investigation developed the fact that the check presented by the two men was a clever forgery. This news was communicated to McTighe, who at once crossed the street to arrest the criminals.

"He met them coming out of the saloon. They were both big, powerful men, but McTighe was undaunted, without a word he tripped up the foremost fellow, so that he tumbled face forward across the floor. Then he leaped at the next man's throat, and by sheer force of surprise bore him over. Meanwhile criminal No. 1 had drawn a revolver. McTighe dexterously kicked it out of his hand, and planted a stinging uppercut at the base of his chin. Criminal No. 2 was by this time on his feet, and he went for McTighe tooth and nail. But the gallant little detective held on to the fellow's collar, despite the blows which were showered upon him, while he planted himself firmly astride of the prostrate member of the partnership. He had no means of blowing his police whistle, but fortunately for him, the crowd which had collected attracted a passing policeman, who hastened to the spot. At first the officer did not recognize McTighe, so bruised and battered was he, but a few words put him in possession of the facts, and he lent a hand in arresting the criminals. McTighe had to go to a hospital, but he had the comfort of knowing that he had done his duty like a little man. To the young detective I would say: 'Be ready to do as McTighe did when called upon, and don't wait until you have to be told your course of action, either.'

"The young detective, to be really successful, must be an all-around man. Specialists are useful, indeed; but once a specialist always a specialist in the detective business. It is the all-around man that rises.

MUST HAVE A MEMORY FOR FACES.

"It is a sine qua non that the aspirant must have a retentive memory for faces. As soon as possible he ought to begin studying the criminals he comes across and the portraits in the rogues' gallery. By that means he will soon be able to spot a suspicious customer on sight. When he sees such a person he ought to keep an eye on him. I don't mean by this that a genuinely reformed criminal should be dogged wherever he goes; but simply that a suspected person, acting suspiciously, ought to be watched. That 'prevention is better than cure' has ever been a maxim of mine, and by following doubtful characters detectives may prevent crime.

"Strict attention to business, implicit obedience and absolute temperance—these, too, the young detective must possess, if he would excel.

"From what I have said and from the requirements I have laid down as necessary, you will see that not one young man in 100 has reason to seriously consider entering the detective field. To that one young man, however, I trust that my words may be of use and interest."

Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, recently attended a shooting party given by a certain Count. At dinner, at which only members of the highest Danish nobility were present, the host proposed the Prince's health, expressing the hope that should he become King he would seek his support among the nobility. The Prince answered that he would rely upon all classes of the population. He was convinced that the company agreed with his views, and as an expression of this conviction he proposed to drink the health of the tenants, the foresters, keepers, and others who had contributed toward making the shooting party a success. This toast is said to have had the effect of a jet of cold water.

A wealthy Englishman has, it is reported, offered to place his country house at M. Zola's disposal for life if he deems it advisable to prefer exile to ingratitude.



EX-CHIEF THOMAS BYRNES.

vestigation. Although I didn't know it at the time, that was a good sign for my future success. For instance, the eggs of a neighbor of ours were found smashed and destroyed at irregular, but frequent, intervals. The good people of the district were divided as to whether spiteful acquaintances or the hens themselves were in the habit of doing the smashing. Now, I knew very well that the owners of those eggs were simple, honest folk, without any enemies, and I also felt sure that, although one or even two of the hens might be unnatural parents, the entire feathered population of that henhouse would not be likely to develop a mania for egg destruction.

"The puzzle bothered me, and for two nights I slept in the loft overlooking the henhouse, on the lookout for a solution. The solution came, too. Late on the second night a red Irish setter of our own jumped in through the open window and proceeded to amuse himself by chasing the hens hither and thither, at the same time crushing all the new-laid eggs which happened to be beneath his paws. I collared the culprit in short order, and ever afterward the henhouse window was boarded up. That was my first piece of detective work.

"As to a practical way by which to start upon a detective career, I am somewhat in doubt. Perhaps the 'real truth' is that there is no royal road. I myself began as an ordinary police patrolman on December 10, 1863, but it is a moot question whether routine patrol work has its advantages. In one sense, it is a detriment, in another a benefit. The man in uniform has little chance of getting to know criminals—a particularly useful pos-

sion for the detective. His brass buttons are a warning sign; and all the thieves, bunco men and the like, give him a wide berth. On the other hand, the patrolman's life gives a young man habits of discipline and obedience. Then, too, a lucky chance may give a patrolman the opportunity of showing certain talents which will win him a place on the regular detective force. During my incumbency of the detective force chiefship, it was my habit to keep a sharp lookout for promising young patrolmen. If I learned of any such, I sent for them, and gave them a month's trial. During the month they had the power and the time to show the sort of stuff they were made of. I believe the same custom is in vogue in the police bodies of all big American and European cities.

"An instance of this has just occurred to me. Not long ago there was an 'off color' private detective agency doing business in New York. A youth from the country joined it, confident that he was going to make his reputation thereby. A few days afterward he was sent out on a mission, which was nothing less than a scheme of blackmailing. He was not a stupid youth, and he paused awhile. That pause was his salvation. In the meantime the chiefs of that precious 'private detective agency' were arrested, and two of them are now serving four-year sentences for felony. The lucky young man from the country blessed his stars and has since joined the police force. His was a narrow escape.

"Do not understand me as condemning the bona-fide detective agencies. Some of them are no doubt good schools for the younger detective; although, as a rule, they prefer old and experienced men in their ranks.

"Supposing the young man to have gotten his first start, either in the police or in a first-class private agency, he must then make up his mind that hard work and plenty of it lies before him. That is where the requisite of patience comes in. It's dogged as does

AT THE THEATERS.

THE greatest singer in the wide world is coming to this city, which will mark her only appearance here this season. Of course, it is not necessary to add that this observation refers to Mme. Melba. It is by her intrinsic merit that Nellie Melba has risen so high in the world's estimation. She has a personality that is not less engaging than her attainments are remarkable and brilliant. Her history is one of the most interesting in the musical profession.

Though her position in the world of music is undisputed; though her talent is in constant demand, so that she can hardly finish a season in this country in time to reach the audiences impatiently awaiting her at Covent Garden, London; in Paris, and elsewhere, she does not rest upon laurels already won, but is ever seeking new roles in which to charm her audiences. Her latest success is as Rosina in "The Barber of Seville," the immortal masterpiece of the great Rossini. The last truly exponent of this part was Adelina Patti, and those who remember her rendering of this role as one of the indelible impressions of a lifetime, do not hesitate to affirm that Melba's impersonation has never been surpassed.

The work is brilliancy and sparkle

seen in productions of this character. There is a mingling of the farce comedy, the English burlesque and the comic opera, combined in a manner that is thoroughly original and catching. It should not be overlooked that in engaging the members of this company Mr. Hoyt has secured the prettiest women that have been seen in any comedy in this city in a long while. After seeing so many pretty faces and figures, the playgoer is apt to wonder why managers go to England in search of beauties, when Mr. Hoyt finds so many American beauties without going outside of New York. In addition to Miss Boyd, there are two pretty dancers, the McCoy sisters, Camille Cleveland, a clever singer; Minnie Bridges, a fair and shapely beauty, and among the men are Joe Coyne, in the role of the stranger, and Harry Rogers.

Messrs. Hoyt and McKee have entirely new stage settings, built for this production. The sets in each act are artistic and beautiful, and to see them there can be no question that they were built at great expense.

At the Burbank for the coming week the Belasco-Thall Stock Company continue the Chinese play, "The First Born," owing to the pronounced success it has met with, and will precede it with a change of bill. "In Idaho," a dramatization of one of the beautiful stories of Bret Harte's. The new piece



THE DIVINE MELBA.

itself, and requires for the supporting artists exceptional musical and histrionic talent. As Almaviva, Sig. Salignac, a tenor of high European reputation, as well as one of the chief stars in the notable company which Messrs. Abbey and Grau assembled in this country, finds fitting use for his undeniable gifts, and one of the most popular artists and most talented singers now before the public, Sig. Campanari, has greatly distinguished himself as the fun-loving, mischief-making Figaro, while singing his way into the affections of all who are musically appreciative.

The other artists, Van Cauteren and Mattsfield, among the ladies, and Carbone, Vivini and Rains among the men, have given delight everywhere in the parts assigned to them.

The supreme interest of the occasion, however, lies in the opportunity given to hear Melba, the silver-voiced singer and consummate artist; to hear whom is in itself alone a liberal musical education.

The programme for tomorrow evening includes the entire opera of "The Barber of Seville," and the mad scene from "Lucia." On Wednesday evening, "La Traviata."

"A Stranger in New York." Charles Hoyt's new comedy, comes to the Los Angeles Theater for four performances, beginning next Thursday evening, April 28, headed by Anna Boyd, who made such a hit here with David Henderson, in "Aladdin, Jr."

Mr. Hoyt's latest effort, which he styles a musical comedy, is said to possess many elements not heretofore

abounds in thrilling scenes and touching and dramatic situations. Mr. Huntington will be seen as Jack Mason, a gambler. Mr. Osbourne plays his favorite part of Alex Fairfax, and Miss Tittell will have the part of Ethel Wayne, the first opportunity during the present engagement she has had for emotional work. Miss Kingsley plays Bessie Fairfax, a soubrette part of the best, and others of the company make up the balance of the cast. The second and leading feature of the evening's entertainment will be "The First Born." To see this play at the Burbank is to have an experience. In every sense of the word this piece is as remarkable as the librettos of "Cavaleria Rusticana," and "Il Pallaicci." It seems at first a sort of comedy—a joke to make the audience laugh. The squealing and squeaking of the Chinese music in the orchestra, the lugubrious tum-tumming, the monkey chatter and yell of nasal voices, seem a good humorous opening to a good humorous Chinese skit. Then the curtain rolls up, and a smell, the smell of the East, part prayer sticks with a dash of sandal-wood, floats out from the stage, and to all appearances and feeling the audience is in Chinatown, and remains spellbound from the beginning to the tragic end, when the curtain rings down upon the solitary figure of the grief-stricken father, who leans against the door of a gambling den in a dark alley, stolidly smoking his pipe, with the body of his victim lying limp behind him. The staging of the two acts are true pictures of quarters in San Francisco's Chinatown, and

and the costumes and make-up of the various characters leave nothing to be desired.

First and foremost of the newcomers at the Orpheum this week are Watson, Hutchings and Edwards, a trio of high-salaried comedians, who will present a skit called "A Dramatic Agent," in which Watson appears as a theatrical manager, Miss Hutchings as an amateur out of a job, and Edwards as a tramp engaged as leading man. Some racy fun is anticipated from their performance.

The genuine French clown, of musical bent, with all the abandon that those sort of people are supposed to affect, is to be with us, in the persons of the Glissandos, who are said to be clever no end, and as sure a cure for the blues or yellows as mint julep for a colossal thirst. The Glissandos are pronounced funny without being offensive, and their vagaries combine the best features of the old and new schools of clownishness, if so pretentious a phrase can be allowed in referring to clowns.

A "motto singer" is Salvini. He is billed as "the great Salvini," is said to have a sweet and powerful voice, and some songs in his valise that are fetching and famous. He is a vocalist, pure and simple, and music-lovers have been promised a treat in the warbling he is to indulge in.

Mlle. Bartho came, was seen and conquered. Ditto Charles T. Ellis and his Celtic wife. Bartho is beautiful and dances with rarest grace and skill. She remains another week, as does Ellis, who is to introduce new songs in his sketch, "Mrs. Hogan's Music Teacher." The Whirlwinds, Arabian acrobats, are also to linger a week longer. They add immensely to the bill's strength, and as tumblers have rarely been equalled, on circus or stage.

John W. West, comedian, completes the bill.

GOSSIP OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"Quo Vadis" is being dramatized by Brandon Hurst.

Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew are playing in Scotland.

Belle Archer will star next season in "A Contented Woman."

Wilton Lackaye will produce "Charles O'Malley" in Washington next month.

"The Little Minister" has been translated into German, and will soon be seen in Berlin.

"I pity the man and woman who marry when the woman clings to the stage," says Rose Coghlan.

Margaret Mather left a daughter 5 years of age, who is with her father, Gustave Pabst, in Milwaukee.

Mark Twain will prepare several plays for performance in this country, including "Bartel Turaser," and "In Purgatory."

Matthews and Bulger will appear as stars again next season under the direction of Ryley and Dunn in "The Cranberry Patch."

Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal sailed for England Saturday. It is probable that they will appear in "For Fair Virginia" on the other side.

American players and plays are at present dominating London's attention, and discomfiting the native managers, some of whom are unable to thrive.

Bernard Shaw remarks, in regard to the "Heart of Maryland": "I infer from the American war plays that most of the northern officers acted as spies for the southern army, and that the southern officers acted as spies for the northern army."

Eleanor Calhoun, who is said to be the only American actress who has ever acted in French in a Paris theater, is frequently referred to in England and France as a southerner. She was born, educated and made her stage debut in California.

There is no good reason why our particular brand of musical comedy should not be popular in England, as every one of their productions of this nature has to be entirely rewritten and furnished with new music before we consider them at all entertaining. There is some ground now to hope that the English will learn to see the point of an American joke some time within twenty-four hours after it is sprung upon them, and think of the market for a lot of our variety talent which has been clinging to the jest of a by-gone age. They will be new in London.

Cable advices from London would make it appear that "The Belle of New York" is to be added to the list of American entertainments which have scored a success in London. The greatest enthusiasm on the opening night was this verse sung by Edwin Hoff, who since he left the Bostonians, has until now lived in retirement:

Then, here's to good Old Glory,

And the dear old Union Jack!

In battle fierce and gory

Let's fight, boys, back to back.

We won't forget

We're brothers yet

And birds of a single feather.

With our flags unfurled

Against all the world.

We'll stand and die together.

Charles Hoyt, who wrote "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Texas Steer," "A Parlor Match," "A Rag Baby," "A Midnight Bell," "A Bunch of Keys," "A Contented Woman," "A Stranger in New York," is writing a new domestic play for Denman Thompson, which will be seen next season. The general outline of the piece is said to have been adopted, but the details have not been fully developed. Mr. Hoyt will try to prove in this play that he is a writer of sentiment and pathos, as

well as of broad humor. It is said that Frank Lane has been selected for one of the principal parts in another new Hoyt play. Maude Adams made her first appearance on any stage with Mr. Lane, in "A Midnight Bell," and was one of Mr. Hoyt's selections.

When Hyde's comedians appear at the Orpheum, a week from tomorrow night, as they are billed to do, they will have as stellar members of the "all-star" organization, two colored youths, who got their start at the Orpheum in this city, and went from here to make a hit, of immense proportions, in the effete East, something like two years ago. Manager Charles Schimpf gave the youngsters a chance, and the result of their work justified the act of the Orpheum's manager. The colored boys caught on with a vengeance. They received but \$40 a week. Their act was really better than 75 per cent. of the performances for which the Orpheum pays from \$200 to \$400 weekly. Williams and Walker went direct to New York from here, secured an engagement at Koster & Bial's, the most famous vaudeville house in New York and America, and from that on they were in clover and on velvet. Their cake walk, which will be remembered here, tickled the Gothamites, and the boys from Los Angeles found the road to success an easy one after their first night's work. That the colored population of Los Angeles will welcome the youngsters is a certainty, and the ovation in store for the cakewalkers is of generous dimensions.

The martial fever has attacked the actors. Nat Goodwin will not sail for his English estate until the question of war or peace is settled, and if it is to be war he says he will volunteer. Lillian Russell has announced that if war breaks out she will cancel her contract to sing in Germany, which calls for \$2500 per week, and go out to nurse the sick and wounded, and the following clipping from the Dramatic Mirror explains itself: "We, the undersigned, do hereby volunteer and enlist to serve in the National Guard of the State of New York during the full term of the war, unless sooner discharged, should war be declared between the United States of America and Spain, and we do solemnly swear that we will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that we will faithfully discharge the duties of soldiers in the National Guard according to the laws and regulations governing the military forces of the State of New York.—Signed by nine actors." Our own John Philip Sousa is another patriot. In case of war he will abandon his projected trip to Europe with his band and take a theater in New York for the purpose of giving daily concerts of patriotic music. Walter Jones is a member of a militia company in Washington, and the captain has notified him to be ready to report in case of war.

In New York William H. West has been telling the newspapers, and through them, the public, that the reason for the dissolution of the partnership is that he desired to put on a big and expensive show, "the kind the public wants and must have nowadays," while Mr. Primrose thought there was no money in it. Mr. West announces that his plans for next season are already made, and he will take out his "big" minstrel company as W. H. West's (formerly Primrose & West) minstrel company. There appears to be some doubt at the East about Mr. Primrose having secured Lew Dockstader as he has announced his intention of going to London to conduct a permanent minstrel company to succeed the famous Moore & Burgess company. It is said that an English syndicate is back of this venture, and has had agents following Dockstader to make sure of his fitness. Mr. Primrose, however, has a contract and the English deal is probably off. In acquiring Lew Dockstader to share the joys and sorrows of his future life as a minstrel every one who knows of Dockstader's achievements as a public entertainer will certify that Primrose has made a most fortunate selection. Primrose and Dockstader will furnish a strong contrast in appearance, for Dockstader is tall and inclined to the portly bearing which accompanies good humor and good living, but Dockstader will be amusing on the end of the ebony semicircle and when his time comes to wander out in front of the drop curtain which cuts off the monologue entertainment from the preparation of the stage for the next turn, the audience is pretty certain to hear a good deal of truth about current affairs couched in quaint and humorous phrases, for Dockstader, be it known, generally keeps his remarks abreast of the times.

BRAVERY.

The man who faces shot and shell must have a lion's heart.
And in his soul be brave:
No man who views his cause as wrong may play a hero's part.
Or fill a hero's grave.
'Tis faith that makes the warrior engage in noble deeds.
Through faith he takes the rampart and fights on as he bleeds.

He that defies the rabble must have a lion's heart.
And in his soul be strong:
The statesman who can firmly cleave into a righteous part.
Despite the thoughtless throng.
Must have the faith that causes the hero's breast to swell—
Must be as brave as is the man who faces shot and shell.

S. E. KISER.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE GROWING TRAIN.

EVERY MONTH ADDS TO ITS COSTLY TROUBLESOME LENGTH.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, April 19.—It is a long train that has no curtailing and common sense, comfort-loving women, who do not wish to be conspicuously behind the style, are anxiously asking themselves where these fashionable rear extensions will come to a stop.

The train of a smart cloth walking dress flows two inches on the floor, while house and dinner gowns trail out from six inches to three feet behind their wearers. The proper train gath-

source left is the leather, velvet or ribbon straight bands. Two dull gold turtles, enameled with jewels, their necks stretched out and locked in deadly combat, is the sort of buckle ornament and clasp affected on ribbon belts by those who can afford to adopt every passing mode.

In the shops they are selling ribbon by the yard, grosgrained belting, most smartly figured in steel beads or spangles, and far more decorative, costly and attractive are the girdles of thinnest velvet-finished suede, that measure three inches at the back, taper to a fine point in front and are crossed at short intervals by narrow slides of filigree silver meshing, many small, bright stones. These girdles, in velvet, satin and silk, with very lovely turquoise and rhinestone slides, are adapted for wear

are growing very coquettish indeed, with their yokes of embroidery, and into the field of cotton blouses has come a new white shirt waist made of all over embroidery. It is an exceedingly picturesque and soul-satisfying garment on a white hot summer day, and under it must be worn a cache corset of white linen or colored silk.

In all respects this latest comer is made quite like any gingham shirt, minus the very prevalent tucking. Some of them, it is true, show wide sailor collars of embroidery, under which, in front, knots a small bright tie of soft silk. Stiff white linen collars and cuffs are made on to these shirts, but the front buttons are white woven bullets.

There is almost a sensation over the cotton, silk and percale shirts, with finished tails, that the tailors are putting out as bait to novelty-seekers. This is a direct inducement to wear the short and hitherto concealed tail outside the dress belt, and just how the great feminine public will receive the idea is not yet known. In scallops, points and wedged-shaped tabs, or full ruffles, the tails are completed, and slim-waisted women undeniably profit by this pretty hip decoration.

No demur of the fairest sort has

links, white suits are, more than any others, adaptable this summer to the putting greens. There is something very coquettish and undeniably effective in thus abjuring all color and adopting one rule of dress, but only the young, who are bright of eyes, fresh of skin and shiny of hair, can bear the test bravely, and it requires a stout heart to sacrifice the becoming colors of the season.

SUMMER HATS.

Consider the hats of the season. Solomon would confess his splendor outdone before any one of them, and yet they are not either complicated or over-difficult for amateur imitation. The first rule of good millinery is to buy a prettily colored straw, and the tints of the straws are as the colors of Joseph's coat for variety.

There is shown a growing tendency to trim individual hats within the limits of one color. A yellow straw is wreathed with buttercups and yellow lace, while its ornamental pins are set with amber. Masses of heliotrope are lavished artistically with violets and lilacs on a mauve frame, while hyacinths, forgetmenots and turquoise pins adorn a blue shape. A suggestion



SUMMER EVENING TOILETS.

ers no fullness at the waist line, but is so skillfully cut that from six inches below the waist its amplitude begins—up about the placket hole its gathers are pinched and close, but at the knees it begins to flare and thence flows forth, broad and fan-like, to the ground. Over hips and front every dress skirt now fits with shield-like smoothness, flaring so little below the knees that the average petticoat seems to fit its wearer as neatly as a silk casing does an umbrella.

Observation justifies the statement that no hair cloth is used in any train, but a coarse muslin, as an interlining, runs from hem to hip, and only in the back. Perhaps the most serious phase of the train, though, is that it does not appear to advantage when held high and clear of street dust and dirt. The cut of the new skirt demands that, for the sake both of dignity and grace, the train be left to flow unchecked, and even the most astute woman cannot support these rear folds in her hands with becoming postures. For this reason many of the tailors face the trains of walking suits with thin leather, for the depth of four or seven inches, and, also, for this reason, independent spirits and cleanly souls are arrayed in fierce revolt against the train abomination, as they not unjustifiably term it.

SMART GIRDLES.

So very few dress waists are made to fasten at the bottom over their skirts that the dressmakers are driven almost to their wits' end to find original schemes for belting in their patrons.

Since sashes have been dropped out and folded girdles have fallen from their recent high estate, the only re-

with the richest evening toilets, and their especial charm is the aspect of graceful slimness they lend to almost any figure that is within bounds.

Very slim-waisted women are going to wear with their linen skirts and shirt waists heavy satin and light leather waist bands, nearly four inches deep and so laced up with silk strings or leather thongs in front that they can be molded exactly to the forms they embrace.

An oddity that the feminine eye lights upon in the shops just now is the black satin corset belt, to wear with airy organdies and dotted swisses. The corset-makers manufacture these all boned and corded, clasping in front with three little gold hooks and laced behind and afresh every time the belt is put on. The silk laces run through gold eyelets, and have bright gold tags and tailors turn out, for wear with the silk and cotton shirt waists they make, zone belts of black satin. Small double points at front and back and the satin pinched into close lingerie tucks, go to form the only moderately broad belt that stout women are not earnestly prayed to scorn and avoid.

When none of these shaped belts are adopted, the woman in a quandary as to how she can best hide the junction of her skirt and waist belts ought to wrap around her middle a wide black liberty satin ribbon, and tie in a single loop bow at the left side and directly in the center of the back. The ribbon folds should be drawn out as much as possible, and, with small, bright jeweled brooches the ribbons' edges pinned as far down on the skirt and up on the waist as they will go.

COQUETTISH SHIRTS.

Shirt waists of the cotton persuasion

been offered to the shirts of white linen, and nainsook having richly embroidered bosoms. The bosoms are soft and full and fretted with most delicate needlework, usually in a series of wreaths or vines. Not a touch of color is introduced in the figures, jeweled buttons are worn in the cuffs and bosom and a bright taffeta stock takes the place of a linen collar. These expensive dainties of dress are regarded as eminently appropriate for any morning occasion, even for a wedding in summer and in the country.

LILY MAIDS.

A feature of the warm-weather season that promises to be the most prominent is the predominance everywhere of the white costume. Tailors and dressmakers, shoemakers and milliners, all tell the same tale, and moreover assure the inquirer that many of their patrons, especially those at the debutantish age, have registered solemn vows to wear only white the whole season through. This is easily vouched for by the sight of innumerable white serge, satin cloth and poplin costumes, richly and elaborately designed, that the needlewomen are busy completing; the white silk, lisle and cotton hose in the shops, the white duck, muslin, linen and pique skirts made up by the great gross and the popularity of white varnished leather ties and white pique leggings. The leggings are to be worn with white canvas ties and white duck suits, in the immaculate ensemble of the new bicycle dress.

One tailor even shows a very lovely snow-white habit for a fashionable young equestrienne, for, saving the gaudy red inseparable, from the golf

for the amateur hat trimmer is given by a pretty little lilac shape adorned with a great handkerchief of lavender silk muslin, edged about its four sides with violets sewed on close but irregularly, stems and all—the stems was the only contrasting tone in this chromatic scale of pale purples, and the kerchief was knotted about the hat's crown with careless grace.

Another sweet green thing was trimmed with a few yards of verdant taffeta ribbon edged with white violets, the maker had whipped on, and instead of sewing the decorations to the frame, this resourceful amateur adjusted silk muslin and ribbon by means of cheap little pearl-headed pins.

EVENING TOILETS.

The peacock is a bird of but sad and sober plumage, beside the flashing color and dazzling scintillations of the woman who is arrayed for a spring dance or dinner. Our measure of delight in spangles is not yet full, so that, excepting the white gowns treated with black lace appliques, or those of dark treated with white, a majority of eight out of ten evening toilets are spangled from toe to shoulder straps. The small flat sequin is not any longer the only kind used, for the newest are ring and oval spangles, worked in with the disk in most complicated patterns, and just now the whole effort is after Japanese designs.

A black net petticoat, showing a cycle moon on the front breadth, toward which, from all parts of the dusky skirt, black and silver bats are flying, is almost a conventional pattern, so remarkable are some of those we see.

One adorable white tulle creation

was, for example, most wondrously worked, in all its mistlike labyrinth of fullness, with twinkling schools of bright little fish, flashing blue, gold, silver, and green in the gaslight. Not less remarkable and alluring was a toilet of turquoise blue gauze, in the lower left-hand side of which, in front of the skirt, flew a bird of gorgeous metallic blue palettes. The remainder of the petticoat was illuminated with gold and black arrows, shot through the mesh of the drapery in showers toward the glittering fowl.

With such skirts as these similarly spangled or flower-draped bodies are worn. The last mentioned is the latest arrival at the court of fashion. A flower body is first built up from a close decollete basque of satin that hooks together at the back. Over this net is draped and on the net flowers are sewed. Small flowers and fine-leaved vines such as violets, forgetmenots, speedwell, yacynth bells, heath, etc., are adapted to this purpose. To the skirts, chiefly in black and white, the flowers give a delicate and grateful tone of color.

With such suits as we have dwelt upon, long gloves are worn in rarest tints of mauve and pearl pink, sky gray and tounaline green. At the tops of the long arm bags there is now a pretty fancy for gathering full Pierrot frills, an inch or two deep, of white tulle and speckling them with spangles. But the tangent to which sleeves have momentarily run, is that of wearing a spangled lace arm bag, extending from the wrist to within about three or four inches of the shoulder—fitted straps attach these to the shoulder and short gloves are necessarily worn.

ILLUSTRATED STYLES.

For illustrations of these truths about evening gowns, readers can scan the accompanying sketch of three evening toilets. They are replete with information for the seeker after knowledge on various points. Their trains are long, and that one giving a side view is a soft mauve net over heliotrope satin. In gold spangles on the mauve skirt a great sunburst is spread, its wrinkled rays flashing to all parts of the petticoat. The bodice is of mauve net fairly well covered with trails of arbutus.

The gown, of which a front view is given, illustrates an application of white lace on black silk muslin. Here and there black spangles are sprinkled on the skirt and waist, but are thickly strewn on the glove sleeve of black. A girdle of black satin deep behind, narrow in front and crossed with many rhinestone slides, lends brilliancy to this study in black and white.

The rear view of a black tulle costume, brightened with black palettes, is given in the third figure. The bodice is distinguished by an introduction of rose-colored chiffon about the top, while over one shoulder passes a fitted strap, over the other a shower of pink roses.

A summer ball wrap is worn by the single figure this week. A Parisian creation this, with its vast, majestic collar of black ostrich plumes and showers of plumed gold-colored chiffon falling out from between points of black plumes, that fall like the mantle of a fairy princess to the very knees.

One little girl, in the children's group, wears on this occasion, over her gingham frock, a plaited coat of pale gray cashmere. Its very simplicity should recommend it to mothers, for the belt is of white leather and the coat's wide collar, which can be taken off and washed, is of white pique. The older girl wears a plain linen walking skirt,

a shirt waist of gray gingham, and a snowy stock tie of pique. Her brown straw hat is adorned with straw rolls and two quills.

Wash linen with a white duck vest and linen cap make up the boy's costume. M. DAVIS.

Two French women have patented a scrubbing brush which is to be attached to the shoe by straps and a heel plate, thus making it possible to clean while standing upright.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

THEY ARE LIABLE TO BE NEEDED TO FIGHT DEATH AND DISEASE.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

At the regular recruiting stations throughout the country no women as yet have applied for enlistment in the ranks of those anxious to fight the pernicious Spaniard. Should war be de-

clared tomorrow, however, between Spain and the United States, it is more than a probability that numbers of women would promptly offer their services to their country. It is also very possible that the Secretary of War would gladly accept the offer of a certain per cent. of the feminine volunteers, to have their names entered on the government pay rolls and dispatch them to the scene of conflict, not to



A SUMMER WRAP.



EARLY SUMMER SUITS.

serve as soldiers, of course, but as nurses in the army hospitals, and thus do their most valuable work by fighting death and disease in the ranks.

As a matter of fact, since the war cloud has loomed so large before us, the military authorities have been discussing the necessity of asking feminine aid, in the event of a declaration of war and the sending of men to the assistance of Cuba. Such tentative investigations made so far have been inspired by the fact that in one important department the army's hospital service is dangerously deficient. There is no corps of capable nurses to be called upon.

NO TRAINED ARMY NURSES.

Since the Crimean war in 1855, when 21,000 soldiers died of neglected wounds and camp diseases, and since our own civil war, during which the nursing was painfully inadequate and the average of deaths directly due to this lack was frightfully high, it has been recognized that, for lack of the proper attention in the hospitals more men are lost and more suffering incurred in times of war than by mortality in battle. During the thirty-four years that have elapsed since Sumter was fired on, we have not considered it worth while to make any special appropriation or provision for trained nurses educated to serve in the army. We have hospitals at West Point, Washington and elsewhere for the soldiers; attached to every regiment is its physician and ambulance corps, and the regiments of the National Guard are similarly provided, but should an American force be ordered to engage tomorrow any foreign enemy, the staff of nurses for the field hospitals would be absolutely inadequate.

The government patronizes no hospital or training school whence a corps of nurses could be drawn, and it would be necessary for volunteers to come forward to act in this capacity. It is very easy to estimate that thousands would quickly proffer their time and talents in case the actual need arose. Thousands of earnest, but untrained, women, or frivolous, excitement-loving creatures are always ready for an experiment, but to care for sick soldiers and the grievously wounded, in some strange and dangerous climate, the government must have skilled hands, cool, educated and experienced minds. It would ask for a body of trained, highly diplomaed nurses, and the great majority of them women.

Already efforts have been quietly made to ascertain how far the army could rely on the established training schools to supply this grave deficiency in the medical and surgical department. Though there are in the city of New York alone something like 2000 women graduated honorably from the hospital schools, not one of these could be forced against her will to enter the government service. Women are not liable to draft laws, and if the public, who recognize this, very naturally asks why the army would not employ men in this capacity, the prompt reply can be made that men are excellent fighters, but the poorest sort of nurses. Those who go into the army to nurse are usually rough, only half-trained, they give their patients careless attention, and, in the civil war, the male nurses were even caught pilfering from and cruelly neglecting the invalids.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

The care of the sick ought then to be confided to women, and though there is not the least doubt, if the government issued a call for nurses, those trained for the service would promptly and bravely respond, another serious question arises. Our women are taught for the hospital work and to care for the sick in private houses, or the poor in the city slums. Between these three classes of patients and the soldier, suffering from a gunshot wound, from camp fevers, from over-exhaustion and exposure, is a very different sort of patient, indeed. More than this, work in a comfortable sick room, with every modern convenience at hand or within call, is a very different field of action from the rough, overcrowded hospitals and from the wretched accommodations of a camp.

An army nurse must be something above the average woman in health and nerves and courage. She must know how to meet emergencies, to submit to military discipline, to bear cruel hardships with perfect fortitude, to be, in short, a genuine ministering angel with a stout arm and quick wits.

NETLEY NURSES.

Recognizing the pressing necessity for just such a feminine element in the army, and for women who by special training would be fit to cope with the exigencies of military campaigns, the English government some fifteen years ago established a school, in which to educate only those nurses required by the army.

Netley Hospital, founded by the Queen, soon after Florence Nightingale's magnificent work in the Crimea, was chosen as the school for these women. To Netley are sent the soldiers invalided home from any part of the world where English troops are fighting, and in caring for these patients the women are taught the treatment of wounds and such special ailments as soldiers, by reason of their mode of living and exposure, are most subject to. At Netley, because of the difficult labors for which they must engage, the students are taught with scrupulous care. They are required to work in the hospital, first as probationers and then as registered nurses, from

five to six years, and the government gives no diplomas until the severest examinations have been passed.

Once graduated from Netley school a woman becomes a part of the British army, subject to the commands of the government and pledged to bow to the peculiar discipline under which the army nurses are held. At any day or any hour, on a moment's warning, she must be ready to embark for any part of the world where her services are needed. To the sandy shores of the Nile, the jungles of South Africa or to the frontiers of India.

Like a soldier she wears a uniform and travels with the least possible luggage. In the hospital, a print gown, a white apron and a muslin cap, from which in the rear falls a short white veil, forms the costume and over this, for outdoor wear, a long dark cloak and small black bonnet transform her into a very sober businesslike individual. Her voyages to distant lands are usually made in hospital ships, and, contrary to the notion of the average woman, she plays no part on the field of battle.

Her business is to serve in the hospitals near the scene of combat to which the wounded are sent, or to enter a camp where disease is wasting the soldiers, pitch a tent hospital and take the patients under active treatment and care. She is in no sense a doctor, but a nurse; never a surgeon, but a surgeon's assistant, and the women who in Egypt and India nursed Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley's sick and wounded men wore just such caps and aprons, cuffs and gowns as in the hospital at home.

ARMY HOSPITAL TRAINING.

At Netley teaching and practical experience trains them to care for cholera and plague-stricken men, jungle fever and what not else that in the shape of physical affliction may visit the soldier. When the government issues a call for sick men to be sent home Netley nurses go out on the vessels and bring the sufferers to England. For this reason they are obliged to be capital sailors, and in the camps often are forced to prepare all the food for their patients. Though rarely ever obliged to minister to men on the battlefield, still they are equipped, by rigid drill, for ambulance service under fire, for succoring the wounded where they fall and administering relief in all emergencies.

A Netley nurse knows a hospital ship from stem to stern, and its requisite fittings, and her salary is paid by the government. As she is one of the regular medical staff she is, with her associates, placed in ranking order among the nurses, and decorated for any proofs of special courage and capability. Her life is not an easy one, but full of industry, interest and honor. Some of these nurses wear as many as five medals, given by the government, through the hands of the general under whom they have served or presented by the Queen herself, and in old age a pension is allowed with an honorable discharge.

By this means the sick of the English army are protected in a great measure, and tenderly cared for, and the woman's mission in her country's battles is most nobly sustained. Just why in our own piping times of peace no such precautions have been taken for the nursing of our soldiers it is hard to say. At the present moment the need for good nurses, trained army nurses, is almost looking us in the face.

Should the occasion arise for sending our men into Cuba, a hospital service would be required at once. Not so much to nurse wounded soldiers, but those who would fall victims to climatic diseases, to yellow fever, the plague of Cuba, and to the other dangerous ailments that assail men of a northern climate, camping in a tropical, misty region, where fevers are prevalent all the year round. Women undoubtedly would come forward on the instant hostilities were proclaimed, but our trained nurses would need to know something of military exigencies, of the requirement for successful nursing in camps and under tents, of ambulance service and the hospital ship. Their efforts to gain experience in these matters would likely cost nearly as many lives as ignorant nursing did in the four years of our own bloody battles.

After the Crimean war, when Miss Nightingale, with her forty-one nurses and her own splendid courage and wisdom, did so much to prove how feminine hands could mitigate some of the horrors of war, the English nation gave her \$250,000 with which to pursue her great work. It certainly would seem that, profiting by this example, we might wisely establish at once a hospital on Netley's plan in our own country, and thus obey that excellent injunction, in time of peace prepare for war.

MILLCENT ARROWPOINT.

The Republican State Committee of Idaho has taken steps to adapt itself to the new condition of things brought about by the admission of women to the ballot boxes. At a recent meeting of the committee, a resolution was adopted requesting the chairman of each Republican County Committee to furnish the name of a Republican woman willing and competent to serve as a member of the State Central Committee. When the names of such women are suggested they are to be appointed to serve on the committee, and the right of women to direct and govern the party, as well as to vote for its candidates, will be fully recognized. Idaho is the fourth State to confer full suffrage rights on women, the others being Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

FREE LAW.

MISS ROSALIE LOEW ASKS NOTHING FROM POOR PEOPLE.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—A young woman who stands in peculiar relation to the New York poor, and is a subtly-helpful influence in the ghetto and its vast German and Italian contingent, is Miss Rosalie Loew, acting assistant attorney of the Legal Aid Society.

There are deaconesses and missionaries, trained nurses and Red Cross disciples, working daily in this vortex of humanity, but no one of them or the charities they represent can give just the help that the deputy of the Legal Aid Association is empowered to offer. Spiritual and physical needs the organized charities care for without stint, but the hurts of injustice, hurts that rankle deep and embitter the victims against the very land that harbors them are of another sort; these are soothed and set right by the society that gives to the penniless man a competent lawyer to fight his claims for him, without money and without price.

MISS LOEW'S CASES.

Go to the Legal Aid rooms when you will and the benches are lined with applicants bearing more or less sign of need and hardship, waiting for one or the other of the attorneys to see them. From 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, on days that she does not go to court, the young Jewish girl listens to the plaints and grievances of clients.

An official in the outer office has previously sounded the measure of affront or wrong and has sifted the applicants requiring actual appeal to the courts, from those whose claims allow



MISS ROSALIE LOEW.

of settling without recourse to law. So each one of the women and men who confer with the slender, dark-eyed counselor are in actual need of legal interference.

A woman's husband has failed to support her, has perhaps cast her aside and taken another wife, leaving her to care for his four or five children as best she may. It is more than likely that the woman tells this story in a foreign tongue and that her features declare Jewish origin. The client before her spoke in German, yet another in the mixed Hebrew-Russian-Yiddish that would puzzle an expert linguist, but whatever the tongue and tenor of the trouble, however garbled and obscure, the young attorney goes straight to the bottom of it and fishes up the facts most pertinent, and the very points, perhaps, that the client would have made clear before had she known how, but ignorance and embarrassment together are a bar to lucid expression.

It is just in this particular that the woman's tact and intuition supplied by Miss Loew has been, for three years, such a boon to the Legal-Aid work. It takes patience and peculiar sympathy to unravel the thread of an applicant's story that has got looped and caught in "O's" and "A's," and evidences of emotion. The assistant attorney has both attributes in a marked degree, and her chief, Carl Schurz, delegates to her many tasks that would wear out a mere man's capacity in that direction.

THE JEWISH GHET.

According to the old Mosale tenets a man may put away his wife, she having no say in the matter, by merely handing to her the "ghet," with proper ceremony before a rabbi. This "ghet" is written in the presence of the rabbi with writing materials owned by the husband.

After this simple divorce proceeding the man is at liberty to wed again. According to the American law this rabbi's "ghet" does not sanction remarriage, but some of the husband's and rabbi's alike are acquainted only with their orthodox teachings and tenets and are utterly ignorant of American dictates and penalties. Numerous East Side wives bear the brunt of this unfortunate misunderstanding of rights, and the legal aid, in all cases, adjusts their injuries, and, where reconciliation with the husband is

futile, sees to it that that false and fickle individual pays a certain stipend per week, in proportion to his means, for the support of his rightful wife and children.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It falls out often that, for other reasons than the husband's desire for a new spouse, the East Side wife is unhappy. Among the poor and humble in station, woman's rights are still mainly in abeyance, wife-beating is so common as to excite scant comment, and the husband uses his tacit prerogative to the fullest, hiding the children away from the mother, if he sees fit to do so, and making her life intolerable in other ways. Until the Legal Aid Society was instituted, the wronged woman stood things as best they could, but now numbers of them appeal for remedy, and to none is a deaf ear turned. Miss Loew sees them all.

"It does me good to help them," she said, in speaking of her work. "I get interested daily in securing wages illegally withheld and in righting other outrages for my clients, but these cases that we call our 'family troubles' appeal to me particularly."

"I feel very tender toward my outraged wives, and, although I know that their ignorance and perhaps over-hasty temper may have brought on the worst that happened, still theirs is the most onerous part to bear, and they have my sympathy."

"That woman who just went out, the young woman with the pathetic face; she has not seen her children for months. Her husband and his mother have quarreled with her, turned her adrift and secreted the children, the youngest an infant, somewhere where she can't either see or hear of them. She is ignorant, with little ability to tell her story clearly, but it is plain to me that she has been much put upon by a heartless husband, and I shall take delight in bringing him to justice."

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Miss Loew spends a good deal of her time in court, and Mr. Buesen, the able counsellor, who is the president of the society, speaks in high terms of her efficiency as an advocate. Besides her legal relations to the applicants, the young lawyer is appealed to on all sides concerning matters apart from her calling. She is mentor and guide combined to a large constituency, and men and women, years her senior, consult her in emergency.

Not long ago she received a money order for \$11.75 from a Pennsylvania postoffice, followed up by a letter from a former client stating that this sum represented his savings and he hoped she would keep it for him until called for. He was a German laborer whom the society had served. He had since got work in the country and could think of no better friend to trust with his little all than the young woman attorney who had taken his part against an oppressor. A cash boy the other day sent Miss Loew 45 cents, an installment of the sum she had loaned him when in need. He was the son of a widow whose wrongs the aid society redressed.

These instances are only a slight manifest of daily experience at the Legal Aid rooms, where the young Jewess, with her bright quick movements and winning personality, is a much-prized coadjutor. She is long-headed and cool-headed to a degree unusual in a girl of 25, and, with all her sympathetic intuition and cordiality of manner, she wastes neither time nor words in settling her "family troubles," as she calls them.

Miss Loew is a graduate of the New York Normal School and of the New York University, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. Besides her duties at the legal aid she lectures on medical jurisprudence at the New York College and Hospital for Women. She is the only Jewish woman in America, if not in the world, to adopt the legal profession, but, in spite of her professional dignity, she is a very woman, and claims that she can turn her hand to anything in the line of domestic duty that presents itself. She is slight and youthful in bearing, and wears always in the office the somber, tailor-made garments that befit her calling.

OLIVE F. GUNBY.

THE BEAUTIFYING BOX.

SOME OF ITS IMPORTANT CONTENTS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

As warm weather draws near face powder becomes almost a necessity if one desires to appear above and not "under the weather," for a shiny, greasy complexion will spoil the freshest and prettiest toilet imaginable. Few women are aware of the value of soft tissue paper, such as men use when shaving, if used to remove moisture and "shine" from the skin before powder is applied. Soap and warm water, with a thorough rinsing in clear warm water, must, of course, be used once a day; after that the paper should be applied whenever the face needs cleaning. The case for holding this paper should be very like the shaving paper cases we have been making for years for brothers and cousins and uncles, but just double the size, so that each sheet may be as large as a full-sized handkerchief. Any woman who tries this paper for a week will wonder how she has ever done without it.

If powder is used luxuriously each day after the bath (and, by the way, when the powder is daintily perfumed

it is a very subtle method of making my lady a flower-like presence) it becomes, if bought in the ordinary way, a rather expensive item. A dime and very little time and labor will supply a pint box full. The same amount ready made would probably cost 50 cents. Half a pound of ordinary starch is to be well crushed under the rolling-pin, mixed with two ounces of fresh powdered orris root, then put through an ordinary sifter and afterward shaken through a bag of baak muslin. The orris root should be bought at a reliable wholesale druggist's, for, if fresh, the odor will be almost precisely that of newly-gathered violets.

A simple and efficacious cure for pimples should be kept in the beautifying box. The very thing is a little "flour of sulphur" (an ounce will cost a few cents,) blended with sufficient spirits of camphor to make a paste. The instant there is a hint of such a disfigurement rub a little of the paste on the spot over night and it should disappear by morning.

No "beautifying box" is complete without soap bags for the bath. These may be made of cheesecloth, or, better still, knitted or crocheted from soft coarse cotton, like that used for knitting wash rags. The softness and delicacy of the skin after using for a week a bag cunningly filled will insure its constant use. The filling should be a quart of bran, a tablespoonful of freshly-powdered orris root, the same of almond and half an ordinary cake of white castle soap, shaved in thin strips; mix well. The bags should be made with a drawing string.

Rock salt does not suggest anything very dainty, but if a quart is allowed to melt occasionally in the warm water for my lady's bath it will tone up the skin and thus help to bring a dainty flush to the cheek.

ROYALTY AND PASTIMES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Rameses II. was devoted to checkers.

Cleopatra armed with rod and line often went fishing, and, according to Shakespeare, she played billiards.

Darius and Alexander were skillful at polo, and there is a story that the former sent Alexander a ball as an insulting hint that he was more fit to play polo than to go to war.

Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, invented what he called the "great game," which somewhat resembled chess. He invited the principal men to play with him in every town he entered, sending them away with gifts whether he lost or won.

Charlemagne played chess, and part of the wonderfully carved set presented to him by Ralph Baroun Al Raschid is still preserved.

Frederick the Great and Napoleon were devoted to chess.

Wei-chi (game of circumvention,) somewhat resembling checkers, in which a man is taken by being surrounded with four hostile men, has been the relaxation, where games are concerned, of the emperors of China from time immemorial.

Henry II was a famous skater.

Henry V was so swift a runner that he could overtake a wild buck in a large park without a bow or other weapon.

Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII, was a fine shot, and in his honor good marksmen were frequently called Arthur.

Henry VIII had several bowling alleys built at the palace of Whitehall; he excelled at throwing the hammer and at archery and made a law which forbade anyone over 20 years old shooting at a mark less than 220 yards distant.

Charles I was playing chess when he received a letter telling him that the Scots had agreed to give over to the parliamentary forces.

With the Stuarts, foot-racing and wrestling flourished.

James II was so expert at golf that no one could equal him, except an Edinburgh shoemaker named Patterson, whom he finally vanquished and presented him with a large sum of money by way of consolation.

The first yacht race on record was in 1561 between Charles II and his brother, Duke of York, afterward James II.

Louis XIV played pall-mall by advice of his physician to aid digestion.

The present Emperor of Germany turns to tennis for relaxation, and he has recently constructed one of the best-appointed tennis courts in the world at the castle of Morbion; it is appropriately decorated, and the Emperor himself superintended the building, as he understands the builder's trade.

The Czar of Russia is a master hand at the game of leralache, or Russian whist, which is like our whist except that there are no trumps.

The Emperor of Japan, of course, prefers the national game of "go;" schools for the study of this game are established in Japan, and several periodicals are devoted entirely to the subject.

Queen Victoria prefers breetspiel, a German game resembling backgammon, which she learned from the prince consort.

The Princess Beatrice has taken up golfing, a new kind of golf game; she is also a capital golf player and connected with several clubs, to which she presents valuable prizes.

The Princess Victoria of Wales is a skillful hockey player.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, who has

been selected as the future bride of the King of Spain, takes her athletics in the form of long tramps with her mother.

The King of Spain's pet pastime is kite fighting, a contest between two kite flyers to see which can capture or disable the other's kite. A game called the "knights of Spain" is also another one of his sports.

The young Queen of Holland is devoted to badminton and her bicycle.

The Queen of Italy has a reputation as a pedestrian; for relaxation in the way of sports she turns to chess.

Queen Christina of Spain is an expert fencer and a good piquet player. Piquet, or piquet, has been known in Spain since the early ages under the name of cientes.

Bowling is the favorite recreation of Queen Olga of Greece. She is also quite devoted to games of solitaire, particularly the one called St. Helena, which is played with two packs of cards, and said to have been played by Napoleon on the island of St. Helena—hence the name.

AN IGNORANCE CLUB.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker has the distinction of being the founder of the only Ignorance club in this country. Instead of starting out with the assumption that the members have an abundance and to spare of knowledge upon every known subject, the principal plank in its platform is, "We know nothing, but seek knowledge."

"The Fortnightly Ignorance Club" is the title, Rochester is its home, and starting with half a dozen members meeting in Judge Parker's office, it soon grew to several hundred members with the Chamber of Commerce for its headquarters.

Mrs. Parker is the secretary and Dr. Sara R. A. Dolley, one of the first women in this country to study medicine, is the president. Miss Susan B. Anthony is an honorary member and often adorns the meetings with her



presence, bedecked with a coquettish bonnet trimmed with forget-me-nots.

At present a difference exists between Miss Anthony and some members of the club, owing to a difference of opinion on the suffrage question.

Each member of the Ignorance Club is privileged to display all the ignorance at her command. A paper is read, questions follow and the subject chosen for the next meeting is one of which the members know little, but wish to know much.

Mrs. Parker has written a number of children's stories, as well as more important works, notably "The History of Rochester" and "A Midnight Cry." In the latter tale she gives a vivid account of the Millerite delusion. Mrs. Parker writes from personal knowledge, having been brought up in that faith.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

ART NOTES.

Phil May, the English artist, who has succeeded Du Maurier on Punch, began life by doing odd jobs in a Leeds theater at a salary of 12 shillings a week. His income is now reckoned in the thousands.

In the Spring Academy at New York the first Hallgarten prize, \$300, has been awarded to a decorative ceiling by Robert Reid, who won his spurs as a mural decorator at the World's Fair. His picture is called "Dawn," and is highly praised by the best eastern critics.

By the will of the late John Herron of Indianapolis the bulk of his estate was left to the Art Association of that city and the bequest will amount to something over \$220,000. Already the administrators have turned over the sum of \$150,000, and the balance will be settled in a little while.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists is now being held in that city at the gallery on Connecticut avenue, and the show is said to exceed this year any previously held, both in numbers and importance. All the prominent Washington painters are represented, and the Evening Star gives much space to a review of the works, accompanying the article with many illustrations. Mrs.

Rhoda Holmes Nicholls and Frederic Remington are each holding private exhibitions of their own works, and it is announced that Walter Paris has taken a studio in Washington permanently.

A Dutch sculptor living in Rome some time ago received a commission to make a statue of President Kruger. It is now nearly finished, and is unique in its way. Not only is Mr. Kruger represented as wearing a tall hat in bronze, but, in accordance with the wish of Mme. Kruger, the top of the hat is said to have been made concave, so that it may catch and hold rain water in which little birds may bathe and quench their thirst.

A portrait of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston has been presented to the Confederate Bazaar of Baltimore. It is from a photograph which was taken in San Francisco when Johnston was a colonel in the United States army, stationed at that place. He is represented in the painting as wearing the uniform of a Confederate general, and the work is a faithful likeness of the man as he appeared two years before his death at the battle of Shiloh.

Among important pictures destined for the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy are some Welsh scenes by Colin Hunter, painted about Loch Long and Loch Duich, with sketches of long, low, barren coast and flowing rivers, motives always appealing to Mr. Hunter, and which he executes with ability and feeling. His "Changing Pastures" this year represents the Highlands at the approach of winter, when the sheep are taken down from the hills and distributed on the lowlands.

Five large portraits of distinguished men recently published by Charles Barnard include two famous English lawyers—Blackstone, after a painting by Reynolds, and Chief Justice Russell—and three American statesmen—Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. That of Hamilton is by far the most interesting, being a mezzotint by that capital engraver, William Sartain, after the original painting, which is still in possession of the descendants of John Jay. Hamilton's spirited countenance and picturesque attire make him a good subject for portraiture, and Sartain has been equal to his opportunity.

In the modeling classes of the Chicago Art Institute, under the direction of Lorado Taft and Charles J. Mulligan, the pupils are taught, if they so desire, to cut the marble and to chisel their studies from the solid block. It is not generally known that the cutting of a statue is generally left to skilled Italian workmen and that few of the younger sculptors are expert enough with their tools to attack a block. Indeed, it is a separate branch of the art and requires study that few of the sculptors have either the time or the opportunity to familiarize themselves with, for it seems necessary to go abroad and give some attention to the trade in a regular workshop.

Among the interesting sculptures to be exhibited at the National Sculpture Society in May is a bronze fountain which Frederick Macmonnies has offered to the borough of Brooklyn, to be set up in the Vale of Cashmere in Prospect Park. The fountain consists of a small boy in a pond holding up a duck to the great distress of the ducklings that are trying to rescue their mother. From the mouths of the ducks and ducklings spout the water. It is not believed that the New York Art Commission, who will have to pass its verdict upon the work, will find it difficult to admit it as worthy the place it is destined to adorn.

A letter from Oliver Dennett Grover's London studio tells many interesting things about artists in England. The recent and nearly complete exhibition of Sir John Millais's works, from the time he was 19 to the year of his death, gave Mr. Grover a more exalted idea of English art than he had ever attained, and "I remove my chapeau in all humility." Yet "during two months in London and two in Paris since I left Chicago I have been at many exhibitions and have seen the works of hundreds of painters and sculptors, and I find the standard of work accepted at our local exhibitions much higher than it is given credit for being. The good things there would look well anywhere and be given good places at the salon or the Royal Academy."

Sir Frederick Leighton's well-known composition, seen at the Chicago World's Fair, of "Perseus and Andromeda," is hung at the galleries of the Messrs. Tooth, and makes an interesting showing to those who are familiar only with the able Englishman through his black-and-whites. The persecuted divinity stands chained to the rock, while her deliverer has just sent an arrow through the dragon, who is sending from his mouth a stream of fire and smoke. While the color is a trifle dry and not as appetizing as one is led to anticipate from the reproductions, there are, nevertheless, good drawing and fine composition, with a strong feeling for the decorative always to be found in the work of the lamented president of the Royal Academy.

Royal artists are becoming quite common. Most of Queen Victoria's daughters, it is well known, are clever sketchers, while the Princess Louise is a sculptor whose work is familiar to all those who visit Kensington Gardens. Now we are told that recently Princess Valdemar of Denmark, the eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres and the sister of Prince Henri d'Orleans, exhibited at Copenhagen 220 water-

color drawings, the work of her own hand. From her childhood the Princess Marie has, it is stated, shown decided artistic ability, and before her marriage had the advantage of instruction from the best masters in Paris. Since her residence in the Danish capital she has worked assiduously and acquired considerable mastery of technique. The pictures now on view are to be sold for the benefit of the poor.

Henry P. Smith is an eastern artist little known in the West, as his pictures seldom come to our exhibitions. Their extraordinary popularity along the Atlantic Coast was proved in an astonishing manner about a year ago, when seventy-one of them were shown in the galleries of the American Art Association, New York. Not only was the number of visitors gratifying to all save tired people who could not find an unoccupied chair, but every single canvas was sold—a record-breaking performance. Henry P. Smith has two distinct and different subjects from which he seldom departs, the ocean and the oak tree. His careful draughtsmanship and heavy, decided color have proved not inadequate to occasional studies of heaving masses of water, usually painted with no shore in sight, and the same qualities have set forth more frequently the abundant foliage that shades gray New England farmhouses.

The hesitation in Congress about accepting the offered gift of the large and important collection of engravings and art books of the late Gardiner Greene Hubbard, which Mrs. Hubbard proposes to give to the Congressional Library, is to be accounted for with difficulty. The collection contains, among other things, a number of plates by Rembrandt, Albrecht Durer, Piranesi, Raphael Morghen, Teniers and early English and French masters, besides an ample showing of the moderns. There are plenty of historical portraits, as well, Napoleon figuring about three hundred times. There are also numerous American engravings. Mrs. Hubbard offers to increase the collection during her lifetime, and to leave \$20,000 for increasing it after her death, taking the ground that the Congressional Library should bear the expense of properly caring for the collection, and should also set apart a suitable gallery to be known as the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Gallery.

In England artists have been very active the past winter. The private views given in the various studios show the following works of interest: At Prof. Herkomer's a magnificent jubilee picture. It is said that the artist, on Jubilee day, had his seat in front of the Athenaeum Club, and that fine point of view looked upon Waterloo Place. The grand group of the Guard's Monument was in front of him, above it the blue sky, auspicious as the "Queen's Weather," and all around were the gay colors which the eventful occasion had brought out, together with the thousands of eager, animated faces. Veteran guardsmen, who had served in the Crimea, make an imposing group in this picture. White-haired soldiers, with time-wrinkled faces and breasts covered with medals, they cheer the Queen with uplifted caps as she passes by. Tall, erect warriors of the Grenadier, Coldstream and Fusilier Guards stand in a row on two tiers. This is but the idea—the picture, of course, is more complete, containing many truthful details of the occasion, which render it a fitting souvenir to commemorate the jubilee.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A SUBSTITUTE

OR HOW I BECAME A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

I am afraid I am always a little envious of Harry Williams. He was so much quicker than I at every new thing that he undertook.

I was a plodder by nature, I suppose, and I had to get the whole of a thing or nothing. Sometimes I felt that in spite of Harry's quick start, he never got thoroughly acquainted with a subject.

But people said that when Harry got out of school finally and into work and had become sobered up by the responsibilities of real life, he would take a continued interest in matters which he didn't have when at school. It was, consequently, a little discouraging for me when at last we did get through our schooling to find that we had both chosen the same line of work. We both started to "learn the telegraph."

It was interesting work to both of us, and we started in almost as soon as school was over. We were with the operator as much as we could be, and for a time we practiced together over a line we put up between our houses. But finally Harry gave this up. He told me he didn't think it was very good practice; but he didn't hesitate to say outside, what was the truth, no doubt, that I was too slow. Harry always sent very fast over our line from the first, and I was compelled to have him repeat very often. I couldn't understand him as well as I could the operators on the regular line, which was natural, of course, because his sending wasn't so perfect, while mine, being so slow, was merely "baby talk" to him, probably.

In some six months, by some coincidence, it came about that the operator was called to go somewhere else on the line. It seemed pretty hard luck to me.

"If he had stayed a little longer," I complained to Harry, "one of us might have had his place."

"I mean to get it now," he answered, "if there is any such thing. I'm going

take would have been very likely to cause great damage, and very possibly death.

I don't think that Harry Williams quite realized this at first, or, indeed, until he had been acting in his new position several days. At first the traffic was unusually dull. I thought, for I still went down to the station every day to listen to the instrument. There was just the same regular business of the road, with almost no "extras," and of course one nearly learns by heart the messages for the routine business. Whatever uneasiness Harry may have had was quieted by the ease with which he did his work, and instead of preparing for what he should have known must come, by learning everything he could about his instrument, he spent his time loafing about and cultivating a general air of proprietorship of the station.

II.

In about a week or two the business of the road began to grow, and they started in one or two extras. This, it seemed to me, made the new operator a little trouble, though he wouldn't admit it, of course.

"How do you make that?" he would say, turning to me, and, when I answered, he would say:

"Yes, that's it. You're getting on pretty fast now, Billy."

But, in spite of his patronizing way, I noticed he very often asked me my opinion before he answered "O. K." to show that he understood. He liked to have me around, too, more than he did during the first week. And, for that matter, I was always glad to be there when I could. So the station was really run by two operators, though the pay was drawn by only one of them.

It was rather strange, I have thought since, that the one day I was kept away the longest should have been the busiest on the road since Harry had taken his new position. My father was quite sick at the time, and I had to be home all the morning, and it was toward the last of the afternoon when I got down to the station. There had been some little extra business in the morning, as I could see from our house, which was on a little eminence, and when I started for the station I noticed that there was a couple of extra freights, which were standing, one on the side track and the other on the main line, before the platform. I had to stop on the way down at the village, and it was fully twenty minutes before I reached the station, so I was very much surprised to find the two trains still there.

When I went inside one of the engineers was standing at the gate of the office.

"Say, young feller," he was saying to Harry, "ain't you got them train orders yet?"

"No," said Harry. "I haven't; but I'll give them to you just as soon as possible. Only don't come in here bothering me all the time; please don't." It struck me Harry was unusually polite.

The engineer went out muttering to himself, and I saw him stop outside on the platform and talk in an undertone to the conductor. Then the conductor came in.

"Say," said he, "what's the matter with you; can't you understand what's being said to you? 'Cause, if you can't we want to know it."

"Oh, leave me alone a minute, can't you," said Harry, getting very red. "It's only the wire; it's working awfully bad today. I'll get it in a minute; only don't keep coming in here all the time."

Harry hadn't seen me until then, but when the conductor went out and he turned around and noticed me for the first time, he sort of collapsed. I never saw such a nervous man in my life.

"Oh, Billy," he said, "come in here quick and take this instrument. I'm in an awful fix. The whole thing's gone from me. I don't know anything more about it than a baby—only one thing, how to send O. K. And I don't know what I've done already; maybe I'll be manslaughter with me, like it was with Billy Chase, down at Evansville, when he let the freight get by him."

He was the most terrified human being I ever saw. And when I went into the office to take the instrument I was pretty frightened myself, though I knew it couldn't be so serious as he imagined, because if any accident was going to happen, it would be to the trains before the station, and nothing had happened there so far.

"But what have you done?" said I.

"I've been in hot water all day with these horrible extras," said he, speaking as if some one had been doing him a personal injury. "I got through this morning all right and I finally got these extras on the track here, but I was getting more and more excited all the time, and since then everything has become all jumbled up. They told me something—to release something, and to hold something—and I thought I knew what they wanted, and I O. K'd them. And then I had forgotten what to do, and they sent me something else and I O. K'd that, like a fool. I don't know how many of what kind of things I O. K'd. And ever since that I have been wandering around this office,

waiting for something to happen and trying to think with the trainmen running in and out of here to ask what their orders were, and these machines chattering away like mad, without my understanding a word. But, oh, for heaven's sake, Billy," said he, "hurry up and see what they want."

As a matter of fact, the telegraphers on either side were asking frantically what had happened, and it was work enough for me to understand their excited messages without trying to answer everything at once. It was getting dark, too, and I hated to take up matters there, in spite of the necessity for something to be done. However, I made up my mind to do what I could.

But just at this time we heard a rumble and shriek of a whistle at the west, and saw all the trainmen on the platform rushing up the road. There was another train coming in from the west. For a moment Harry and I stared at each other in silence; then with a wild yell he jumped up and out of the station and was running down the road. And there I was in a deserted telegraph station, and the operator chasing for dear life to get away from his responsibility. I could hear the shrieks of the locomotive for brakes and the shouts of the brakemen, and the bumping of the cars in the long train, as every effort was being put out to stop it, and all the time I was waiting for the crash to come.

"Yet it didn't, after all, for the brakemen at the rear of the train before the station had got back far



HARRY'S FLIGHT.

enough to just give the incoming train time to stop, and there was nothing worse than a scare.

But when it was all over all the trainmen made a rush for the station, half filling the little waiting-room.

"Where's that operator?" yelled the big engineer of the train before the station.

"He's gone," I said.

"Where?" two or three shouted. And when I told them several bolted for the door to follow him.

"Oh, here," said the conductor, "don't chase him. He's no good, anyway. He's too scared to telegraph. And, besides, here's the fellow that does his work for him. Ain't you?"

I said I had done it sometimes.

"Well," said he, "will you take it now?"

"I'll try," I said.

And so I went to work. He had left things in a terrible snarl. I found the side track to the east had accumulated a couple of trains, which they couldn't send on, and there were all kinds of rumors of wrecks, because the train on our sidetrack didn't come along. But finally I got our east-bound trains started and the tangle began to unwind itself.

The whole matter was investigated, of course, and as a result Harry Williams was dropped next day. Indeed, he said nothing would have hired him to come back. And as a recognition of my taking his place, when he ran away, I was allowed to fill it permanently. It wasn't a particularly lucrative position, of course, but it led to others, and I have never regretted the little excitement, which gave it to me.

G. K. TURNER.

FAMOUS DOLL MOTHERS.

THE BABIES THAT THEY LOVED AND MOURNED.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

It will probably interest a great many little girls who love large and flourishing doll families to know that in their childhood nearly all the most gifted and famous women were the devoted mothers of very tenderly cherished, wax, kid or rag babies.

When Charlotte and Emily Bronte, two of the most famous English novelists, were little women, they lived a hard desolate life on the bleak Yorkshire moors, and found the chief pleasure of their rather sad young lives in playing with a set of very ugly wooden dolls. They thought rather slightly of doll babies, dressed the wooden figures in coats and trousers and gave them most heroic names. Charlotte Bronte's favorite playfellow was called the Duke of Northumberland, and

lanc duke had armies of tin soldiers against Emilly's Napoleon, or stood up to listen while Charlotte read to him long poems she had composed in his honor.

Beside the battles, these lovely children built a tiny stage in their nursery, and wrote little plays for the dolls to act, and composed thrilling romances, in which one doll rescued another from the pirates, or Turks, or went tiger shooting in a jungle of shawls in one end of the playroom. The Bronte dolls had very exciting lives, indeed, but their end was not so sad as that of Jane Welsh Carlyle's doll.

This clever lady was wonderfully precocious as a child, and she never loved but one doll. When at last in her studies the remarkable little girl began to translate the first book of Virgil, she decided it was time to give up doll games. Accordingly she piled on its bed all the doll's clothes, added several lead pencils, a few sticks of cinnamon, grated over this some nutmeg, and emptied over the funeral pyre a vial of perfume. Finally, with many tears, she pretended that poor dolly had stabbed herself, and, laying the unhappy sawdust corpse on the bed, set fire to it. At first the fire raged merrily, but when it began to burn the doll poor little Jane Welsh's feelings gave way. She snatched her darling from the flames, but all to late, and the much-loved toy was soon reduced to ashes.

George Eliot possessed several dolls in her childhood, but gave them her attention or affection only by fits and starts. In her novel, called "The Mill on the Floss," she writes of a little girl, Maggie Tulliver, who kept in the garret a hideous wooden doll, lacking a head, one arm and a leg. When poor Maggie was in trouble she went to the garret to weep and drive nails into the forlorn body of this wretched plaything called Fetish. Every nail in Fetish's body represented the fault for which Maggie mourned or suffered punishment. When grown to be a famous woman, George Eliot confessed that in her youthful days she had owned and maltreated a doll called Fetish, and Maggie's behavior was the true story of her own childish life.

The very tenderest doll mamas were Miss Jean Ingelow and Mrs. Ritchie, William M. Thackeray's daughter. Miss Ingelow possessed a special waxen favorite that she named Amelia. A charming time did Amelia have with the loving little Jean. Amelia went everywhere her mother did, she was introduced to all the agreeable people who came to the Ingelow house, her dresses were always made from a piece of whatever cloth her mother wore, and when games or merry times were enjoyed in the nursery Amelia was thoughtfully placed wherever she could take in the fun with the rest of the young folks. An ill-advised bath on a hot day was so hopelessly destructive to Amelia's painted beauty and sawdust constitution that the Ingelow family pronounced her quite dead. Her funeral was well attended, and for many months Jean sorrowed for Amelia, and refused ever to take another doll to her heart.

Not only her big doll family, but all dolls, fine or shabby, large or small, black or white, who came little Annie Thackeray's way shared the tender affection of her overflowing heart. When a very little girl she believed dolls were quite as much alive as real babies, and if they lost their heads or arms the missing members would grow again. This was because when her babies suffered an accident and she went weeping to her father he would gravely assure her that all dolls needed was an interview with the family physician. Putting the toy in his pocket, he would pretend to be off to the doctor's. Instead, of course, he went straight to a toy shop, had the doll repaired and returned her whole and hearty to his daughter.

When at 14 years of age George Sand heard some one laugh at the idea of so big a girl still playing with dolls, like Mrs. Carlyle, she concluded to give them up. With tears and hearty hugs she bade every one of them adieu and locked them into a garret closet. At first the separation from her adored playfellows was almost more than she could bear, and every day she would sit for an hour or two, said and tearful, outside the closet door, sometimes whispering words of comfort through the keyhole to the poor exiles, but she never broke her vow to have done with dolls, and by and by they were forgotten.

Surely, it is hardly to be wondered at that Florence Nightingale's dolls all enjoyed very indifferent health. Time and time again fell disease stalked through the nursery and laid every doll so low that their lives were quite despaired of, but the little girl, who was to grow up to be such a ministering angel to thousands in real suffering, always pulled her babies through their worst attacks. One night youthful Miss Florence assured her nurse she could not possibly go to bed, since a feverish rag baby would need to be watched every hour. It was only when both nurse and mother assured the little girl that one of them would sit right beside the invalid that Florence consented to go to bed. Once or twice, thinking the child was fast asleep, the nurse attempted to leave her post, but Florence was awake in an instant. At midnight a second effort was made to desert the sufferer, but the child woke again, and in the end the nurse was obliged to remain beside the doll's bed until Miss Nightingale was up, bright and early in the morning, and able to pronounce the patient vastly improved.



HE TALKED IN AN UNDERTONE TO THE CONDUCTOR.

to New York tomorrow to try for it."

His assurance took my breath away. "Why, I haven't more than half learned it," I said. "I should think you would be afraid."

He merely said something about not judging others by oneself, and went on. He was a most disagreeable competitor I thought.

But Harry Williams went to New York the next day, as he had said, and came back smiling, and said he had passed all right and would begin work next week. "What you want, old fellow," said he, "is confidence."

But, although he seemed so satisfied about his examination, we heard from one of the townspeople, who had a relative in the central office, that he had a rather hard time passing. He had considerable difficulty in taking the messages. But his confidence took him through. He was unused, he told them, to having so many other instruments in the room as there was at the central office, and they confused him. And so finally they let him pass.

As I remember those days it seems hardly possible that the railroad company should have run its corps of telegraphers with so loose a hand as it did. But a long series of accidents have made the railroads all over the country now exercise the greatest care and adopt elaborate systems of fixing responsibility on the individual, which weren't practiced at all then. We ourselves were scarcely more than boys, and it doesn't seem possible that we would be given such responsibility now as we had then. The line through our town was not a very busy one, but it was a single track all the way, with the exception, of course, of the sidetracks at all the stations, and any mis-

ARCTIC FACTOTUMS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Nature has provided the horse as a means of transportation in the temperate zones, the camel for the desert, the elephant for the jungle and the reindeer for the Arctic regions. The U. S. government has just realized that it owned a large slice of the frozen north without any reindeer, so it has been transporting them from Siberia for several years past and has just had a large consignment sent over from Lapland.

The only means of transportation in that great bleak northwest has been afforded by the Eskimo dogs. These are wonderfully efficient and have served both natives and white men well, but for many reasons the reindeer are a great deal better.

First of all the reindeer when turned loose at night find their own food, the lichens which grow in great abundance beneath the snow, while food for the dogs must be carried, and if the journey is a long one, amounts to several hundred pounds in weight, for the dogs have most rapacious appetites, which is not to be wondered at considering the amount of work they do in a day.

The reindeer are never affected by any degree of cold, while the dogs have been known to freeze to death. Then the deer can go farther and faster than the dogs and drag a heavier burden.

There are other reasons why these animals make an especially desirable population of an Arctic province. Reindeer milk is rich and nourishing, and reindeer meat is more so. It is often cured, and may be kept indefinitely or exported to more Southern States.

The fur which renders the animals themselves so impervious to the cold is just as effective when worn by human beings in the shape of garments. It keeps the warmth of the body from escaping better than any other material in the world. Dressed in two suits of this, men have been known to sleep outdoors in comfort when the thermometer registered 72 deg. below zero. The hair has a buoyant quality which makes it valuable for life-saving apparatus, and a most excellent glue is made from their hoofs.

Their legs are easily broken and their flesh, in spite of their great powers of endurance, is tender and easily torn, and their backs will not bear the weight of even a few pounds if it is placed suddenly upon them, so that the best way to throw a deer is for the herder to lean across its back, gradually bearing down more and more heavily until it drops to its knees and finally to the ground. The hoofs look ungainly and entirely too large for the rest of the body, but in traveling behind one, the reason of this becomes apparent, for it spreads out like that of the camel and the ox, and prevents their sinking in the snow to any depth.

The Eskimo herders who are being trained at the government station, on Bering Sea, do not find the work very difficult, as the deer are always inclined to stay together. If a portion of the herd is separated during a storm they instinctively find their way back to the others as soon as the storm clears.

Reindeer driving is a very exhilarating occupation, resembling, when the deer are fresh, a toboggan slide on level ground. Only one line is used by the driver, this is called a lougee. When several are traveling together they are apt to follow, in single file, the one which is ahead. They can pull 300 pounds at the average rate of ten miles an hour for ten hours without fatigue.

ANNA NORTHEED BENJAMIN.

SMALL HORSES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The Marquis Carcano, a horse breeder well known in Lombardy, possesses, it is said, a pair of the smallest horses which exist. Every morning he can be seen driving his pair of ponies, which measure exactly sixty-one centimeters in height. He owns beside four Shetland ponies, whose height does not surpass seventy centimeters, and which he often harnesses to a little mail coach—a Lilliputian—which he has had expressly constructed. One would call it a veritable plaything. In connection with this we are reminded that dwarf elephant of Sumatra, which was at Berlin there was lately exhibited a not higher than one metre and weighed eighty kilograms only. In Persia there exists a race of small camels whose height does not measure more than fifty centimeters.

A FAMILY OF HEROES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The family of which James Russell Lowell was the most brilliant member had and has something more glorious in its history than even his fame. During the late civil war it gave the government eight young men who in three years died for their principles and their country.

The first to fall was William Putnam, the only son of his mother, she was a sister of James Russell Lowell. Young Putnam was twenty-one when he was mortally wounded at Balls Bluff in October, 1861, during the first months of the war. He was struck while on the way to help a wounded companion.

At Balls Bluff, too, Putnam's cousin, James Jackson Lowell, was seriously wounded; he recovered, joined his regiment and died on another battlefield in less than a year. "Tell my father I

was dressing the line of my company when I was hit," was the last message he sent home. He was under 25 and had been at the head of his class at Harvard. At Bull Run, in 1862, Warren Russell was mortally wounded.

Robert Shaw, to whose memory the great sculptor, St. Gaudens, has devoted one of his chief works, was one of this chivalric band of young kinsmen; his sister had married Charles Lowell; he died at Fort Wagner and by his side fought and fell Cabot Russell. Stephen George Perkins a first cousin of all the young Russells named here, was killed at Cedar Creek, and Francis Dalton Russell in a battle in Virginia.

Charles Russell Lowell was felt to be the flower of this flock, and he was the last survivor among the fighting Lowells, he had graduated at the head of his class at Harvard in 1854. At the battle of Cedar Creek he had 13 horses shot under him, an extraordinary number for one day's work in the history of war; he himself was badly wounded early in the day, and on his fourteenth horse he led the final charge in a condition so weakened that he could but whisper his commands. That charge ended one of the most obstinate battles of the war.

Charles Lowell died of his wounds the next day; he was under 30, and left behind him a young wife in her teens and a baby daughter.

The gazette in which his commission as general was published did not reach his regiment till after the war had ended. Gen. Sheridan in his first grief over this favorite officer's death, declared the country could have better spared himself, and that there was no one quality befitting a soldier that Lowell lacked. It was of this nephew that James Russell Lowell wrote in one of the last of the Biglow papers:

Woe's words to them whom faith and truth
On war's red tchstone rang true metal;
Who ventured life and love and youth
For the great prize of death in battle?

A MARSHMALLOW PARTY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

An original entertainment was recently given at a well-known resort. The guests were invited to a "marshmallow party." Each fondly imagined that roasting marshmallows would be the order of the evening; instead of that, every one was handed a fresh, powdery marshmallow, with a long white thread attached. All were bidden to stand in a circle, place one end of the thread in their mouths, so that the marshmallow, which was at the other end, dangled in proximity to the floor, and finally to clasp their hands behind. At a given signal all were to chew on the thread and wind it around their tongues with the object of pulling the marshmallow into the mouth.

A bell was rung, and the ridiculous competition commenced. No matter how great the natural dignity of the contestants, it was lost as soon as that bell sounded. It was an open question, which one looked the most absurd. Some evidently thought that more thread could be gathered up, if they employed a certain amount of bodily motion, and these swayed back and forth as they opened and shut their mouths; others stood absolutely rigid save for fearful facial contortions, the number and variety of which were beyond description; others looked crossed-eyed at the string, and, like the frog in the fable of old, pulled it up three inches to let it slip down two. Some, losing control of their lines altogether, the marshmallows slipped to the floor, and they were obliged to begin over again. This generally, when they regarded the awful contortions of their neighbors too closely.

Soon an exciting moment arrived. Three who had chewed very persistently had succeeded in hauling their respective marshmallows as far as their chins. Chew as they would now, however, they could get no farther. Finally, one bent his head as far back as he could, opened his mouth wide, and the marshmallow dropped in. His face was well powdered during the process, but he was awarded the prize.

A. N. BENJAMIN.

A SONG OF THE STRIFE.

Never a care if it's war, Helaire—
Life's but a little breath;
Better the field of glory
Than the long, long siege of death!
Better, sweetheart, the battle-gloom,
Where—flash! and the spirit flies,
Than the prayers and tears of the darkened room
Over the dying eyes!

Never a care if it's war, Helaire:
What is the grace of bliss?
Your hand in mine for a moment, sweet,
And the red of your lips to kiss.
Your hand in mine, then a stronger hand
To strike them apart—apart;
And you to look on a dead, drawn face,
Forever to haunt your heart!

Splendid and fair is war, Helaire!
I shall fall in the fame-crowned fray;
And you shall not see for your love of me
The dead face far away!
You shall dream of me under the drooping flags,
And listen, with quickened breath,
To the message sent from the soul that went
Loving you down to death.

Better the strife of the storm, Helaire,
Than the pitiful, paining peace
Of the darkened room and the wailing gloom,
Where the lives of the loving cease.
Better to dream me crowned and fair
And in life's glad noon to part,
Than your lips on a dead, drawn face, my dear,
And a ghost to haunt your heart.
—(Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution.)

SLEEPY SONG.



OVER the road to sleepy town,
All in the summer weather,
Every day at the noontide high,
Go brother and I together.
Past where the glowing swallows sweep,
Past where the sunbeams gently creep,
'Neath clouds that float in the azure sky,
All the way to sleepy town.

So hush-a-bye
My baby fair,
Just close your eyes,
And we'll soon be there.
Hush-a-bye-a-bye.



Over the road to sleepy town,
We are soothed by melody fair.
A wee little song comes trooping along
Or gently floats in the air.
There's "Tommy Tucker" and "Girls in Blue,"
Or sometimes "Douglass, Tender and True,"
All the way to sleepy town.

Chorus.




Over the road to sleepy town—
In the land of slumberville,
Through the mystical valley green,
Over the wonderful hill,
Past the magical palace of dreams,
Into the realm of sleep serene,
We softly, gently, drowsily glide,
Till we get down to sleepy town.



ELEANOR COBB.

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Renews the wornout tissue and weakened vitality of him who is on the verge of Nervous Exhaustion. This great Vegetable Vitalizer the prescription of a famous French physician, will cure you of Nervous Debility, Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicose and Exhausted Vitality. It puts vigor, vitality and life into the patient. "Cupidene" cures nervous disorders, pimples, pains in the back, sleeplessness and constipation; is good for Liver and Kidneys. "Cupidene" strengthens and restores weak organs. The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because ninety per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis. "Cupidene" cures without an operation. A written guarantee given and money refunded if boxes do not cure. \$1 a box, 5 for \$5. Send for free circular and testimonials. DAVOL Medicine Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Off & Vaughn, Fourth and Spring Sts.

The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

Southern California Sweet Wine.

WINE has been made for over a hundred years in Southern California. Originally the Mission was the only grape grown, but the best European varieties have since been introduced. The chief wine-producing sections of Southern California are the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Valleys. Several of the largest wineries in the world, with cellar capacities of millions of gallons, are in the San Gabriel Valley. During the past few years the wine business has been under a cloud, from which it is just emerging. Every one who had grapes went into the business of making what was, by courtesy, termed wine. As a result the market was flooded with poor stuff, which was sold as California wine, while the best varieties were sold under French labels, as they unfortunately still are. It takes science, experience, time and capital to make and age good wine. Southern California, having about the climate of Spain, is best adapted for the manufacture of ports, sherries and angelica, although good dry wines, both red and white, are also made. The pure grape brandies of Los Angeles county have a high reputation. Brands are now being established, and our wines are being introduced to the markets of the world on their merits. For those who have experience and capital, there is money to be made in the manufacture and aging of wine and brandy, which should be as distinct a business from grape-growing as that of flour-making is from wheat-raising.

The celebrated Sunny Slope Winery, in the San Gabriel Valley, which was purchased, with land, by an eastern company about ten years ago, did not manufacture any wine last year, but it is understood that arrangements are being made for the manufacture of a fine grade of wine at this noteworthy establishment next year, under new management.

The combine that has been formed in the State between the sweet-wine makers will have a most encouraging effect on the industry in Southern California, and should lead to much better prices for the product. A writer in a San Francisco paper, who is well-informed on the California wine industry, expresses opinion that the prospect is fair for an increased consumption and production of sweet wines, for which the southern counties are acquiring quite a reputation. In the year ending March 1 the production of port was 3,049,413 gallons, and of sherry 2,002,502 gallons. Both wines are becoming favorites at the East, being more wholesome and quite as palatable as the port and sherry made in London for English consumption. The English wines are a compound of chemicals, sugar and water, but they are so popular that London alone consumes as many gallons of sherry as the whole district round Cadiz produces, and the native wine of Portugal cannot compete with the product of the London docks. Our port is made from grapes grown on vines imported from Portugal, with a blend of Trousseau; it rarely carries over 24 per cent. of alcohol, whereas English port is often fortified to a degree exceeding 35 per cent. The British wine is fiery, ours is sweet and fruity.

In the East, California port is now constantly prescribed for invalids and for ladies in feeble health. Its use is not followed by the evils which the English wine entails.

The wine output of Southern California during the coming season is likely to bring a great many thousand dollars of outside capital into circulation here, at a time when it is much needed.

Internal Revenue Collectors John and H. C. Bell of the Fourth district have received complete returns of the production of sweet wines in this State up to the first of last month. Although there are two months remaining in which fortifications of these wines can be made under the sweet-wine law, nearly all of the wineries have finished their season's run, and the total for the season of 1897-98 will exceed the returns already made by only a few thousand gallons.

A recapitulation shows that the production of the State was as follows: Port, 3,049,413 gallons; sherry, 2,002,502; muscat, 672,626; angelica, 748,334; tokay, 11,771; malaga, 11,614. Total, 6,496,263. Nearly all of these wines have already been sold.

This brings the total production of wine in California for the season 1897-

98 up to the large figure of 31,500,000 gallons, which is the largest quantity of wine ever made in California.

Pressed Flowers.

A MINOR industry of Southern California, which is already reaching large proportions, is the preparation of souvenir cards from pressed California wild flowers. The leading artist in this interesting line, and perhaps the only one doing a large wholesale business, is Mrs. L. T. Wingate of Mentone, San Bernardino county. About two years ago she conceived the idea of preparing these dainty floral beauties of the Golden State for commercial purposes; adopting the plan of selling direct to dealers, and at wholesale only, doing no commission business. She filled but few orders at first, but now has customers from San Diego to San Francisco, who purchase large quantities, in lots of from dozens to thousands of a kind. The flowers are gathered as they reach their best state of development, carefully and quickly pressed, and artistically mounted on cards of various sizes and labeled. These cards retail at 10 cents to 25 cents each. They are prepared in the form of souvenir books, of various sizes and styles, and are sold chiefly to tourists. There are, however, a number of uses to which they may be put, and these are increasing. The little books are now quite fashionable as souvenirs for card parties and dances, and store-keepers are using them to present to customers at Christmas, New Year and Easter seasons. The meads near Redlands seem to be particularly well suited to this work, as the character of the soil, containing large quantities of iron, is such as to grow flowers of the greatest brilliancy of color, and the dry air permits of the plants being dried very quickly, thus retaining the colors in their natural shades. Mrs. Wingate is preparing to make an exhibit of pressed California wild flowers at the Paris Exposition.

Turquoise.

A TURQUOISE cutting establishment, one of the most important, if not the very first in the world, will soon be added to the manufacturing industries of Los Angeles.

The turquoise comes from a mine discovered about fifteen miles from Vandenberg, just over the State line, in Nevada, by a fortunate prospector, George Simmons. The mines were worked long ago by the Aztecs, and many of the crude implements have been found. The turquoise is of the finest quality, absolutely blue in color, without a shade of green. Such stone is very scarce, and is eagerly bought by jewelers throughout the world. Mr. Simmons has already had about \$50,000 worth of turquoise cut. He has made arrangements with a skilled lapidary, who will cut the stones in Los Angeles, the turquoise being shipped to this city in the rough.

Two of the cut stones in the possession of Mr. Simmons are immense in size and perfect in color, one weighing 147 carats, the other 140. It is said that an offer of \$20,000 for these two stones has been accepted.

Fine Strawberries.

SOME of the first strawberries seen in Los Angeles, so far this season, are from the place of C. N. Peck at Glendale, a few miles from Los Angeles. They are of the brandy-wine variety, dark in color, as the name indicates. Mr. Peck has about two acres in strawberries. This is the first season in which he has marketed the berries on a commercial scale. The brandy-wine is an early variety, which has been on the market for two or three years. Mr. Peck is trying several other varieties. The berries are all marketed here. The strawberries are irrigated every week. They retail, at present, for 20 cents a pound box, while ordinary berries sell at 10 cents a box, or even less. Later in the season they will be somewhat cheaper.

Salt Works.

WORK is progressing at Redondo on large salt works. The Redondo Breeze says:

"The building will be situated at the southern extremity of the lake, and the main building will be 80x120 feet. A large settler is near completion, 20x120 feet, which will be used as a concentrator by further evaporation.

"The methods to be adopted by the Redondo Salt Company are far superior to any now in use in this section of the country. It will enable them to have an output of between twenty and twenty-five tons every twenty-four hours, with a limited supply of labor.

Before the original plans are completed the solar vats will be in operation. From these will be made the coarse salt and the finer grades will be furnished by the other methods. The entire plant it is estimated will cost \$15,000, and will employ at least twenty to twenty-five hands.

"The personnel of the company now consists of M. Lewis of Los Angeles as manager, and L. Fleschinger as superintendent. This enterprise is only the opening wedge for a number of others which will soon be established at this place."

An Ontario Suburb.

THE Ontario Observer says: "An order was placed this week with R. O. Brackenridge for three miles of wrought iron screw pipe for Blackburn's addition. The pressure domestic water system on this tract, which now embraces, according to the revised map, 2600 acres, will require over thirty miles of pipe. The pipe will be laid as fast as the rapid settlement of the addition requires. Nothing but the best material is being used, and when completed this domestic water will rank among the very best in California. Its great virtue is the absolute purity of the water furnished consumers."

Santa Fe Oil.

THE Fullerton Tribune says that the Santa Fe Company moved a lot of new machinery out to the oil wells last week, and will soon begin boring three new wells. Six of the company's wells are now producing between 250 and 300 barrels of good quality oil daily. A large number of men are now employed at these wells and the weekly pay roll runs up to hundreds of dollars. The drillers receive \$5 a day and the pumpers are paid \$3 a day. The company will soon begin work on its pipe line from the wells to Richfield, where the oil is now hauled in tank wagons.

New Bank.

A NEW bank has been organized at Covina, in the San Gabriel Valley. It is named the Covina Valley Bank. The cashier will be F. M. Douglass, now manager of the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange. Among the directors of the new bank are C. H. Rudock, a wealthy southerner, who winters in Covina; J. H. Adams and S. A. Overholtzer, leading orchardists of Covina; H. W. Hellman and A. P. Kerkhoff of Los Angeles; J. H. Bartle of Monrovia and F. M. Douglass, Duarte. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000.

Pomona Bicycles.

BICYCLES are being manufactured in Pomona, according to the Progress of that city, by E. K. Porter, proprietor of the Pioneer machine shop. Several Pomona people are using the wheels, and are said to be well satisfied with them.

Pomona Olive Oil.

THE McEwen's olive oil mill at Pomona—formerly the Howland mill—has finished work for the season, with an output of 8500 gallons, stated to be the largest output of any olive oil mill in the United States. Next season Mr. McEwen will make a number of important improvements to the mill, and expects to largely increase the output.

The oil made by Mr. McEwen is absolutely pure, and is declared by connoisseurs to be fully equal to any olive oil that has ever been placed on the market in Southern California, and superior to most of them. It is entirely free from any bitter or objectionable flavor, owing to the great care with which it is made, the pits of the olives not being crushed in the process of manufacture.

By keeping up the standard of this oil, Mr. McEwen may depend on building up a large and profitable trade throughout the United States, as there are plenty of people in this country who are willing to pay a fair price for an olive oil that is pure and appetizing.

Gasoline Gas.

ACCORDING to the Pomona Progress: "A man in Santa Ana has invented a machine for manufacturing gas for lighting purposes from gasoline. The machine is operated by automatic water power and generates the gas as it is consumed, always operating just fast enough to supply the demand, whether one gas jet or fifty are burning. The cost of gas thus manufactured is 95 cents per 1000 feet. A model of the machine is in operation in a business house in Santa Ana."

San Diego Beer.

THE San Diego brewery has completed the first year of its existence. Financially, the enterprise has been a success. The San Diego Tribune says: "During the past year the company has sold 13,700 barrels, and

for the coming year the demands at present insure an output of at least 20,000 barrels. The manufacturing capacity of the plant is 66,000 barrels annually, and the present storage capacity is about 26,000 barrels of three months' old beer. The company, under Mr. Hinkel's management, adopted his suggestion that the beer should not leave the brewery until it is at least three months old."

Water for Cucamonga.

THE Cucamonga Water Company is about to put in a thirty-horse-power transmitter. The Cucamonga paper says that "Electricity will furnish the initial motor power. Air tubes will be extended over both sides of the hills, and pumps operated at several points. A hundred inches or more will be added to the present water supply."

Redland Oranges.

REDLANDS is rapidly becoming a rival of Riverside in the extent of its orange shipments. Up to date, the shipments of oranges from Redlands for the season have amounted to about a thousand carloads.

Enlarging a Sugar Factory.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, the owners of the Alamitos Sugar Factory are making improvements. The Santa Ana Blade says:

"A lot of new machinery has been received at Los Alamitos Sugar Factory, a consignment of four carloads, having reached the factory Tuesday. Thirteen new boilers have also been set up, and the foundations laid for a large brick warehouse adjoining the factory.

"This new machinery is calculated to greatly increase the capacity of the factory and its installation is part of the plan adopted last season by the Clark Bros. for enlarging the capacity of the factory. The work of putting in the machinery is being done by the factory hands, and many of the beet-raisers who have little prospect of a crop this year, have been given employment in this work.

"The proprietors of the factory still have hopes of securing a fair crop of beets for this season's run, some contracts having been secured elsewhere than on the Los Alamitos and Cerritos ranches."

Long Beach High School.

FOLLOWING is a description of the new High School at Long Beach, which is now open. It is from the Long Beach Press:

"The building is in imitation of the old mission style of architecture, and was designed by Costerisan & Son of Los Angeles. It is a brick veneered building, plastered and painted. The roof consists of galvanized iron tiling, and thus the structure resembles in appearance the plastered adobe and red tiles of the old missions. The building is one story, with an east front, the ground plan being about 85x100 feet. There are three loggias or porches, one in front, on a level with the floor (six feet above the ground); one on the north and one on the south side, each nearly level with the ground. Besides the four recitation rooms on the main floor, there are the cloak rooms, the assembly hall (40x60 feet), seated with 168 desks; the library (18x20 feet), with a cozy window seat; the teachers' room, and the principal's office. The recitation rooms are of good size, about 28x32 feet, well provided with the holo-plate blackboard, and seated with arm chairs, the right arm of which supports a writing board. Each recitation room opens directly into the assembly hall by two doors, so there is no confusion in passing. The physical and biological laboratory will accommodate twenty-four pupils at a time. The tables are patterned after the most approved style, having two-inch sugar pine tops and being provided with ample drawer and cupboard room. The chemical laboratory is located in the basement, and is entered from the north loggia. There are three working tables, besides the general table, the latter being provided with a hood. Each working table is 12 feet long, and will accommodate four pupils on a side. The top is of glass imbedded in cement, with two porcelain sinks, each provided with two faucets. On top of each table are two shelves to hold reagent bottles, etc. The waste pipes consist entirely of lead and earthenware, and will last an indefinite time. Off from the chemical laboratory is a darkroom, also a tool and supply room. There is also in the south side of the basement ample space for another large, well-lighted room, should occasion ever demand it.

"The building is heated by the indirect system, the heat being carried in the form of hot water, which heats the fresh air introduced into the rooms. Ventilation is secured by means of a stack, a draft being produced when the furnace is not in operation, by a small hot-water heater at the base of

the stack. Hot water is piped to the basins and to the chemical and physical laboratories.

"The recitation rooms are all so seated that the light enters from the pupil's left, the light from this direction being considered the best, and as it is a side light, it is also pleasant for the teacher. Every room in the building will be provided with electric lights for evening entertainments.

"The High School grounds contain about four acres. Lawns have been laid out and flowering plants and ornamental trees and shrubbery will be planted. The remainder of the ground is taken up by a lawn tennis court, baseball grounds, etc. From the flag pole, seventy-five feet high, the government weather signals are displayed."

Ninety-seven pupils have been enrolled during the year, and the present attendance is about seventy. The building, grounds and furnishings cost about \$15,000.

Trade With Hawaii.

AT LAST San Diego has made a beginning in a direct trade with the Hawaiian Islands. The San Diego Tribune says:

"Yesterday witnessed the departure of the little schooner Emma and Louisa for Honolulu, loaded to her fullest capacity. The expression 'loaded to the guards,' which is commonly used in referring to certain cargoes, was inadequate in this case, for the deck load reached six or seven feet above the rails. Her cargo consisted of hay, cereals and flour, in exchange for which she will bring back bananas, coffee, a superior grade of which is grown in the islands, and rice. The latter staple will form the majority of the return cargo.

"H. P. Wood, the Hawaiian Consul here, told a Tribune man that he and the San Diego Commercial and Milling Company are trying to build up trade between San Diego and the islands. This is the second voyage of the schooner," said he, "the first having been merely an experiment. The experiment was so satisfactory in its results, considering that the first cargo was a rather light one, that the owners felt no hesitation in shipping all the freight they could carry this trip. If the people of San Diego will only realize that this ocean business will help the city largely, and contribute their share toward the enterprise, some day, perhaps not so very distant, we may have a line of steamers running into this place from the Sandwich Islands. As a passenger line, the route offers much better inducements than San Francisco, by reason of the exemption from cold, stormy weather incidental to San Francisco at times, while the distance is about the same."

"He is in hopes that the Santa Fé people will, if it can be shown even in a small way that they are justified in the undertaking, cooperate with some steamship company and establish a permanent line."

"The reporter instanced the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies, both of which operate trans-Pacific lines from their respective terminals on Puget Sound, and suggested the possibility of the Santa Fé's falling into line, at least as far as the islands are concerned. The Consul concurred with the suggestion, and although of course he was not in a position to speak authoritatively for the railroad people, still he hopes eventually to see the realization of the idea."

"Capt. Lew B. Harris, the managing owner of the schooner, complained somewhat to the scribe of the apathy of the people, saying that they did not seem to realize the importance of the island trade. 'We are doing the best we can to build up the business, but people are very slow to lend a hand,' said the captain. His very next remark, however, hardly bore out that statement, as he said that the company had been obliged to refuse nineteen passengers and eight cars of freight on this trip, a condition of affairs which would gladly be welcomed by some other transportation companies. The vessel took three passengers, and is expected to make the trip in about fifteen days, which is not so very much longer than to go from here by steamer via San Francisco, even if prompt connections are made, while the difference in the fare more than equalizes the time, unless one is in a great hurry."

"And so, as the little schooner left the dock, amid parting salutations, there was probably more than one person far-sighted enough to understand that this modest beginning might become the nucleus, or at any rate be the forerunner of a big line of steamers in the near future. It is entirely within the range of possibilities that the Emma and Louisa may be in the end supplanted by a regular line of freight steamers."

To Develop Water.

THE San Diego Union says: "J. P. Jones yesterday filed in the Recorder's office notices appropriating 22,000 inches of water from Dye, Pamo and Santa Maria creeks, to be used for irrigation purposes on the Bernardo and ex-Mission ranches, in Poway Valley, and on the Pueblo lands of this city. Ten thousand inches are to be secured from the Pamo Creek at the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 38, township 12 south, range 1 east,

S. B. M.; 6000 inches from the Dye Creek, at the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, township 13 south, range 2 east, S. B. M.; 6000 inches from the Santa Maria Creek at the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 13 south, range 1 west, S. B. M. A solid masonry dam, 175 feet high, will be erected at each point of diversion."

Whittier Petroleum.

ACCORDING to the Pasadena Star the Central Oil Company's new pipe line, near Whittier, was first used on the 12th of this month. The Star says: "Oil then for the first time passed through it, 1200 barrels being gravitated down to the railroad within eighteen hours. By pumping it is possible to transport 800 barrels from the wells to the cars within ten hours."

"Wells numbered 9 and 11 are progressing but slowly owing to the fact that gas keeps them choked up with sand. Practically no apparent headway is made because of the sand being forced into the wells as fast as it can be taken out. This circumstance, though vexatious, is a sign that the oil is light and therefore valuable, so the presence of the gas is a good omen."

Ontario Fruit Shipments.

A STATEMENT of fruit shipments from Ontario since the beginning of the orange season, up to April 9, is printed by the Ontario Record, as follows:

	Oranges.	Lemons.	Dried fruit.
November	11,364	1,731	150,688
December	16,939	1,867	180,934
January	17,648	1,844	240,460
February	87,139	2,203	249,933
March	26,101	3,887	184,915
April 9	7,570	854	66,932

Totals	162,752	12,496	1,072,962
Total number of carloads of oranges	553	1-5	
Total number of carloads of lemons		41	2-3
Total number of carloads of dried fruit			53

Total number of carloads of all fruit

"This is a good showing, and when the fruit that is still on the trees and in the packing-houses has gone out, the total for the whole season will be a very satisfactory one, although it is probable that the shipments will not quite reach the totals predicted at the opening of the season."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

San Luis Obispo County Industries.

IN THE San Luis Obispo Breeze, Myron Angell gives the following interesting description of new industries that are being developed in San Luis Obispo county, which enterprises will go far toward reducing the ill effects of the dry season:

"What revolution in industry this dry season will effect we have yet to see. Disaster, to the strong, brings out the latent energies and incites to higher efforts and enterprise. Too long have we tread in the footsteps of olden times and depended on the gifts of Nature. Our chief dependence has been upon the grass of our hills and valleys. Now we are punished for such dependence, and admonished to develop other resources and to make better use of the resources of the soil. Our bituminous rock and asphaltum, of which we have a great abundance, have been allowed to drop into disuse. The repaving of many streets in San Francisco is to be entered upon, and efforts should be made to have our rock and asphaltum used for the purpose. In former years when there was some excitement to enthrone energy in our business men, many thousands of tons of bituminous rock were taken to many cities and hundreds of thousands of dollars disbursed therefor in various ways. The streets of San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, Vancouver, Los Angeles and other cities give evidence of the fine quality of rock supplied by the quarries of San Luis Obispo. This business should be revived in this dry year."

"There is a general belief, encouraged by the opinions of many experts, and incomplete trials, that bituminous oil exists in great abundance in this county. The development of that would redound in untold wealth."

"We have a red rock, of jasper, in inexhaustible abundance, which makes the best stone roadway known to road-makers. For foundations for bituminous paving, if skillfully laid, would be equal to cement concrete. This offers an opportunity for a large crushing plant, shipping the product to various cities on the Coast. An enormous business is done in this line along the Hudson River in New York, and fortunes by the million dollars have been made, but nowhere is there so suitable a rock as our jasper."

"Another neglected resource was in the failure to invite the manufacturers of pearl buttons, as proposed by the late Mr. Duffy, and advocated in the Breeze. The coast affords an abundance of shells for the manufacture and of the best quality. This industry would have employed many men and families and led to other enterprises."

The development of Dr. Nichols's building-stone quarry, now supplying rock for the government breakwater in our harbor, is an enterprise of great importance and of possible extension."

"The beet-sugar mill in course of construction at Guadalupe Lake adds enormously to our wealth and re-

sources. There is a field also for others and the effort to occupy that field should not be allowed to lag. Notwithstanding our dry season there will be beets grown this year sufficient to give a short run and the working of the factory a fair test."

"The moist soil of the valleys and cienegas is always fruitful, though only in a few instances is it put to the best use. There is, in the aggregate, a large area, probably 50,000 acres of such land in the coast side of this county. Millions of dollars could be the annual product of these lands. In the Breeze of February 20, 1897, I find a notice of one industry entered into upon land of this character. It is the work of the McClure Seed Company, managed by Mr. L. C. Routzahn. The company then had 125 acres under cultivation producing lettuce seed, flowering sweet peas, onion and other seed in large quantities. This enterprise was started four years ago in a very humble way and has been a success from the beginning, until now it promises to become one of the great seed farms of the world. One of the eastern dealers writes that the seeds are of such quality that he believes the company 'has the finest place to grow seeds in California.' All of us who know Arroyo Grande Valley know this to be the fact. This indicates what can be done and is doing. The garden, vegetable and flower-seed business is very extensively carried on in several States of the Union and in Santa Clara county of this State and very profitably. San Luis Obispo may yet take the lead."

"In the lower Arroyo Grande is the region known as the Bolsa de Chemical, or The Pocket, of the estate of E. W. Steele. Mr. Steele had expended a great deal in draining this tract and cultivating it, but with indifferent results. He had not attempted the right cultivation. Now there is a promise of a return of all expenditures a hundred fold. The Barling & Morrison Company has leased for five years 500 acres of the tract for the purpose of growing celery and other vegetables for the Chicago and eastern markets. This company made a great success in growing celery on the peat lands of Orange county, near Los Angeles. A few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Barling found the peat lands a neglected and worthless tract, the farmers, poor, and dwelling in miserable cabins; but now a marvelous transformation has been effected. Neat and comfortable cottages adorn the scene; the farmers are very prosperous, and a railroad runs into the celery lands to carry the product to market. The returns have been as high as \$275 per acre. Last year 175 carloads of celery were sent to market. This was managed chiefly by Mrs. Barling, a very efficient business woman, while her husband attended the disposal at the Chicago end of the line. Great care and business ability are required in cultivating, packing, handling and disposing of this delicate plant to make it a growing financial success. In order to extend the business and to obtain land at cheaper rental, an exploration was made, and 'the pocket' found, most admirably suited for the purpose. Here, at a rental of \$4 acre, small in comparison to the rent paid in Orange county, Mr. and Mrs. Barling secured 500 acres for five years. Half of this will be planted in celery this year, employing a large number of men and teams. Soon the entire tract will be occupied, and probably asparagus, cauliflower and other delicate and valuable vegetables will be grown. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the tract with a depot at Oceano, thus affording the utmost convenience for transportation. The rate to Chicago on celery is 90 cents per hundred pounds by the carload. This will not add much cost to a bunch of celery or asparagus, and as these can be grown to wonderful perfection in the valley, it opens the prospect of a great industry. These new industries."

Canalgre.

WHILE reports from the canalgre ranch at Rialto, in San Bernardino county, are not very encouraging, it is said that the canalgre farm in the Salt River Valley of Arizona is doing well. The Tempe News says:

"A visit to the canalgre farm will convince anyone of the coming importance of that industry. The farm consists of 2550 acres and the canalgre is thrifty and vigorous and the tests show that the tubers run high in tannin. A carload is now being harvested for shipment to New York, to the Anglo-American Canalgre Company, to be tested by the new process recently introduced."

Sheep in Arizona.

THE dry season in Southern California has given Northern Arizona a chance to show what it can do in the line of grazing sheep. The Williams News says:

"It may interest those people of the East who have been misinformed about Arizona to know that no less than 218,000 head of sheep, at a very low estimate, have been driven from the short grass lands of the Golden State to feed on the rich ranges of Northern Arizona. Nearly all of the sheep brought in from California are being herded in the vicinity of Ash Fork. The herds are distinguished as follows:

"Lud Bacon, 40,000 head; Jerry Sullivan, 15,000; Nellis & May, 12,000; Pat-

erson & Co., 12,000; Hardy & Co., 12,000; James Abshire, 15,000; Garland & Rose have brought 100,000 head.

"Charles Howard sheared 8000 head of sheep at Ash Fork, and James Walsh 3300 head. The sheep-raisers are getting only 8 cents a pound for their wool now. This time last year they received 9 cents."

CONSUMPTION CONQUERED.

A Scientific and Rational Method of Cure.

The Happy Results of Investigation Reached and Cures Now Made Possible.—"Improved Tuberculin" the Remedy.—Cures Consumption by Destroying the Bacilli.

No preparation in modern therapy has fulfilled its mission more satisfactorily than "IMPROVED TUBERCULIN," which has taken its normal rank among the distinctively recognized principles upon which the science of therapeutics depend. The discoveries made in the last few years by scientific bacteriological investigation, has well nigh set aside forever the empirical methods of the past, which had from the beginning no foundation in science, or satisfaction in results.

The discoveries made by Prof. Robt. Koch in Berlin have established the fact that consumption, from whatever cause, is due to the presence and rapid development of microscopical germs called tubercle bacilli. It is now an established scientific fact that when these bacilli are present there is no cure for the disease consumption unless they are destroyed; and, further, that they never disappear of themselves, nor upon any of the ordinary and usual methods of treatment by the administration of remedies through the stomach or by inhalation, but they must be destroyed by the presence in the blood of some substance destructive to their particular germ life.

Prof. Koch discovered a product from the bacilli themselves which he found to be destructive to the life of the germ. This he called tuberculin and with which he successfully treated and cured several cases of tuberculosis, but on further trial it was found to be injurious to a very large proportion of tubercular patients, and many years of experimenting and study have been necessary to produce from the product a remedy which would be safe for the patient and at the same time destructive to the germ.

The culmination of all this experimenting has at last been reached and a preparation called "Improved Tuberculin," prepared by Dr. C. H. Whitman of this city, and which has been used under his own supervision at the Koch Medical Institute for more than two years.

It is now unnecessary that one-seventh of all deaths should be caused by consumption. Any one applying in time can be cured. No change of climate is necessary. Patients can procure this treatment and administer it to themselves at their own homes without the aid of a physician. If apparently afflicted by so-called catarrh or bronchitis you will do well to call or write to this institute and have a thorough and scientific examination made of your case. You may be in the early or incipient stage of tuberculosis; if so, you have no time to lose. Consultation free.

Symptom blanks, testimonials of cured patients, and "Treatise on Consumption, Its Causes and Cure," sent free.

Address C. H. Whitman, M. D., Koch Medical Institute, 529 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. SOMERS

Treats successfully all Female Diseases and Irregularities, also Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and other pulmonary troubles by the latest improved methods. Twenty-five years experience. The Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine habit cured in four to six weeks. No failure; no suffering; no hindrance to business. Consultation free. Rooms 213-214 Currier Block, 212 W. Third St.

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FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

Fiction.
THE THIRD WOMAN. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the original Polish by Nathan M. Babad. (New York: J. S. Ogilvie.)

THE author of "Quo Vadis" requires no introduction to the reading public, so firm is his place in the popular heart, and in the pages of "The Third Woman" it will be seen that his brilliant skill in character drawing has not deserted him. In this story Sienkiewicz brings to our view the life of Polish men and women who have regained for Poland, conquered and enslaved, her old-time fame and recognition. "The Third Woman," while written in a lighter vein than most of his sketches, has among its lines sound judgment and decided views on art in general, and Polish art especially, which betray in the author a profound knowledge of Polish life, as well as an undying love for all that is Polish.

GARDENING IN CALIFORNIA. A Brief Treatise on the Best Methods of Cultivating Common Flowers in the California Home Garden. By William S. Lyon. (Los Angeles: George Rice & Sons.)

A very helpful little manual on flower culture, is this, designed chiefly for the use of amateurs. It will prove a most efficient aid to those engaged in floriculture. Perhaps no better idea of its scope and purpose can be given than the author's statement given in his preface, when he says: "The object of this little volume is to meet and answer the daily-recurring inquiries: 'What shall I do with my roses? Why don't my violets bloom? How treat the chrysanthemums when through flowering? and other like questions.' It is thoroughly practical and is especially applicable to the soil and climate of Southern California. In addition to other things the work contains supplemental chapters on lawn-making and rudimentary landscape park, as well as a list of rare, little-known or especially desirable additions to the grounds or garden, and a brief essay on sidewalk trees. It is a valuable work to put into the hands of the lover of beautiful grounds, for it will tell him how he may best have them secured to him by means of the intelligent methods which the book suggests.

PRACTICAL MINING AND ASSAYING. By Frederick Milton Johnson. (San Francisco: 23 Stevenson street. For sale at Electric Bookstore, Los Angeles.)

To the practical miner this small volume will be of interest and value. "The work," says the author, "is the result of fifteen years of practical experience in the mountains, the mines, the mills and the assay office, and is published for the benefit of the prospector, the miner and those who may desire to obtain a general knowledge of practical mining and assaying." Every point of practical value seems to be touched upon in the treatise, and the miner unfamiliar with his tasks will find it like a faithful schoolmaster, ready to help him into the desired paths of knowledge.

Magazines of the Month.

HARPER'S ROUND TABLE for the current month presents a store of good things to delight the hearts of its young readers. "The Taking of Malaxa," by John F. Bass, is a stirring tale, well calculated to fire the martial spirit in the breast of young America. It is full of stirring incident. "A Ballad of Apia Bay," by Rowan Stevens, is a fine poem, ringing with patriotic fervor. "The Adventurers," by H. B. Marriott Watson, is just as full of incident as its name would indicate, and the entire issue cannot fail to please. The International Studio will appeal by its excellence to all lovers of art. It has, in the current number, some rare and beautiful illustrations, while its text is full of interest. There are some fine illustrations of the work of T. C. Gotch, who "has grafted upon the realism of his contemporaries a very interesting type of imaginative expression" which gives him a high place among living artists. "Decorative Art in Paris," by Gabriel Mourey, is full of suggestive interest. "Lady Artists in Germany" is a beautifully-illustrated paper, with a not less interesting text. Through "Studio Talk," the reader is placed in touch with the world of art. The entire issue will attract the general reader and student of art. The Midland Monthly presents a table of contents that is inviting, and its pages are also finely illustrated. Among its many attractive contributions are "Impressions, Photographic and Otherwise," by E. S. Gardner; "Some Statesmen's Wives in Washington," with portraits, by Juliette M. Rabbitt; "Israel and the Dutch Painters," a prize descriptive paper from the pen of Mary A. Kirkup; "Personal Recollections of Gen. Grant," by Maj. Hoyt Sherman. The issue contains much pleasant fiction and some genuine poetry.

"Literature," published by Harper

& Brothers, New York, is bright and keeps its readers fully in touch with the literary world. The initial article in its issue of April 13 is entitled "Aristotle and Art," and it is well worthy of careful and thoughtful perusal. Its book reviews are bright and comprehensive, and one need not be a stranger in the world of thought who reads its pages.

Among other bright publications is The Criterion, which occupies a wide field, embracing criticism, art, politics, fiction, and the like, with illustrations.

The Critic holds its own among the bright and indispensable weeklies, with a hand always upon the mainspring of modern thought. In its issue of April 2 it has a most readable paper, entitled "Authors at Home," from the pen of Roger Riorden. "The Lounger" talks delightfully, and other pleasant writers hold the attention of the reader.

Books Received.

HER PROMISE TRUE. By Dora Russell. (Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.)

IN THE TOILS OF THE CHARMER. By Mrs. Edward Kennard. (Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.)

Literary Comment.

Rudyard Kipling.

THE tables have been turned upon Rudyard Kipling with a vengeance," remarks the St. James Gazette, London. He, of course, received a warm welcome when he arrived the other day with his family at Cape Town; but he also got a greeting that he scarcely expected. This took the form of a set of verses addressed to himself by a private in the ranks, and entitled "An Experiment in Imitation." We quote two stanzas:

"You 'ave met us in the tropics, you 'ave met us in the snows;
 But mostly in the Punjab and the 'ills.
 You 'ave seen us in Mauritius, where the naughty cyclone blows,
 You 'ave met us underneath a sun that kills.
 An' we grills!
 An' I ask you, do we fill the bloomin' bills?"

"But you're our partic'lar author, you're our patron an' our friend,
 You're the poet of the cuss-word an' the swear,
 You're the poet of the people, where the red mapped lands extend,
 You're the poet of the jungle an' the lair,
 An' compare,
 To the ever-speaking voice of everywhere!"

Mr. Gladstone on a Famous Italian Author.

AMONG the Italian writers of the last hundred years, there is no one who is considered in Italy greater than Giacomo Leopardi, whose centenary will be celebrated next June in Italy. He is eminent both as a poet and a prose writer. His lyrical poems are regarded by the best critics of his country second to those of Petrarch alone, while his prose is valued as much for the excellence of the thought as for its admirable style. He wrote a great deal, and his life was a short one, filled with sickness and suffering. Born on the 29th of June, 1798, at Recanati, a town a few miles from that Loreto to which have gone so many pilgrims to see and pray at what is called the Santa Casa, he died at Naples on the 14th of June, 1837, thus not having completed his thirty-ninth year. His remains are at the latter city in the humble little church of San Vitale.

In view of the approaching celebration, the Nuova Antologia (Rome, January 16), has a paper on the various portraits of him, reproducing some of these portraits and giving a view of the church in which he is interred. It gives also estimates of the powers of Leopardi by others than Italians, and translates among these the estimate of Mr. Gladstone contained in an article in the Quarterly Review (London). The opinion of Mr. Gladstone, not only interesting in itself, but valuable as showing that the writings of Leopardi ought to be better known than they are, both in England and the United States, runs thus:

"Rapidly surveying the character of Leopardi as a writer, we cannot hesitate to say that in almost every branch of mental exertion, this extraordinary man seems to have had the capacity for attaining, and generally at a single bound, the very highest excellence. Whatever he does, he does in a manner that makes it his own; not with a forced or affected, but a true originality, stamping upon his work, like other masters, a type that defies all counterfeit. He recalls others as we read him, but always the most remarkable and accomplished in their kind; always by conformity, not by imitation. In the Dorian march of his terza rima, the image of Dante comes before us; in his blank verse we think of Milton (whom probably he never read); in his lighter lotters, and in the extreme elegance of touch with which he describes mental gloom and oppression, we are reminded of the grace of Cowper; when he

touches learned research or criticism, he is as copious as Warburton, sagacious and acute as Bentley. The impassioned melancholy of his poems recalls his less, though scarcely less, deeply unhappy contemporary Shelley. To translation (we speak, however, of his pure versions) he brings the lofty conception of his work which enabled Coleridge to produce his Wallenstein; among his 'Thoughts' there are some worthy of a place beside the 'Pensées of Pascal' or the 'Moral Essays of Bacon'; and with the style of his philosophical 'Dialogues,' neither Hume nor Berkeley need resent a comparison. We know that some of his countrymen regard him as a follower and as a rival, too, of Tasso and Galileo in the respective excellencies of verse and prose. Some of his editors go further, and pronounce him to be a discoverer of fundamental truth; an error, in our view, alike gross, mischievous and inexcusable. Yet there are many things in which Christians would do well to follow him; in the warmth of his attachments, in the moderation of his wants, in his noble freedom from the love of money, in his all-conquering assiduity. Nor let us, of inferior and more sluggish clay, omit to learn, as we seem to stand by his tomb beside the Bay of Naples in the lowly church of San Vitale, yet another lesson from his career—the lesson of compassion, chastening admiration, toward him; and, for ourselves, of humility and self-mistrust."

Greatest Women Novelists.

One of the Chicago newspapers (Times-Herald) has been devoting considerable space to various quartettes of "greatest" people—actresses, statesmen, etc. Coming to the four "greatest women novelists" of the English language, it names them as follows: Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Mrs. Phelps-Ward, Mrs. Burnett and Ouida. The Chap-Book takes up the subject in the course of a review of John Oliver Hobbes's (Mrs. Craigie's) latest work, "The School for Saints," and expresses its opinion as follows:

"Had popularity been the basis—and Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Phelps-Ward could hardly have been selected on other grounds—then surely Miss Marie Corelli was deserving of a place. But the newspaper must have known, in that case, that it would not be taken seriously. On the other hand, if brilliancy, intelligence and real innate gifts count for anything, if fidelity to nature, art and romance have any place, Miss Wilkins is infinitely superior to Mrs. Burnett. And if genius—buoyant, brilliant and undeniable—is to be thought of in association with any woman now writing English fiction, the name of Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—is the sole possibility. Indeed, it is safe to say, without any desire to exaggerate, that Mrs. Craigie has shown qualities far beyond any of the four persons named as the greatest women novelists. Yet she was not included—perhaps not even thought of—as one of the quartette."

The Chap-Book thinks "The School for Saints" "comes very near being a great book," and in it "once or twice she (the author) has shown the utmost strength and ability." The two great faults that conceal its greatness are incoherence and the occasional obtrusion of a religious purpose. The concluding paragraph of the critique is as follows:

"Yet, all in all, incoherence and ethics considered, 'The School for Saints' is by far the biggest book written by a woman in many years. It is one of the biggest books written by any one. It is full of promise, and promise of not only of better work than other people have done, but of really great work. We are informed the continuance of the story will shortly be published. It can only be awaited with impatience."

The London Journal, Woman at Home, recently gave an interesting sketch of Mrs. Craigie (her full name is Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie.) She is a Bostonian by birth, but she and her little boy make their home with her parents at Lancaster Gate, England. She is a Daughter of the Revolution, and proud of her ancestry of Puritan divines. She was educated in Rome, Paris and London. At the age of 19 she was married to Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she later obtained a divorce. About five years ago she embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and the rules of that church forbid a second marriage, which, the gossip said a while ago, she was contemplating.

Is Literary Genius Opposed to National Progress?

The "evident decadence of France," from a commercial and political point of view, and her conceded preeminence in art and letters, are made the text of an interesting article by Charles Bastide, under the suggestive title of "Cœthoes Literarum." The literary training that the French leading classes receive, so the writer states, is calculated to render them unfit for active life. The fate of French democracy is still in the balance. Political changes occur with bewildering rapidity. "Out of all the institutions of old monarchic France, the French Academy alone has survived and proved stronger than many a popular rising or revolutionary outbreak." The genius for literary art and the genius for commerce and politics are, the writer maintains, antagonistic, and he develops this thought as follows (Fortnightly Review):

"Leaving aside for some moments the benefits that culture can be said to have conferred on the French nation,

let us try to show the terrible disadvantages that it involves. Literature is like a strong medicine. Taken in small doses it is most beneficial; but when immoderately used, it has the effect of a most powerful alcohol. Let England, with her wonderful idealist poetry and her commercial prosperity, paid for by the lack of artistic taste among the people, illustrate the truth of this proposition. France, on the contrary, distills in enormous quantities the potent drug, quaffs it with relish, and then offers it to all nations as an evident token that she deems it indispensable to their happiness. It would be a mistake to suppose that the providers of this poison are those writers of naturalistic romances and authors of erotic pictures who are constantly violating the ordinary canons of decorous morality; the drug that they offer is almost inoffensive in France, since it partakes very little of that artistic quality that makes a work dangerous to Frenchmen. Moreover, there is no necessary opposition between the political greatness of a nation and a literature devoid of a minimum cleanliness of thought.

Until a political party in France produces fine orators, it does not count for much. The Socialists never endangered the ministry, until M. Jaures became a Socialist. When a new Cabinet is formed the literary merits of its members are first inquired into by the populace. Men who have learned to turn a sonnet and to follow the intricacies of a metaphor conclude that they are thereby rendered capable of leading and governing a nation.

The first stage of this French malady, this literaryitis, as the writer calls it, was poetry, which ruled the French mind in the early days of the present century. Then the second stage was reached—romanticism. Now the third stage prevails—criticism, the most destructive of the three. Today the critic is omnipotent. A minister is not more courted, and the critic's antechamber is the scene of intrigues more Machiavellian, than those in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon.

Literary Notes.

THE CRITIC COMPANY is adding to its series of leaflets Mr. Kipling's "Vampire," with Philip Burne-Jones's picture; "The Banner of the Jew," by the late Emma Lazarus, and "The Star-spangled Banner."

A book by Francis Wilson called "The Eugene Field I Knew," is soon to be published by the Scribners.

Noah Brooks is condensing "The Story of Marco Polo" for young readers. The Century Company will shortly publish the book, with many illustrations.

The Countess of Craven is said to be at work upon a book of etiquette to be called "British and American Society." We accept this announcement with a grain of salt.

"Captains Courageous," published five months ago, is in its thirtieth thousand. This places it among the most successful of Mr. Kipling's works. In popularity it will soon overtake the Jungle Books.

Stanley J. Weyman's great romance, "Shrewsbury," which has run as a serial in the Inter Ocean, has been published in a handsome volume by Longmans, Green & Co., and is in large demand.

A motto has been selected for this series from the Greek of Alceus Aristides, "Neither walls, theaters, porches nor senseless equipages make states, but men who are able to rely upon themselves."

There are no signs of the Murray "Byron" yet, but shipments are looked for by every steamer. The new pictures for this edition will include a miniature of Byron's first love, Miss Mary Chaworth, and a portrait of Joe Murray, Byron's old servant.

The Florida Everglades were a sealed book until Lieut. Willoughby penetrated their watery waste. His charming book is now in the Lippincott press, and it is said to reveal a land of possible romance and actual sport without parallel among unexplored areas.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a new series of books to be in preparation, entitled "American Men of Energy Series," which is to have for the initial volume Benjamin Franklin, by Edward Robins. Mr. Robins estimates Franklin as a "printer," philosopher and practical statesman.

The Ladies' Home Journal employs twenty-two staff editors; 24,648 letters have been received and answered in the year by the editors of the correspondence columns. The Journal has over fifteen thousand active, working agents on the road getting subscriptions.

Frank R. Stockton will publish a new novel called "the Girl at Cohurst," which is said to be perhaps the first romance of the author to be presented in book form without having first run its course as serial in some magazine. Where did "The Late Mrs. Null," "The Adventures of Capt. Horn" and "Ardis Claverden" appear serially?

Stanley Waterloo's "Story of Ab," though appearing only at the end of October, has already reached its fourth edition in the United States and two in England. Messrs. Way & Williams, the American publishers, have purchased the plates of the English illustrations by S. H. Vedder, and these appear in the later American editions. Joaquín Miller's unique argument in favor of poets ought to meet with con-

sideration in this commercial age. He declares that they are financially profitable to the land of their nativity, and cites the case of Burns, and the ancient Greeks and Romans, saying that tourists to the tombs of these illustrious dead annually contribute tens of thousands of dollars to the wealth of the nations.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, author of "The Flower of England's Face," "A Cathedral Pilgrimage," "Poems," etc., has completed arrangements with Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston for the publication of her new book. It is to be entitled "In King's Houses, or the Adventures of Robin Sandys." The story is a romance of the days of Queen Anne, and will doubtless be welcomed by Mrs. Dorr's large circle of readers.

The appreciation of an American writer by a London reviewer has not as yet become such a common occurrence as not to give a certain amount of satisfaction especially where we feel that the praise is deserved. Regarding Miss Agnes Repplier's recent volume of essays entitled "Varia," the Academy characterizes the author as a "clever, cultivated woman, and the essays as keen, cultured and well written."

In his fourth article of the series, entitled "Bright Skies in the West," appearing in Harper's Weekly, Franklin Matthews mentions that one of the foremost editors in Chicago, speaking of Kansas and Nebraska, quoted the dictum of a well-known public man: "An American race of giants is to come out of the Middle West." "I think," he continued, "you'll find indications of it. They are the most intelligent people on earth. The native-born population number 90 per cent. of the whole. They have had hard times and have been in distress, but whatever may be said of them and their vagaries, they are already beginning to produce giants in intellect."

A private letter from Mark Twain to a friend in New York, who proffered the query regarding Mr. Clemens's literary favorites, received the following reply: "The books which have most influenced my life? With pleasure. This is the list: 'The Innocents Abroad,' 'Roughing It,' 'Tramp Abroad,' 'Prince and Pauper,' 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Tom Sawyer,' 'Yankee at the Court of Prince Arthur,' 'Personal Reminiscences of Joan of Arc,' 'Pudd'n-head Wilson,' 'Following the Equator,' and the publications of the late firm of Charles L. Webster & Co. Yes, and that veracious story-book, 'The Jumping Frog,' the predecessor of all the works named, and possibly the most influential of the lot."

The third volume of the translation of the works of Friedrich Nietzsche, publishing by the Macmillan Company, contains the three essays making up his "Genealogy of Morals," and the poems. The book, which will be volume X of the complete set, comes in naturally after the "Nietzsche Against Wagner," as many of the ideas set forth in that work are expanded and amplified in the present one. There is less personal bitterness in the "Genealogy of Morals" than in the attack on the author of "Tristan and Isolde," and consequently it is not so lively reading. But all the same the once-adored philosopher of Leipzig keeps one amused by his lively and unexpected way of putting things. Whether you agree or disagree, whether you are convinced or shocked, it is impossible not to get plenty of fun out of these vehement attacks on things that are, many of them, the objects of human reverence.

Old soldiers and students of history who want to read a detailed history of the deeds of the loyal soldiers of Kentucky in the late war will find it in "The Union Regiments of Kentucky," a portly volume just issued by the Courier-Journal Company of Louisville, Ky. It contains regimental histories and sketches of campaigns by Capt. Thomas Speed, on account of political conditions during the war by Col. R. M. Kelly, and numerous biographical sketches by Maj. Alfred Pirtle. The book is published under the auspices of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, and the money derived from its sale is to go to building a monument in Louisville. The book is avowedly intended to correct some injustices said to have been done to the loyal Kentucky regiments by northern historians, and as its information goes greatly into details it may throw some new light on the subject treated.

LINES ON A REJECTED POEM.

O, poem, when thou forth wert sent
Into the world, by one intent
On reaching that gold apple, fame,
And gaining by the feat a name,
What dreams of checks and dollar bills
Were based on thy success; what thrills
Of joy were felt at very thought
Of copies marked, and letters brought
By every mail, which all expressed
Respect for genius never guessed!

And now thou'rt here, O, poem mine
Upon the panned "With thanks, declined;"
And horrid thought—thou art not worth
The ink with which thou'rt traced. So dirth
Of value art thou that I doubt
If thou would'st burn, or put a fire out.

EDITH A. JAMISON.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who is at present ill, has been in public life since 1854, when, at the age of 24, he first entered Parliament. His Lordship's full name is Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil.

CRUELTY'S BETRAYING LAUGH.

By a Special Contributor.

MY attention was recently drawn to a large picture in one of our newspapers. It was rather sensational in character, and represented a Spanish soldier grinning with amusement at the vain efforts of a "fool American" to assist an emaciated Cuban child that lay dying on a bed of hot sand, mortally hacked by the machete. This soldier had taken no part in the killing. He was simply tickled at the spectacle; this shocking tragedy was to him a joke.

Whether the peculiarly atrocious incident which prompted the picture was facts or fake, the scene is characteristic. Nothing so un masks the face of cruelty as its laugh; and there is a reason for this as old as the human race. It is rather curious, though not especially flattering to our ancestors.

The truth is, the laugh, which is now so closely associated with good humor and kindly feeling, originally implied nothing of the sort. It expressed almost the reverse; it was the crow of triumph over a fallen foe.

Such is its nature still among savage and barbarous peoples, and its unexpected manifestations are occasionally very startling. Dancing on the body of a prostrated enemy is to them hilarious business; the writhing of a victim under torture is the funniest thing imaginable; a new device for torment is a clever jest; the inflicting of a ghastly wound as some poor wretch runs the gauntlet makes them yell with glee. The things that shock or horrify or disgust the civilized man are about the only things worth laughing at from a savage's point of view.

With the exception, therefore, of rough practical jokes, which may possibly wrinkle his stolid features with a momentary grin, the barbarian has no appreciation of civilized humor; he can't see where the fun comes in if nobody is hurt. This was curiously illustrated not long ago, when a considerable number of Chinamen went to a New York theater to see a burlesque performance. When the American part of the audience laughed, the delegation from Chinatown sat with faces absolutely blank; but the moment any hint of brutality, tragedy or tears appeared on the stage, their heavy features lighted and were wreathed in smiles. It was a strange thing to witness, but it was all in perfect keeping with the cruel instincts of their race—just as the Cuban incident was in keeping with the cruel instincts of the Spaniard. For, indeed, the Spaniard is the Chinese of Europe, both in cruelty and backwardness.

Even the knowledge that he is himself to be the next victim does not spoil the fun of a cruel spectacle for a barbarian thoroughbred. Here is an instance:

A number of Siamese, who had been engaged in a bloody revolt, were captured red-handed and sentenced to military execution. A platoon of soldiers was drawn up with loaded muskets before whom the doomed men were led out in squads of five or six to be shot, while those who were waiting their turn stood by under guard, looking on. When the first volley was fired, the victims, torn by the storm of bullets, leaped into the air with violent contortions and fell dead. And this, to the poor wretches who were about to go through the same experience, seemed so fine a show and so exultingly funny that they were fairly convulsed with laughter.

Such is the humor of savages; and such, doubtless, were the beginnings of mirth the world over. Strange as it may seem, there are many hints of this barbarous origin in the fun of the most highly civilized. We no longer laugh at really tragic occurrences, it is true, for other and more humane emotions are too strongly excited. But if we chance to see a ridiculous mishap which does not quite rise to the dignity of tragedy—an accident by which some one is greatly inconvenienced and annoyed without being seriously injured—the remnant of the savage breaks loose in us and we laugh till the tears come. Why else are we amused when we see a well-dressed man thrown sprawling in the mud, or deluged with dirty water from an upper window, or driven up a tree by a cross dog or an ugly bull? Instances might be multiplied without limit.

It is noticeable that children often laugh at things which do not amuse adults, but on the contrary shock and pain them. That is because the child's finer sensibilities are as yet imperfectly developed; he is still near the savage stage. There is a very prevalent sentiment to the contrary, but this is the fact.

In proportion as men become truly civilized, however, their sense of humor becomes refined, and they revolt at any suggestion of brutality. Yet it is worthy of remark that the gentlest among us are frequently amused at a picture or a story representing things the actual occurrence of which would shock us greatly. Even here our fun

shows a faint reminiscence of its cruel origin.

All of which goes to show that nothing betrays the latent savage in us like a laugh.

DAVIS TURNER.

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A Trifle Too Literal.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Here is an anecdote which Duff had from Gladstone:

"Mr. Gladstone, with Mrs. Gladstone and their eldest daughter, came down on Saturday and stayed till this morning. He was in excellent spirits and talked much. One parliamentary anecdote which he told ought to be well known, but I heard it for the first time. Cobden was replying to Disraeli in a speech upon free trade, so admirable that Peel, who was very chary of praise, said to Gladstone: 'What a consummate speech he is making.' When presently he got into grievous oratorical trouble in a strange way."

"In order to explain some point with greater clearness, he said: 'Now, I will give an illustration of what I mean. Here is my honorable friend, the M. P. from Durham, sitting by me. He is a spinner of long yarns of a low quality.' The House, in which Bright had at that time a position very inferior to that which he subsequently obtained, screamed with laughter, and Cobden stood for some moments absolutely unable to conceive what had occurred."

One of Lincoln's Jokes.

[Washington Post.] A gentleman who resided in Nashville, Tenn., a greater portion of the time during which the late war was raging, tells the following story of Lincoln:

"A miserly old fellow by the name of Worth circulated a petition in Nashville early in 1861. I have forgotten just what was hoped to be accomplished, but that makes little difference. The petition was of such a nature that it must go before Mr. Lincoln, and old Worth, delegated himself a committee of one to carry the paper

to Washington. After a day or two he was given an audience with the President. The first name to appear on the document was Johnson Johnson, and as he noted this fact, Mr. Lincoln gave a little laugh.

"That reminds me," said he, "of a fellow whom I used to know in Illinois. His name was Patrick Patrick, and they called him Double Pat."

"Worth's pride was touched, and as long as he lived no one could have persuaded him that Mr. Lincoln had not made a joke at his expense."

At the last Transvaal Presidential election, President Krueger's majority was overwhelming. His chief opponent, Schalk Burger, received 3716 votes and Krueger 12,761. Schalk Burger is a native of the republic, is 45 years old and a man of great physical strength and mental energy. By profession he is a surveyor, and first came into political prominence by his eloquent speech at the time the Transvaal was annexed by Great Britain. He has fought in many wars, and on the occasion of the Jameson raid was one of the first in the field at the head of the Lydenburg burghers.

The oldest iron master in Pennsylvania, Gottlieb Moyer, died a few days before Sir Henry Bessemer, at the age of 94. He operated forges in that State seventy years ago, and it is noted by the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association that he sold his iron then at \$100 a ton. Within the time of his life at the business the iron production of the United States has increased from some 50,000 tons a year to 2,625,630 tons, in 1897, and the price has fallen from \$100 a ton to \$10, and even \$6 in some of the iron-producing sections of the South.

Sig. Giulio Salviati of London, who committed suicide ten days ago, was the son of the celebrated Commendatore Salviati of Venice, who, through the accidental discovery in an ancient manuscript of several recipes for staining and blowing glass in the old Venetian style, brought about the revival of that industry and the sister art of glass mosaic making.

Herbert Spencer, who is now living in Brighton, Eng., a sufferer from heart disease, is said to be the only living writer whose name is included in the long list of authors inscribed on the walls of the new Congressional library at Washington.

READ

If you want instruction about anything you try to find out all about it from some trustworthy source. You know that your strength is fast leaving

you, for you have pains in the back, in the side, in the chest and a sense of weakness. Now you know that means loss of vitality. You are becoming a nervously weak mortal. You want to get rid of that dull and half dead feeling. You should be a man again. You ought to get rid of that feeling of puniness. You should be full of vigor now as you once were. Why not do it? "Hudyan," the perfect and rapid remedio-treatment introduced by the Hudson doctors, stops all drains in a week. It gives you a grand feeling of manhood once more; it saves you; gives you the splendid vim of youth.

AND

Gives you the splendid vim of youth. It has done that for at least twenty thousand people in this world, and it will not fail in your case. Write and ask about what it has done for others. It will be a pleasure to the doctors to see you if you can call at the institute, but if you cannot call a note will do just as well. Free circulars and testimonials telling you about "Hudyan" for the asking. Ask to see the chief consulting physician. He will see to it that you are promptly treated, that you are given the best attention in the wide world, and in a month you won't know yourself, so strong and vigorous will you be. The doctors' advice is as free as

LIVE

BLOOD.

The "30-day blood cure" is a certain and swift specific for all forms of blood taint. Pimples, scaly patches, boils and ulcers in the mouth all show it. You can get free circulars of "30-day blood cure" too, for the asking. No matter what the stage of the disease is, cure is sure.

BLOOD.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,
San Francisco, California.

HUDYAN CIRCULARS FREE.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE Ysaye-Marteau-Gerardy-La-chaume combination, with which energetic agents have been dazzling the music-lovers of this Coast, seems to have resolved itself into an Ysaye-Gerardy-Sobrinio organization, and these famous musicians are dated for May 23, at San Francisco. A tour of the Coast will probably be made, and J. T. Fitzgerald, who is now in San Francisco managing the little Bohramm, is endeavoring to bring the three stars to this city for concerts on May 31, June 1 and 2.

A special to the Musical Age says: "The Congressional Library is slowly but surely getting into shape, and order is evolving out of chaos. One of the most interesting of the new arrangements at the beautiful building is that made for the disposition of the 200,000 or more musical compositions which are included among the library's treasures. These compositions are the collection of years, but hitherto very few persons have known that the library possessed them, and those few persons who have known of the fact have been prevented from profiting thereby, by the overcrowded condition which existed in the old library. Now, however, 'they have changed all that,' and the public will be given an opportunity to consult the music as freely as any of the books. An especially interesting feature of the new régime is that, in a room especially fitted up for the purpose, there are to be various musical instruments for which the different compositions are arranged, and all who so desire may have access to these instruments, and will be given an opportunity to test them and to liberate some of the 'sweet sounds' so long locked up on the shelves of the old Congressional Library. The work of filing and cataloguing this immense collection of music has been entrusted to Miss Myrta L. Mason, who is widely known in this country as a musical authority. The filing is not quite completed yet, although the work was begun last August."

The New York Sun says: "Felix Mottl of Karlsruhe has been engaged by Maurice Grau to take the place at Covent Garden left vacant by the death of Anton Seidl. He has been for many years one of the leading German conductors, and has several times directed at Bayreuth. He is an Austrian and has met with great success in Paris and London. As he has received an offer to go to Berlin, it is not probable that he will be engaged for the Metropolitan here next winter."

[New York Sun:] Richard Wagner's opinion of Anton Seidl has always been known here, but since the conductor's death further evidence of the composer's high esteem has been shown through the publication of a letter written in 1876 by the master to an influential music publisher in Mayence. At that time the direction of the opera at Mayence was vacant, and Wagner wrote from Bayreuth the following letter in reference to Seidl:

"I have just read of the vacancy of the directorship of the orchestra at Mayence. I urge you to use all your influence to see that this place goes to my young friend and assistant, Anton Seidl, who is at present here. He conducts splendidly, is young and energetic, and I will be responsible for him in every possible way. He can begin on September 1. I have undertaken to procure a good place for him, and it would be a great mark of friendship to me if through your intervention he should secure the position."

The letter was written on June 18, 1876. Another director had been secured before Wagner's recommendation of Seidl was received, and the conductor won his fame in other places. His death has provoked much comment in Germany, and there are many evidences of the place he held in the remembrance of musicians there.

Music at Unity Church this morning will be:
"Andante" (Hollins.)
"Sovereign Ruler, Lord of All" (Bend-Shelley.)
Offertory, "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own" (Mendelssohn)—Miss Rosina Rosin.
March from "Lore" Symphony (Raff.)

The music at the Olivet Congregational Church, Washington and Magnolia avenue, this morning will be:
Invocation, "Oh, Be Joyful in the Lord" (Packard)—By the quartette.
Offertory, "Zion" (Rodney)—Miss Alba St. Cyr Bennett.
Anthem, "Rock of Ages" (Nelson)—By the quartette.

At St. Vincent's Church this morning Rossini's beautiful "Messe Solenne" will be repeated, by request. The soloists in the mass will be Mmes. Tolhurst, Stansbury, Hovel, Rubo, Scott-Chapman, Fishbach, Donnell. Messrs. Rubo, Weeks, Osgood, Jochum. Before the sermon, Schilling's "Veni

Creator" will be sung by the solo quartette; for the offertory Mrs. Tolhurst will sing "Salve Regina," by Henshaw Dana.

The music at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning will be as follows: Anthem, "Arise, Shine" (Foot); offertory solo, "The People that Walked in Darkness" (Handel)—Revel France. Evening: Anthem, "Out of the Deep" (Lansing); offertory solo by Miss Jennie Winston; anthem, "Teach Me, O Lord" (Perry).

Miss Rosina Rosin, who has been the contralto at Unity Church for two seasons will leave with her mother for Tacoma, Wash., on Tuesday.

Little eleven-year-old Anna Spahr Henry will give her first public piano and violin recital tomorrow afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. An interesting programme will be given.

The music at Plymouth Congregational Church this morning will be:
Anthem, "O Jesus, Hear Us" (Flo-tow.)

Offertory, "Morning Prayer" (Eli)—Solo by Herbert de Laguna.

Evening:
Anthem "O, Gladsome Light" (Sullivan.)

Offertory, solo selected, by Herbert de Laguna.

A piano recital was given yesterday afternoon by several of Mrs. J. G. Ogilvie's pupils. The programme was participated in by Mrs. A. W. Patton, Mrs. F. Demond, the Misses Effie Garner, Florrie Whelan, May Chase, Ruth Chase and Rachel Fisher.

NOTES.

Mme. Emma Nevada is to sing at the Opera Comique, Paris, next May.

Miss Edith Martin, a Boston young lady, pupil of Zamari, the harpist, has made a very successful debut in Vienna.

The honor of membership in the Royal Academy of Music, of Sweden, has been conferred upon Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

During her stay at Bournemouth Mme. Janotha played daily to Mr. Gladstone, who has always taken special pleasure in listening to music.

Frau Cosima, Wagner and Siedfried Wagner have definitely arranged to go to London to attend the performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," at Covent Garden.

Felix Weingartner is composing a trilogy based on the Orestes of Aeschylus, and to which he has given the titles of "Agamemnon," "The Sacrifice" and "The Eumenides."

Jean de Reszke, it is rumored, will be no longer a Faust or a Romeo to his admirers in America, having determined to resign these familiar roles to Saglinac and devote himself to Wagnerian specialties.

It is announced that Mme. Bloomfield-Zeissler will make her London debut at the Philharmonic concert on April 28. Two days later she will give the first of a series of piano recitals under the management of Mr. Adlington.

Marcella Sembrich has been singing in Germany to larger audiences than she ever drew before, and in Berlin, where she is a particular favorite, there is a demand for further concert appearance previous to her engagement at the Royal Opera.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera, the latest dispatches say, will be produced at the Savoy Theater, London, under the title of "The Beauty Stone." The piece is described as a combination of romantic play and musical drama. The book, it will be remembered, is by Pinero and Carr.

The theater-hat question has caused Manager Magee to have mirrors placed in the auditorium of the Grand Opera-house, completely encircling the auditorium. A series of lockers is also being constructed for the ladies' room, each intended for a single hat and having its own key, to be retained by the owner of the hat.

[Musical Courier:] A magnificent programme was given recently in Minneapolis under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Science. Ysaye, the celebrated Belgian violinist, assisted by Katherine Bloodgood, the well-known contralto, and Carlos Sobrinio, the Spanish pianist, furnished the programme.

Dr. Dvorak has employed part of his leisure during the winter in the composition of a new three-act opera, which will in all probability soon be given at Prague. It is entitled "The Devil and Catin," and it is founded upon an old Slav legend. His "Hiawatha" project is still in the gloaming.

The Emperor of Austria is not going to allow any of his military bands to pay royalties to composers, and he has shown his hand with great firmness in the matter. The other day the Society of Authors and Composers was startled by the resignation of all the composers who had any connection with military music. It soon transpired, however, that they had resigned in a body by order

of the Minister of War. As if to add insult, composers were ordered to make out five varied and complete programmes, containing only such pieces as can be played without any payment of royalties whatever. Needless to say, the resigning composers obeyed.

A new composer, who is regarded in Italy as likely to continue the traditions of the great Venetian school of sacred music, is Rev. Maestro Parres, who made a success at Milan last year with his oratorio of "The Passion," and has recently given "the Transfiguration" in Venice. Verdi has heard some of the music, and sent the young composer a warm letter of congratulation.

Puccini, who will shortly return to Paris to conduct the rehearsal of "Boheme," which is to be sung at the Opera Comique, has tried to persuade Calvé to create the leading role in "La Tosca." She is also mentioned for the leading part in the revival of Gluck's "Armida," which will be produced at the Opera during the summer of 1900 as the special feature of the exposition year, at a cost, it is said, of \$60,000.

At Christiana, a young Swedish pupil of Massenet, Gaston Borch, has offered the public a little opera in one act entitled "Silvio," which is a sequel to Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Silvio, who is the son of Lola and Turridu, falls in love with Graziella, the daughter of Lola and Alfio. The young man feels that he ought to avenge the murder of his father, killed, as all opera-goers know, by Alfio, and something enormously tragic naturally results. Silvio kills Alfio, and Graziella, learning their parentage, becomes mad. This sanguinary tragedy was very well received by the public, and Gaston Borch was called four times before the curtain.

The Paris Operahouse is talking of reviving Gluck's "Armida" next season, and musicians are delighted with the idea, though the management is still hesitating on account of the vast cost and labor involved. "Armida" requires such complicated and delicate machinery that to stage it according to modern ideas would involve an outlay of at least \$60,000, not to speak of costumes and other accessories. If the opera is produced, it is already decided that Emma Calvé shall play the title role. Gluck's "Armida," which was first produced in 1777, was founded on an old lyric tragedy by Lulli, which first saw the light in 1686. For the modern generation of opera-goers it would be an absolute novelty.

Lyric art has lost a friend in Alphonse Bouvret, director of the Lyric Theater, Paris, who shot himself on the Moulineaux Railroad, by firing four times at his brain. No one expected such an end for a man whose cheerful smiling countenance was one of the sights of Parisian promenades. It was when he became executor for the Countess de Caen that Alphonse Bouvret, in managing the estate, had charge of the little theater in the Galerie Vivienne. At first he played little vaudevilles there, and then one fine day he thought he would transform the theater into a small operahouse, where he could revive the cast-off works of the Opera Comique. The success of his little house was remarkable, and the services he rendered to French art were very real. In his hours of ease Bouvret was a song writer and poet; he also founded the Journal des Artistes.

Pierre Loti's "Marriage de Loti" was put into operatic form as "Tlle du Réve" at the Opera Comique in Paris. The score was the work of Reynaldo Hahn, a Venezuelan, who has been studying for some time with Massenet. Loti came to Paris from a long distance to see the work, which was most elaborately produced. But it seems to have received no greater praise than is involved in the customary word, "promising," which nowadays marks the limit of praise assigned to young composers. Massenet has completed the score of "Cinderella," which was put aside a year ago in order that he might complete "Sapho." Its production at the Opera Comique will be given as quickly as the work can be prepared. He played the score three weeks ago to Carré and Vizentini, the manager and stage director of the Opera Comique. It has been said that Marie Van Zandt will sing the title role. The hero's part is also to be sung by a woman.

Giuseppe Verdi has removed to Milan, where he expects to remain for the rest of his life. His first and his second wife, as well as his two children, are buried there, and he is also anxious to be near the home for aged singers, which he is building there. He will settle in the Hotel Milan, where for the past thirty years he has stopped on his visits to the city. His niece, Emma Carrara, will live there with him. Leoncavallo is busy with the last parts of "Roland of Berlin," which he has written for the Berlin Operahouse at the request of the German Emperor. "The Gladiator," an Italian opera in one act by Orefice, who wrote the text as well as the music, met with respectable treatment when it was given in Madrid several weeks ago, in spite of the fact that the trial of Italian works there has come to be wearisome to the audience. Works by native authors are rarely given. Orefice is a pupil and protégé of Mancinelli, and it was through his influence that the work was given. The action of the work deals with an incident in the life of Messalina.

Woman, Beware of Poisons

Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Daughters Sweethearts Are Filling Their Systems With Deadly Drugs.

RELIEF VERSUS CURE.

Thousands of noble women who are suffering from the results of poisonous drugs, teas and concoctions, which have been taken to relieve their pains and suffering each month, and are struggling with commendable fortitude to keep on their feet. Many who have not been afflicted for so long a time are trying various home remedies with but little relief. But why use these remedies from month to month and find ONLY relief. The Creator never intended that woman should suffer through all her days. Relief is not only on all hands, but a cure is within the grasp of all who will heed wise counsel.

Women should not be suffering and complaining all the time. It makes others miserable. They can be strong, healthy and happy. Within the past few years great advances have been made in the science of medicine. Diseases and ailments which formerly baffled the skill of the physician and surgeon have been conquered, and women have been restored to health without going through the trying ordeal of a surgical operation. The Specialist for the Diseases of Women of the English and German Expert Specialists has not only pursued his studies in America, but also in foreign countries, where he had experience in the largest hospitals, colleges and clinics. Women patients have the benefit of such experience including special attention by one who has made a lifelong study of female troubles. No names or testimonials of this class of diseases are ever printed. These doctors have been successful in curing many cases given up by others, and many an operation has been avoided by their treatment. If they cannot cure you, your case will not be undertaken. If you treat with the English and German Expert Specialists, the cause of your trouble will be removed, your system will be built up, and you will be made well, strong and hearty again which will, perhaps, add many happy years to your now burdened life.

Do not trifle about such an important matter as your health. Do not put off from day to day, but consult this specialist, free of charge. The advice you will receive may be the means of saving you many days of suffering. Get well and you will be a happier woman around your home. Your work will be lighter, your associates will be happier, and others will work with a lighter heart. Without health there cannot be happiness.

Consult the English and German Expert Specialists before your troubles get beyond this aid of human skill. Make up your mind to be well and begin treatment today.

He Found a Match.

[Washington Times:] The fresh young man with no respect in his soul for gray hairs and dyed whiskers swung himself onto the car in the middle of a block, and leaning against the brake handle, proceeded to roll a cigarette with great deftness. The fat man who despises the ways of youth on general principles leaned against the window guard and watched the development of a cigarette.

"Got a match, neighbor?" inquired the fresh young man as he put the last finishing twist to his smoke.

"Young man," began the fat man, after a brief, elderly pause, calculated to greatly impress the cigarette smoker. "Yes, I know all about—" interrupted the youth, "so you might as well choke your lecture on a borin'. I know cigarettes will kill me if I stick to 'em, but I don't care. It's an easy death. I know if I must smoke I should smoke cigars, but I don't like the color of 'em. I've got a touch of paresis now, and I'm due for more. I know you think of all the disgusting things in the world a cigarette is the worst."

"I know they undermine the constitution and are wrecking the rising generation now. If I've forgotten anything you were going to say help me out. Come to think of it I've got a match myself. If I keep on smoking these things I won't be able to think at all before long. I know if you had a boy that smoked cigarettes you would lick him within an inch of his life. I nearly forgot you were going to say that. Where do you get off, anyway?"

"Here!" gasped the fat man, as he dropped off the platform, muttering something about what this country is coming to. And the fresh young man lighted his cigarette with a grin.

OUR MORNING SERMON.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

By Rev. Henry Martyn Simmons,

Minister of the First Unitarian Society, Minneapolis, Minn.

Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.—(Ephesians, iv, 3.)

NATURE proclaims the law of diversity. It shows innumerable worlds, and on our earth innumerable forms of matter and of life. And the higher the order, the greater is the diversity; the highest forms are the most complex.

The human race has divided into countless peoples, with varied languages and customs, and ever-increasing divisions of labor. Unlike the lower animals, its diversity extends even to individuals, and while birds of the same species look nearly alike, two brothers often differ more than owl and eagle. In mankind this law of diversity is proclaimed in the forms, faces and very voices of endless millions, hardly any two alike.

It is proclaimed no less in their minds. Men of very similar forms may be mentally further apart than bird and fish. The more advanced they are, the more they differ in thought. The members of a savage tribe hold quite similar ideas, but civilization multiplies thoughts and theories, and there is probably greater diversity of opinions today than ever before. Scholars cannot agree whether Homer was one man or twenty, or when Zoroaster lived, or whether he ever lived at all. Political economists cannot agree; the protectionist and free trader are apt to think each other fools, and sometimes hardly hesitate to say so. In all social reforms each school has some panacea which the others think pernicious. Even about physical things the scientists themselves dispute at every session. Doctors cannot agree whether the sick man has cholera or what to give him if he has, or whether to give it in large doses or infinitesimal dilutions; and while some people seem to think disease almost the chief end of man, many others today are teaching that there is no such thing as disease.

When men so differ about physical and visible things, we cannot expect them to agree about the unseen things of religion. Here, too, diversity has been the rule. Religion has ranged from polytheism with its myriad gods to monotheism with its one, and with most diverse opinions about Him. Some have portrayed him with human passions and weaknesses; others have thought it profane to portray Him at all, or even to name Him. Those who have accepted His Hebrew name have still divided into Jews, Christians and Mohammedans, and each of these again into various subdivisions. Palgrave tells of the Arabian preacher he heard describing the seventy-two Mohammedan sects, and declaring that seventy-one of them, all but his own, were doomed to eternal perdition.

Even the Christians could not escape this law of diversity, but soon had more sects than Christ had disciples. In the second century, Irenaeus gave a long list of them, and they soon outgrew his list. In the fifth century Hilary wrote, "Every month we have new creeds," and "there are as many doctrines among Christians as there are individual inclinations." In the so-called "dark ages" this diversity naturally died out, but with the renaissance of thought it revived and soon showed, not only the Roman and Protestant church, but new divisions in each—especially in the latter, where thought was most active. Protestants, though held together by their common belief in the Bible, reached most diverse doctrines. Some taught one form of baptism, and some another; some of the keeping of Sunday and some that of Saturday; some universal salvation, and some almost universal perdition. Not even the great Church of England could secure unity there, but has itself divided into high, low and broad, and has seen so many dissenting sects arise that a recent writer enumerated over one hundred, and added that this was probably only about one-third of them.

A similar diversity is seen in our own country. Our last census specifies 143 religious denominations, and shows the Presbyterians divided into 12 kinds, the Baptists into 13, the Lutherans into 16, the Methodists into 17, and even the little body of Mennonites into 12. Nor is this all; the same church often includes a variety of opinions, and the more intelligent it is the greater the variety.

In short, that law of ever-increasing diversity rules in religion, as in everything that lives, and doubtless will continue to. Many think the world will yet unite in a single religion, but both nature and history seem to teach otherwise.

But diversity is only a partial truth. Beneath it lies a larger one of unity. First we notice the unity of kinship and of a common origin. These scores of sects have sprung from a common Protestantism, and Protestants and Catholics from a common Christianity. Christianity itself sprang from the old Hebrew religion broadened by Gentile thought, and both Hebrew and Gentile thought grew by laws of the same God and from the same wants of the human

soul. The various forms of religion in history are as branches of one and the same great tree of life, some higher and some lower, some fruitful and some barren, some living and some dead—but all akin. Or even if they be considered as separate growths—one a noble tree and the rest but brambles—still science answers that all vegetation is akin, made of the same elements, growing by the same laws, varying forms of the same life. In this truth of kinship religions will learn to forget their old quarrels, as the Greeks ordained that in the wars of kindred states the trophies must be made of perishable wood and never renewed.

Beyond this unity of kinship is another and better, that of the common truths held by all. These various Protestant sects, though differing in so many beliefs, agree in more, and all agree with Catholics more than they differ from them. So all Christians agree with Hebrews and with the best heathen more than they differ from these. The most important truths of life are common to all. That precept to "do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly with God," which the Bible says is all that the Lord requires, has been taught as an ideal in nearly every religion, while all have fallen short of it in practice. Even the golden rule was preached centuries before Christ, from Athens to the ends of Asia, though its preachers often lived up to it even less than modern Christians do.

In the most important things the good men of all religions agree today. Even their differences are more apparent than real. However or whether good people may baptize, all believe in the purity which baptism symbolizes. However they may differ about the divine work of Christ, all agree about the divine work of that love which is the best meaning in Christ. The religious differences are often only in words, rather than in things—as in the oriental parable of four men quarreling as to what food they should buy, but, finding at last that they had been contending only for four different names of the same grape.

Beyond this unity, beneath the diversities, is a third one which they themselves produce by cultivating charity. A community where all think alike cannot be charitable, but is compelled to persecute every dissenter, as the medieval church did. But the growth of diverse opinions has taught Christians to tolerate their differences and befriend each other. As the French writer said last century: "If there were but one religion in England, its tyranny would be terrible; if there were but two, they would cut each other's throats; but there are thirty, and they live in peace." Today, when there are so many more, they are still more peaceful, and men who would once have burned each other for their differences are brought by them into truer charity and brotherhood. Religious growth is not merely toward diversity, but through diversity toward a better "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

Hence we welcome all movements for religious union. The sacred old name "pontiff" meant literally a "bridge-builder," and all who work to bridge the chasms which have separated contending religions, and to join these in mutual intercourse and charity, belong to the true pontificate and priesthood of that God "who is above all and through all."

Not that we would wish the dividing lines obliterated and all religions merged in one. We want no universal church based on compromise or contradictions—like that accommodating academy which advertised that it would teach pupils to believe the earth round or flat, as the parents might prefer. Rather let each religion and sect teach its own belief and worship in its own way. But let each remember how much it has in common with all the rest, and in this common work let all be willing to unite. By such union none will lose his religion, but all find more.

As in a great cathedral, men come out from the little side chapels and shrines to meet before the high altar and beneath the vaster vault, so, in leaving our sectarian services to join with others in the common work for justice and humanity, we find that we have only come beneath a loftier religious roof to unite in a larger worship. Even if we do not so unite, our worship—do as in that old English abbey where the men and women sang their hymns apart, hidden from each other by a dividing wall, but with their voices mingling above it in harmony.

However high the world's dividing religious walls may be, the diverse strains from all honest liturgies and labors, whether inspired by manly daring or womanly devotion, blend in one music to the power from whom all have come, and by whom all are accepted.

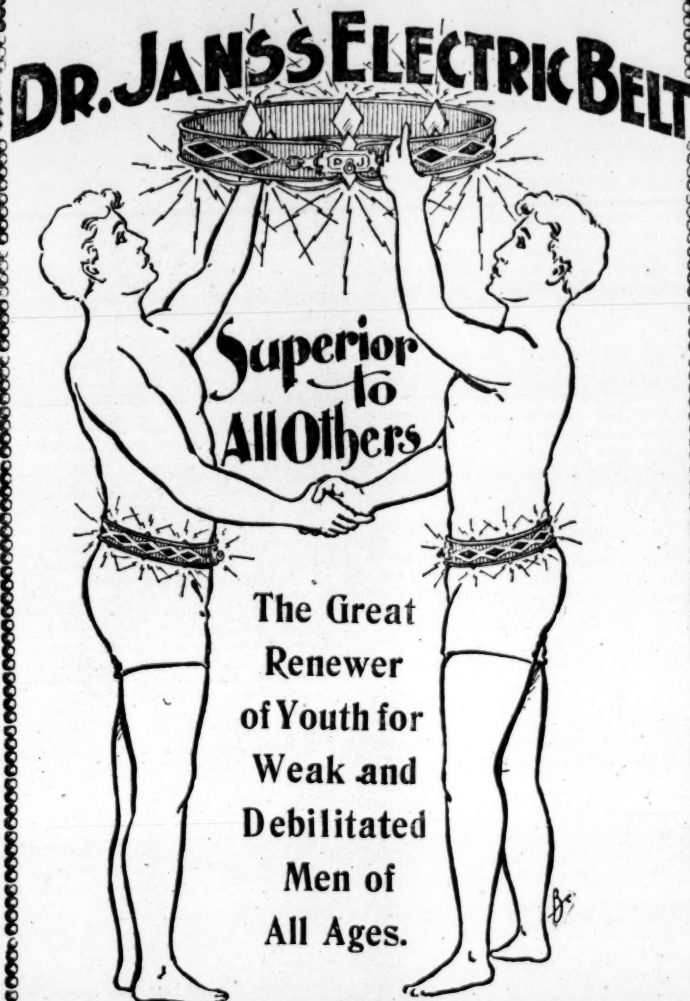
Enoch G. Adams of Maine, a descendant of President Adams, and a classmate at Yale of President Dwight, is in needy circumstances, and has applied for an increase of pension. Mr. Adams has an unusually brilliant war record.

FREE TRIAL.

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EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

THOUGH the week's list included a number of delightful affairs, they were decidedly mild in character, and the gaiety that usually marks the post-lenten season in society seems losing itself in the face of the great events that absorb the interest of even the most frivolous.

On Monday evening the directors of the Jonathan Club were given a dinner by President F. K. Rule at the club quarters, and the guests embraced the opportunity to present their host with a very beautiful souvenir. On Tuesday Mrs. John T. Jones of Portland street gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Blanche Hinman of New York and Mrs. W. H. Bradley gave an afternoon eucher party in honor of Miss Doss of Texas and Miss J. D. Bradley. On Wednesday, Mrs. Alfred Solano gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Stevens of Buffalo and Mrs. Arthur Brown of Oakland; W. E. Dunn gave a stag dinner in honor of Judge Henshaw of San Francisco; Miss Myrtle Brotherton gave an afternoon tea for Miss Floyd Smith of Kansas City, and Mrs. R. N. Bulla a whist party for Miss Maud North of Oakland. In the evening the James-Clark and Stoll-Odemar weddings took place and Mr. and Mrs. Bulla entertained in honor of Miss North and Arthur North of Oakland. Thursday's events included a luncheon given by the Misses Poehler of Winfield street in honor of Miss Bertha Poehler of Minneapolis, and the annual reception by the board of managers of the Stimson-Lafayette Industrial Association was held at the residence of Mrs. Augustus Hine. Miss Rie Anderson entertained the Afternoon Card Club, and the Arioso Club enjoyed its last dance of the season at Wood's Hall.

Mrs. E. P. Clark gave another very delightful trolley party to Santa Monica and luncheon at the Arcadia yesterday. The special car was decorated with wild mustard and smilax, and the decorations at the luncheon which were all in pink and white, were particularly artistics. Quantities of pink and white sweet peas were arranged upon the table, and corsage bouquets of the same flowers and ferns were tied with pink ribbons to the place cards, which were decorated with marine views. The embroideries were over rose color, and the menu was carried out as far as possible in the same color. Mrs. Clark was assisted by Mmes. L. W. Blinn, J. Ross Clark and C. N. Sterry, and the other guests were Mmes. John H. Norton, Irving Blinn, W. G. Nevlin, E. W. Fleming, W. F. Botsford, H. G. Bundrem, A. P. West, Felix Howes, H. C. Howland, A. H. Nafziger, Jars von Schmidt, A. H. Busch, C. B. Jones, Charles Flint, T. D. Hammond, W. C. Read, J. R. Newberry, B. C. Truman, Henry B. Sherman, F. W. Lancy, R. W. Pridham, T. W. Brotherton, J. Call, J. W. Trueworthy, N. A. Coleman, C. W. Sanders, Charles Anthony, M. W. Stewart, Richardson, Miller and Miss Coleman, William English.

A delightful luncheon was given by Mrs. M. W. Stewart at her residence on Monmouth avenue, Friday. The decorations, which had been arranged by Mrs. Bancroft, were yellow marguerites, ferns and green ribbons, and the name cards were green ribbons decorated with marguerites. The luncheon was served by Reynolds. The guests were Mmes. L. W. Blinn, J. H. Norton, M. T. Allen, J. Ross Clark, E. P. Clark, L. C. Goodwin, E. J. Crane of San Francisco, J. L. Barker of New York, L. A. Grant, J. G. Mossin and Andrew Glassell, Jr.

Judge and Mrs. S. C. Hubbell gave an informal dinner Thursday evening at their residence, Mt. Pleasant, in honor of Augustus Hamilton of Livonia, N. Y., and Mrs. John C. Toole of Rochester, N. Y. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys, Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Millar, Miss LeRoy of Iowa.

Mrs. Frank W. King entertained at luncheon last Thursday at her residence on West Ninth street. The guests were Mmes. J. B. Banning, Earl B. Millar, Seymour Locke of Pasadena, J. B. Mossin, Holder of Pasadena, Walters, and Miss Greenleaf. The decorations, which were exceptionally pretty, were all of pink sweet peas and maidenhair, arranged in a large bowl in the center and in corsage bouquets at each place. The centerpiece was an exquisite bit of drawnwork over pink silk.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Brien gave a box party in honor of eastern friends at the Orpheum Monday evening. A supper at Levy's followed. The guests were the Misses Alvina Janss, Josephine Seawalt and Ruth Ann Stetter of this city, Messrs. J. H. Brandimore of Chi-

cago, William Jarchow and J. F. Van Saun of New York.

At the meeting of the Shakespeare Club on Monday afternoon an historical sketch of Margaret of Anjou was read by Mrs. E. C. L. Brown, and of the Shakespearean Duke of Suffolk, by Mrs. M. E. Robertson. The session closed with a "quotation contest," at which Miss Eva Wineburgh was the winner. Among those present were Mmes. Amy G. Mead, J. N. McCrae, John Bloeser, J. H. Drain, A. H. Jones, G. H. Freeman, Lottie Willard, T. O. Murphy, Rose McClure, M. G. Barnmore, Frank Wiggins and M. M. Johnson.

Mrs. J. M. White entertained the Bonnie Brae History Class Monday evening. The programme consisted of readings, music and historical games, and those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Prof. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Houx, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. W. S. Livingood, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. McCauley, the Misses Finch, Mrs. Lemasters, Miss Tedford, Mr. Newby and Miss Corwin.

The Ergateau was entertained by Mr. Harper and Miss Sadie McBride at their home on West Thirty-first street last Saturday evening. A programme was followed by a game of advertisements, at which the first prizes were awarded to Alfred Snow and Miss Beatrice Snow, and the consolations to Henry Thompson and Miss Bertha Heintz. Dancing and refreshments concluded the affair. Those present besides the members were James Page and Miss Adeline Stanton.

The Misses Nellie and Maud Thomas entertained Thursday evening at their home on Beaudry avenue. Those present were the Misses Hettie Boyd, Hettie Bowles, Nellie Lockwood, Etta Brotherton, Kitty Stewart, Flossie Ford, Ella Loy, Alto Wood, Hazel Sharp, Lizzie Levy, Mabel Bowles, Grace Norton, Annie Levy; Messrs. L. Levy, Clarence Burton, Fred Ford, Robert Ramsey, L. Goodfriend, Tom O'Leary, Will Howell, Douglas Reyferd, Trace, Richard Flood, Lee Shepard, Walter Coff, Jack Roberts, D. Derfee, S. Fitch.

One of the most delightful events of the week was the whist party given Friday afternoon by Mrs. B. Hatch and Miss Gerta Hatch at their residence on Westlake avenue. The decorations were exceedingly pretty, especially in the drawing-room, where long branches of red roses were massed in every available place. Over the mantel a large picture of President McKinley was draped with silken flags tied with an immense bow of white ribbon. Pink roses and potted ferns were arranged in the parlor, and the dining-room was in green and white, long trails of La Marquise and bouquets of other white roses being used. The first prize, a cut-glass vinaigrette with gold and jeweled top was won by Miss Lila Fairchild; the second, an individual toast and tea set, by Miss Charlotte Miller, and the consolation, a pink rose candlestick and candle, by Mrs. E. P. Clark. The guests were Mmes. J. Ross Clark, Andrew Nichols, Richard Mercer, O. C. Whitney, F. J. Hart, Roth Hamilton, Harry C. Thaxter, W. P. James, J. J. Akin, J. H. F. Peck, T. P. McCrae, E. S. Pauly, J. C. Brown, H. M. Sale, L. D. Sale, Walter Cosby, Milton Hammond, Fred Dorn, E. P. Clark, G. A. Davidson, Matlock of Maryland, Walton of Maryland, J. C. Gladden, J. E. Rouse of Pasadena, H. G. Cates, Gregson, the Misses Edna Bicknell, Etta Bicknell, Bird Chanslor, Genevieve Smith, Lou Winder, Edith Kirkpatrick, Chancie Ferris, Lucile Daniels, Patty Miller, Celia Roberts, Lila Fairchild, Helen Fairchild, Ivy Schoder, Elizabeth Shankland, Christine Kurtz, L. Scott of Chicago, Charlotte Miller, Helen M. Paroels, N. Stoutenberg of Pasadena, Mabel Channell, Bessie Channell, Maud Newell, Ida White, Cora Mather, Mabel Ryland.

The J. O. C.'s entertained "We Boys" on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Milo Baker on Ingraham street. After the address of welcome by the president, Miss Mae Fallis, "We Boys" presented the society with a gavel, George J. Oden making the presentation. A paper was read by Miss Edwards, and games and original songs followed. In the entertainment contest the prize was won by Charles Hixson. After refreshments were served the programme closed with the singing of "America." Those present were Mmes. Milo Baker, J. D. Burch, S. E. Shepherd, Misses Mae Fallis, Myrtle Martin, Edna Edwards, Ada Davenport, Edna Davenport, Helen Hammond, Florence Dodge, Mabel Hilton, Estella Edwards, Irma Wilson, Georgia Lawson, Opal McClary, Ruby Sawyer, M. Grace Wilson, Neil Washburn, Mary Hanawalt, Geneva Day, Anita Whitman, Edith Williams, Helen Washburn, Marie Lawder, Lizzie Hawthorne, Grace M. Wilson, Julia Spenser, Nellie Book, Ada Bradley, Lura Spen-

ser, Etta Robinson, Birdie Owens Messrs. M. Baker, J. D. Burch, W. H. Herman, D. Fallis, I. H. Fallis, W. Hancock, C. Hixson, G. J. Oden, R. Wagner, F. Grout, A. Burge, H. Thomas, H. Bittleston, William Newman, E. C. Amos, E. Nittinger, C. Page, H. Maurice, F. Talbot, J. Danforth E. Davidson, M. Costerisan, R. Schroeter, D. Morse, J. Davidson, H. Burgwald.

P. H. Mathews was given a surprise party by his employes and other friends Tuesday evening, at his residence on Pico street, in honor of his birthday. The Fremont Quartette contributed selections and a delightful programme of instrumental and vocal music and recitations was also enjoyed. Those present were Mmes. W. M. Johnston, D. C. Narver, C. M. Burr, F. W. Haman, Phil Roche, E. Johnson, A. Boynton, W. B. Doxie, L. Bast, A. G. Kennedy, R. Dobson, E. S. Weaver, C. A. Van Pelt, H. C. Darrow, P. H. Mathews, the Misses Bessie Burr, Birdie Oleson, Mabel Wilson, Emma Wise, Messrs. D. C. Narver, Dr. W. M. Johnston, C. A. Van Pelt, Harvey Wilson, H. C. Darrow, G. E. Wise, W. B. Doxie, H. F. Lloyd, W. W. Knighton, Charles Haman, R. Dobson, E. S. Weaver, A. Boynton, P. H. Mathews.

The T. S. C.'s met Friday evening at the home of Will Dandy. The invitations and acceptances were in rhyme, and the prize which was offered for the best jingle, was won by Miss Stanton. The evening was devoted to "hearts," at which the prizes were won by Miss Ida Manuel and Will Shrader.

Miss Myrtle Hamer entertained with music and games Friday evening, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Esterday, in Park place. Those present were Mmes. Esterday, Belt, Lacy, the Misses Hamer, Lee Burris, Tomlinson, Jones, Messrs. Belt, Clinton, Jones, F. Canfield, Hollingsworth, Cheesbrough, J. Canfield, W. Canfield.

The Thursday Night Club was entertained by the bachelors of the club, Messrs. Hartley, Shaw, M. Q. Stuart and A. O. Montgomery, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Moore on East Tenth street. The decorations were American flags and flowers. Progressive circle whist was played, the lady's first prize being awarded to Mrs. B. N. Smith, and the gentleman's first to H. Shaw. The consolations were bestowed upon Mrs. J. P. Hirschler and A. A. Allen. The guests of the club were Judge Lucian Shaw and Mrs. Brown. The members present were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Allen, Judge and Mrs. B. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Watters, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hirschler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cubbs, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Haneman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Marcher, Mmes. Lawson, Jones, Skofstad and Cross, the Misses Bertha Jones, Florence Jones and Skofstad, Messrs. B. H. and A. S. Haneman.

The East Side Crokinole Club was entertained Friday evening by Miss Sigler. After a short business session, games were played and refreshments served. A musical programme followed and the meeting closed with the singing of patriotic songs. Those present were the Misses Green, Sigler, Twiss, Turner, Fox, Schrveter and Messrs. Osgood, Twiss, Fox, Mottashed, Conlee, Jones and Overhalter.

At the Ruskin Art Club meeting on Wednesday Mrs. J. A. Wells and Mrs. Harriet Walker were the leaders. A general description of the old Pinakothek gallery at Munich was given by Mrs. Hugo Zuber, and Miss Wadleigh described the New Pinakothek, giving bright personal reminiscences. Mrs. White gave an interesting account of her visit to the Dresden gallery, with impressions of the Sistine Madonna, and several members took part in discussion of the pictures, a very large number of which were shown. Enlarged plates of the galleries, donated to the club, were hung upon the wall. A synopsis for review of "Modern Painters" has been placed so that it may be read from all parts of the room and referred to as the modern painters are reviewed in the galleries. The next "Art Talk" by Mrs. Caswell will take place Saturday afternoon at Friday Morning Club room.

An informal farewell gathering in honor of Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson was held Friday evening at the house of Mrs. F. Graves, on Thirty-sixth street. The entertainment consisted of music, recitations, an original poem recited by Mr. Curtis and a story by Mr. Behymer. Those present were: Mmes. Hutchinson, Graves, Curtis, Behymer, and Copeland; the Misses Graves, Cox and Ward; Messrs. Curtis, Copeland, Behymer and Wells. Mrs. Hutchinson will leave in a few days for Colorado, where she will spend the summer.

The wedding of Miss Susie E. Elliott and Albert C. Gates took place Wednesday noon at the First Methodist Church. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cantine, was witnessed by the relatives. Miss Douglas presided at the organ and played the march from "Lohengrin" as the bride and groom entered. The church was effectively decorated with white roses, ferns and palms. The bride wore a stylish gown of gray cloth, garnished with white satin and applique, and a gray hat trimmed

with white chiffon and pink roses. White carnations and maidenhair formed the bouquet. After May 1 Mr. and Mrs. Gates will be at home to their friends on Thursdays at Washington Heights.

The Saturday Afternoon Card Club was entertained by Mrs. O. P. Posey yesterday at her residence on Figueroa street. The club prizes, a decorated china chocolate-pot and a cut-glass carafe, were won by Mrs. W. S. Hook and Mrs. O. A. Vickrey. The guests' prizes, a silk party bag and a delectable china pen-wiper, were won by Mrs. Sheldon Borden and Miss Lockhart. The games were followed by a luncheon, served by Christopher. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and roses. The guests, in addition to the members, were Mmes. P. Houghton, John Houghton, William Bailey, Borden, E. H. Moore, Adam Darling, Hughes, West Hughes; the Misses Fannie Lockhart and Nellie Houghton.

The Ionian Society of the High School was entertained Saturday evening at the residence of Miss Orrie Russell on Newton street. The lawn was gayly decorated with Japanese lanterns, and profusions of roses were used in the house. A musical programme included a duet by the Misses Eva and Emily Young, a piano solo by Miss Bessie Hamilton, a violin solo by Miss Mildred Angeloty, a duet by Misses Myrtle and Bessie Hamilton, a recitation by Miss Anna O'Connor, and music with harp and violin by the Latatal brothers. Games, dancing and a supper followed. Among the members were: Prof. and Mrs. L. G. Brown, Prof. Frances and Mrs. F. A. Frances and Profs. Milton Carlson and Wagner, the Misses Myrtle Martin, Bessie Hamilton, Ethel Fairbanks, Georgia Davis, Anna O'Connor, Mamie Aspinwall, Mae McKinney, Kate Frickie, Flora Shihl, Mildred Angeloty, Emily Young, Eva Young, Florence Metzler, Maud Hendry, Sadie Stombs, Rena Stombs, Myrtle Barrie, Viola Jilison, Ethel Willkison, Ethel Fraser, G. Harvey, Nettie Fetham, Lula Crowel, Rose McDonald, Messrs. Clarence Rees, Wallace Canfield, Robert Grayson, Lee Shepard, Walter Cobb, O. Knighten, Clarence Belt, Barton, Richard, R. Podlick, Harold Cocke, Wiley Ambrose, Paul Crippen, Fred Golding, L. Van Norman, Dan Knoll, Ralph Ware, Ford Russell, Ernest Fuller, White, Clark, M. McKinney.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The younger set enjoyed a dancing party at Wood's Hall Friday evening.

The wedding of Miss Florence McLellan and Norman R. Martin will take place Wednesday evening, June 1, at St. Paul's Church.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Ebell will be held next Thursday afternoon. The section in "Study of Child Nature," Miss Hasse, curator, will report and Mrs. John Bley will read a paper on "The Club Woman in Education."

The Itosa Social Club held its fifth meeting last Thursday at the home of the Misses Fanta on Tenth and Union avenue. Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Ida Fanta; vice-president, Miss Alice Healy; secretary, Miss A. M. Casenave; treasurer, Miss Jessie Douglass; critic, Miss Annie Young.

Miss Nellie Thomas leaves today for Santa Barbara to spend a few months. The Stanton W. R. C. will give a basket social next Friday evening at G.A.R. Hall, No. 610½ South Spring street.

Miss Lottie Dacy entertained L'Amille Club Tuesday evening at her home on Fourth street. The ribbons of honor were won by Miss Blanche Dacy and Frank Holtslander, and the consolation ribbons by Mrs. W. P. Miller and J. C. Chapman.

A merry party that left Saturday morning for Mt. Lowe to remain several days, included Maj. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Letts, Mrs. Madeira, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Cochran and Mrs. Hardie.

Mrs. C. W. Flaisdell left last week for a three-months' visit in the East.

Miss Rose T. H. Muller and Bert E. Canfield were married by Rev. F. A. Field at the residence of F. A. Field on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield will shortly remove to the former's place of business near Yuma.

Mrs. Mary E. Gard, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Woodhead, went to Glendora yesterday to visit another daughter, Mrs. H. La Petra, and will leave tomorrow for her home in Springfield, O.

Dr. and Mrs. Milbank Johnson have moved to the city and are residing at No. 1112 West Thirtieth street.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Sophia Swaine of Los Nietos and Sherman Wallace Wiggins will take place about the middle of May.

Mrs. James W. Winston entertained Mrs. John P. Jones of Santa Monica, Mrs. Randolph Miner and Miss Maude O'Connor of San Francisco informally at luncheon Wednesday.

Mrs. D. M. MacBeal of San Francisco is the guest of her brother, S. K. Lindley of Sixteenth street.

Mrs. J. R. Newberry gave a theater party at the Orpheum Thursday evening, to the Thimble Club, of which she is a member.

Judge and Mrs. Miller returned Tuesday from San Francisco.

Mrs. James M. Moore, wife of Col. Moore, quartermaster of the Department of California, who is now on his way to New Orleans, will arrive today to visit her sister, Mrs. George W. King

at the Melrose, and Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Lindley.

Ned Field gave a dinner Friday evening at his home on Coronado street, in honor of Miss Florence McLellan and Norman Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell left Wednesday for Sarnia, Ont., the home of Mr. Bell's parents, to remain for an indefinite time.

Mrs. Trew, wife of the Rev. Dr. Trew, rector of Epiphany Church, arrived home on Friday, having spent the winter with relatives in Canada. Miss Trew will remain in Canada for the summer.

Miss Katherine Black of San Juan is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Crawford of No. 270 North Fremont avenue.

Maj. and Mrs. Kennedy of Carondelet street are at Mt. Lowe for a few days.

Mrs. Emil Rudolph of Chestnut street gave a farewell party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. T. Haverty, who will leave soon to visit friends in Denver. The decorations were roses and carnations. Mrs. Rudolph was assisted by Mrs. Schultz.

Mrs. N. White gave an "Auravan" party at her home on East Eighth street Friday evening, in honor of Charles A. Webster, who will leave in a few days for Oklahoma. Guessing contests and other games and dancing were enjoyed. Prizes were won by Miss Sadie Breene and A. Wetherace, Miss Nellie Breene and William Whisler.

The Misses Dotter will entertain at whist at their home Tuesday evening.

Judge Works and Miss Ida E. Works will leave on Monday for a trip to San Francisco and vicinity.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Riverside.

REV. AND MRS. E. F. GOFF spent several days last week at Laguna, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Streeter.

Mrs. J. P. Baumgartner, Mrs. Stephen Squire and Mrs. C. W. Sylvester spent the week at Nevada City, as delegates to the W.R.C. convention.

Miss Frances Munro of Oregon is a guest at the home of Mrs. H. Judge.

Mrs. James Last of Los Angeles is visiting at the home of Mrs. H. Raley.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pattee left on Wednesday for their home in Boston. They will return in the fall and spend the winter in Riverside, as usual.

Miss Morse of Chicago and Miss Givens of Pasadena, returned a few days ago to Pasadena, after a visit at the home of A. Martin.

A social was given Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the W.R.C., the principal feature being a cakewalk, which was participated in by eighteen of the young people of Riverside. Refreshments were served, and dancing was enjoyed.

Mrs. Catherine Bettner entertained a large company of ladies Wednesday afternoon at her home on Magnolia avenue. The hostess was assisted in receiving the guests by her daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Bettner. The afternoon was devoted to progressive whist. The first prize was awarded, by cut, to Mrs. Stewart Kearne, and the second prize to Mrs. Alderson. The consolation prize went to Miss Chance. Elaborate refreshments were served. The guests included Meses. Abbott, Ames, Baird, Brown, Bliss, Bettner, Brethour, Castleman, Chase, Chapman, H. Chase, Copley, Daniels, Darling, Evans, Frost, G. T. Frost, Gilliland, Green, Hardin-Hickey, Herrick, Hurd, Johnson, A. P. Johnson, J. Johnson, Kearne, Klinefelter, Lett, Low, McNab, Mason, Newton, Osburn, Perley, Perrine, Ryan, Reynolds, Rogers, Robinson, Scarborough, Skelley, Stoner, M. Twogood and B. White; the Misses Brown, Brethour, Chance, Copley, Crawford, Frost, Gilliland, Grace Gilliland, Hurd, McNab and Rogers; Mrs. Templar Allen of Collegegrove, Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Shattuck and Mrs. Merriner of San Francisco, and Mrs. Masey of Augusta, Me.

Mrs. George Reynolds entertained informally at cards Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Alderson of San Francisco, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pliny Evans.

Soldiers' Home.

MAJ. AND MRS. F. K. UPHAM entertained Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Rising at dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. G. Burton left on Wednesday for an extended visit with friends at her former home, San Diego.

Mrs. A. W. Rickey of San Francisco is the guest of her son, Dr. R. de P. Rickey at the home.

The Misses Lott and Lulu Grip of Los Angeles have for several days been the guests of Prof. Elser and family.

Santa Barbara.

MR. AND MRS. H. H. DOYLE, assisted by their daughter, Miss Doyle, received a large party of young friends in her honor Thursday evening. Vocal and instrumental music, games and refreshments constituted the informal order of a very pleasant evening.

Mrs. W. Dean's birthday anniversary was celebrated with a dancing party Wednesday evening, in which about forty congratulating friends partici-

pated. Lewis's Orchestra was in attendance and a collation was served.

Miss McCurdy of Laguna street gave an afternoon tea Wednesday, which was largely attended.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw of El Monteito entertained at dinner Thursday evening.

Mrs. Boynton of El Monteito received on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mary Reed Johnston of Pittsburgh, who is occupying the Spanish moresque, Alexander residence on upper Garden street, gave a delightful dinner Saturday evening in honor of her guest, Mrs. James G. Field of Denver, Colo. The reception rooms were decorated in pink roses and the dining-room in red, La France and American Beauties predominating. Covers were laid for twelve.

Judge Haynes of San Francisco and family will occupy his newly-purchased country seat, "Las Tejas," in El Monteito, during the summer. They are expected to arrive in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Eaton left Tuesday for a short tour of Southern California.

Miss Daisy Rutherford of this city is in San Francisco for the purpose of attending the Grand Lodge of the Rebekahs.

H. S. Hilton, recently of the News staff, left for Washington, D. C., Friday to offer his services to the government. Mr. Hilton has seen service as captain of a New York company during the civil war.

Mrs. C. S. Kittridge and daughter, Miss Maude Kittridge, left for New York and other eastern cities Thursday morning. Miss Kittridge will be absent a year or more.

Miss Henderson of Salem, Mo., left her eastern home Wednesday, after spending some time with relatives at Burton Mound.

Mrs. Bessie G. Newell of the kindergarten went to San Francisco by the steamer Santa Rosa Thursday, en route for a three months' visit to eastern cities.

Rev. C. A. Westenberg of Grace Methodist Church left for a northern trip Thursday.

Miss Julia E. Pennoyer of the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society addressed audiences at the Baptist Church in this city Wednesday afternoon and evening. She is making an official tour of the county.

Mrs. D. C. Saunders of Lompoc arrived Wednesday and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Long.

Miss A. Golding of El Monteito left Tuesday for Boston, Mass.

Mrs. N. G. Spaulding left for a trip to Chicago Monday.

C. C. Felton of El Monteito, left Monday on a flying trip to Boston, Mass.

Manager J. A. Fillmore of the Southern Pacific and party visited this city Sunday.

Mrs. G. Walther Otto of Crocker Row returned Sunday from New York City, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. G. Schirmer of that city.

Mrs. H. E. Huntington of San Francisco has been spending a fortnight at San Ysidro in El Monteito.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Conant of this city are visiting in San Francisco.

John Lavery of the Arlington Hotel will leave for a summer at Juneau, Alaska, the 1st of May.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle of Los Angeles has been visiting in this city during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens of Fairbault, Minn., left for their eastern home Monday after a visit of several weeks with Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Stoddard of Anacapa street.

Mrs. S. A. Kenyon of Onida, Iowa, the guests of Judge and Mrs. S. B. Hewitt, started for home Monday.

J. B. Birnbaum and Clarence Kelton have taken their departure for Alaskan gold fields.

Pasadena.

THE most elaborate social function of the week was the reception and dance given Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Hampton L. Story at their handsome home in Altadena. The spacious and recently added ballroom was called into requisition for the first time and was beautifully decorated with masses of roses and vines in honor of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Story were assisted by their daughter in the reception of their guests. Mrs. Story wore an exquisite costume of pink mousseline de sole over satin with diamond ornaments. Miss Story wore a dainty blue figured organdie over blue silk. The entire evening was devoted to dancing. The dining-room, which was lavishly decorated with Gold of Ophir roses, was open during the evening and an elaborate collation was spread, small tables being arranged for the accommodation of the guests.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Belford, Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Col. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Metcalfe, Dr. and Mrs. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wetherby, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Morehouse, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. Blakeley, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Bishop and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Conger, Col. and

Mrs. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Count and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kellam, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Up de Graff, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Daggett, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Chadbourne, Rev. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. R. H. Dobbins, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burt, Mr. Cameron, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Hawkes, Mr. Taphie, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Winslow, Dr. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Pliny Watson, Mrs. Dudley Watson, Dr. Catchell, Mr. Ludovici, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dodworth, Mrs. Mattis, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, Mrs. E. B. Farr, Miss Cameron.

Mrs. James H. Caldwell very pleasantly entertained the Current Topics Club Thursday afternoon at her home on Fair Oaks avenue. Those present were: Meses. A. M. Elson, John Shonwalter, J. F. Halsted, J. W. Buchanan, Calvin Hartwell, Fred Woodbury, John Baker, A. H. May, George T. Downing, Misses Alice and Bessie Gibbings.

Mrs. Willis Eason of Summit avenue entertained a few lady members of "The Affair" Thursday afternoon with a 5 o'clock tea. The guests were: Meses. Colwell, J. F. Parker, James E. Parker, W. E. Buckingham, T. J. Williams, W. N. Van Nuys, L. L. Test, L. E. Jarvis.

The Scott Club was pleasantly entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Fred Ryder of Cypress street. Vocal and instrumental music furnished entertainment and refreshments were served.

An enjoyable juvenile party was given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Edwards in honor of her daughter's thirteenth birthday. Games amused the young people and prizes were awarded for the best floral lore tale. These were won by Miss Lizzie Jones and Evan Lewis and proved to be pretty penholders. Refreshments consisting of bonbons and ices were served. The guests were: Misses Ethel Painter, Alta Buyer, Lulu Humphrey, Elva Huntley, Elise and Laura Munn, Leigh and Martha Payne, Lois Scott, Nellie Ross, Lizzie Jones, Nellie Davis, Masters Harry Buyer, Harry Painter, Claud Biddle, Ralph Salisbury, Charley Douglass, Evan Lewis, Howard Blackburn, Jay Messer, Mark Edwards and Laurin McLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frost of Worcester avenue entertained a number of friends Tuesday evening in honor of the sixth anniversary of their wedding. The floral decorations were unusually elaborate and prettily arranged. Gold of Ophir and La Marque roses being used in long, graceful sprays. The dining-room was bright with Marie Henriette roses and small tables were arranged for the guests, a delicious supper being served at 11 o'clock. An interesting contest of an educational nature was entered into and conducted by Prof. A. L. Hamilton, who impersonated a schoolmaster. Prizes were won by Mrs. B. W. Hahn, F. E. Burnham, L. E. Jarvis and Mrs. A. L. Hamilton. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Prinz, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Van Nuys, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Holden, Prof. and Mrs. J. D. Graham, Prof. and Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. Herbert W. Lathe, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mainwell, Misses Barrett, Emilie Barsen, Rasey, Buck, Blakslee, Henderson, Wheeler, Mrs. T. Gibson, Mr. Knight, C. M. Henderson, A. E. Edwards.

One of the delightful social functions of the week was the luncheon given Tuesday at Hotel Green by Mrs. A. H. Sellars in honor of Pasadena friends. Luncheon was served in the private dining-room, and the floral decorations were lavish. Long sprays of Lady Banksia roses were arranged as a dado and frieze about the handsome apartment while the table decorations were in pink and green, roses and ferns being used. Pretty souvenir place cards were provided, and the menu was especially elaborate. Cards entertained the guests after luncheon. Those present were Meses. H. C. Durand, E. A. Ford, E. R. Hull, O. S. A. Sprague, Andrew McNally, C. P. Morehouse, T. S. Up de Graff, F. P. Perkins, Gibbs of Chicago, A. A. Libby, Jr., Beal, C. W. Brown, E. C. Bain, W. H. Smith, C. W. Smith, Henry Kinsley, L. H. Root, Irelan, Alexander Belford, E. D. Neff, Miss Pearl Libby.

Walter Thrall was the recipient of a pleasant surprise Thursday evening, when about twenty of his young friends came in to spend the evening with him. Games furnished amusements and light refreshments followed. Those present were Misses Lulu Humphrey, Fannie Mundell, Florence Bland, Gertrude Lucky, Mary Mundell, Vera Jones, Mary Jones, Serena Bland, Margaret Mears, Elva Humphrey, Masters Rah Painter, Charles Mundell, Earl Whitney, Chester Burbaw, John Burbaw, Claude Biddle, George Smythe, Howard Gould, Charles Maples, Nathan Mears, Harry Painter.

Mrs. Belle M. Jewitt entertained the Sans Souci Club Monday afternoon with progressive euchre. Prizes were won by Mrs. C. S. Cristy, Mrs. Hibbard and Mrs. Andrew McNally. The usual club members were present.

Mrs. Wischmeyer entertained the East End Euchre Club Thursday evening at her home on Lake avenue. The highest scores were made by Miss Becker and Mr. Helmke, Jr. Light re-

freshments were served after the games. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. H. Geohegan, Mrs. Wischmeyer, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. L. P. Hansen; Misses Laurena Hansen, Martha Helmke, Clara Becker; Messrs. George Gross, Charles Greene, Jacob Helmke, Jr., Jacob Helmke, Sr.

The Terpsichorean Club was pleasantly entertained Thursday evening with progressive euchre by Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sill at the home of the former on Vernon avenue. The prizes fell to the share of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The floral decorations were elaborate, roses principally being used, and a dainty collation was served. At the close of the evening the company joined in singing patriotic songs. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munger, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Matter, Mr. and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Van Buskirk, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heiss, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sill and Miss Sill. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Kiser.

The Twilight Club will hold its next meeting at Hotel Green Tuesday evening, when dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. Hon. Ernoch Knight of Los Angeles will be the guest of honor, and after the dinner will deliver an address on "Cuba: What Is Its Future?"

The Sans Souci Club was entertained last week by Mrs. C. S. Cristy at her charming home on California street. Prizes were won by Mrs. J. Grant Lyman, Mrs. E. A. Ford and Mrs. J. D. Wilde, progressive euchre being played as usual. Mrs. Davidson of Los Angeles and Mrs. F. F. Perkins were the guests of honor. The prizes awarded were unusually elegant, and dainty refreshments followed the game. Those present were Meses. E. C. Bangs, C. W. Bell, E. A. Ford, Belford, G. G. Green, Andrew McNally, H. L. Story, Belle M. Jewitt, E. R. Hull, C. S. Cristy, G. W. Stimson, Walter Wotkyns, Webster Wotkyns, A. A. Libby, Jr., Thad. Lowe, Jr., Stanley, R. I. Rogers, A. R. Metcalfe, Henry Kinsley, J. D. Wilde.

The Monday Evening Musical Club was entertained Monday evening by Miss Gould on North Euclid avenue. Miss Cooper, Miss Gould, Miss Gordon, Miss Stoutenburgh and Mr. Swerdger furnished the musical programme.

The dance of the Philadorean Club in the Auditorium on Friday evening drew together a large number of the young society people of this city. Those present were the Misses Sabin, Buchanan, Jeannette Ellean, Bunnelle, Ayers, Sterritt, McDonald, Reichert, Barrett, Blanche, Casterline, Witherall, Conger, Rhodes, Welngarth, Helen Welngarth, Underwood, Martin, West, Tower, Robinson, Mahan, Lowry, Stevenson and Bowland, and Messrs. Hart, Vose, Allen, McLaren, Jewett, Poindexter, Gaylord, Sterritt, Price, Gilmore, Strat, Simpson, Chamberlain, W. K. Gaylord, Creamer, Gray, Bridges, Davies, Young, Banbury, Buchanan, Britton, Groesbeck and Caldwell.

Santa Ana.

ONE of the most enjoyable dances of the season was the hop given by the Pop Sue Club of Orange, on Friday evening, at the Palmyra Hotel. The affair was managed by Messrs. Fred Williams, R. H. Burnham, Arthur Bessey, W. S. Derby, Jr., R. E. Derby, Robert Gray, A. S. Park and R. H. Sanborn, Jr. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. W. S. Deering, the Misses McGuire, Northrup, Kate Parker, Cora Parker, Raymond, Bessey, Edith Cooper, Viola Sanborn, Fullerton, Brown, Bertha Baker, May Wright, Mina Roper, Ida Allen, Pearl Wall, Steadman, Mabel Nickcy, May Walte, Nanine Patton, Mary Burnham, Thirsa Park, Rice, Sue Mathers, Marie Burdick, Lidah Holderman, Bertha Sanborn, Carrie Cooper, Blanche and Kate Walker of Chino, Anna Kendall, Los Angeles; Krauss and Myself, San Francisco; Dr. J. P. Boyd, Messrs. W. H. Burnham, H. Upham, J. J. Fullerton, Nathan Cartnell, Claude Chrisman, J. R. Porter, Guenther, John Williams, C. D. Ballard, W. H. McClain, Merrill Rice, A. G. Krauss, J. Leitch, Ed Fullerton, C. Hamilton Wolfe, J. Boothe Joplin, A. H. Lyon, H. S. Peabody, William Haerle, H. Fine, William Wall, Roscoe Whitted, W. S. Derby, Jr., R. H. Sanborn, Jr., R. E. Derby, A. S. Park, Hans Park, E. Davidson of Chino and E. Lewis, Los Angeles.

The musicale given by the pupils of Miss Winston at Unity Church on Tuesday evening was a farewell to Clifton Baker, the basso, was another enjoyable event of the week. The church was filled with music-loving people, and the programme was thoroughly enjoyed. At the conclusion of the entertainment Miss Mina Roper entertained the singers at her home on Sixth street, where a banquet was given in honor of Mr. Baker.

Twenty-two members of the Sans Souci Club of Tustin, chaperoned by Mrs. Parker, enjoyed an outing at Laguna Beach, Saturday evening and Sunday. A dance on Saturday evening in the pavilion was a pleasant feature of the trip.

An enjoyable social was given at the home of Mrs. L. H. Parsons by the ladies of the South Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday evening.

Eighty-five members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Orange went to Los Angeles Sunday to assist in

the dedication of First Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church of that city. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Krauss of the San Joaquin Rancho, entertained a number of friends on Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Pauline Krauss and Miss Myself of San Francisco.

The young people of the First Baptist Church gave a social at the home of Low P. Hockox on Tuesday evening.

Miss May Congdon is visiting relatives in Capistrano.

Miss Pryor of Capistrano is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Landell.

Col. and Mrs. F. W. Schaurte of St. Louis, who have been visiting the family of A. H. Lacy during the winter, returned to their home last week.

Miss Lola Bedford and Miss Doris Pankey of the Los Angeles Normal are spending a week's vacation at home.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook visited in Los Angeles and Whittier the first of the week.

Harvey Rice of Tustin, in company with his uncle, Harvey Rice of Cleveland, O., is at Coronado Beach for a few days.

Mrs. R. M. Baker, accompanied by her son, Clifton Baker, left on Tuesday morning for Detroit, where Mrs. Baker will visit with relatives for some time, and her son will remain in the manufacturing business.

Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Garnett visited in Los Angeles the first of the week.

Miss Anna Kendall of Los Angeles is the guest of Miss Sanborn of Tustin.

Mrs. John A. Smith of Tustin left on Tuesday morning for an extended visit in St. Johns, Mich.

Miss Annie Wail of Tustin is visiting friends in Los Angeles.

Miss Belle Chilton, who has been ill at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Humphreys of Los Angeles, for the past week, will return home this evening.

Mrs. C. E. Parker is in Los Angeles, the guest of Mrs. C. T. Ingersoll.

Mrs. C. P. Lake and son, Leslie, of Moscow, Idaho, are guests of C. E. Buell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Haywood are at Laguna Beach for a two weeks' stay.

The Orange Fortnightly Club met at the home of the Fullerton family Friday evening. The following programme was rendered:

Piano solo, "Last Hope" (Gottschalk)—Harry Upham.

Reading, "Hamlet to the Players"—James Fullerton.

Song, "When the Flowing Tide Comes In"—Miss Annie Wood.

Reading, "An Apostrophe to Sleep," from "Henry IV"—Miss Bryan.

Banjo and guitar duet—E. M. and Miss Helen Fullerton.

Reading from "Coriolanus," scene 3—Mrs. Paine.

Song—Miss Helen Fullerton.

Reading, the balcony scene, in "Romeo and Juliet"—Miss Scarritt.

Piano solo, "Tarantella"—Harry Upham; encore, "Song Without Words" (Zoeher).

Reading, "Cuba"—Mrs. J. E. Parker.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, Mrs. Parker gave several humorous and pathetic recitations, and Mr. Upham rendered two piano solos.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Everett of Los Angeles are guests of Harry Sutton and family.

Mrs. J. G. Bailey and daughter are visiting in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Emma McBride, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Caroline Finley of Santa Ana, for some time, has returned to her home in Sacramento.

Mrs. W. M. Garnett is the guest of friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. J. A. Hankey and children are visiting friends at Del Rosa.

Miss Bertha Carron of Elgin, Ill., is visiting the Misses Buell of Santa Ana.

Judge I. N. Pierce and Edwin W. Alpaugh of Terre Haute, Ind., were guests of Mit Phillips on North Main street last week.

Joseph Jones of Bakersfield is the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. S. Smith.

N. M. Barnes of Tustin is entertaining J. W. Hand and family of Baldwin, Kan.

Dr. W. E. Waddell of Ontario was the guest of C. B. Lewis and family last week.

Roscoe Whitted has returned from Cincinnati, where he has been attending dental college, to spend the summer vacation with his parents.

Mayor John Avis visited in San Diego last week.

C. P. Devoe, formerly of Santa Ana, but now of New York City, is here on a visit.

Ventura.

ON TUESDAY evening Mrs. M. Lloyd entertained the Schubert Club at her home on Ash street. The members discussed Frederick Francois Chopin and his work. An account of his life was given by Miss Helen Powers; Mrs. S. M. Wineman spoke in general of his works; the Misses Nellie Chase and Blanche Wineman read papers on various selections, and the programme was concluded with a reading by Miss Olive Gould.

The Friday Afternoon Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. C. L. Bard Friday afternoon.

The Young Ladies' Whist Club met at the home of Miss Helen Powers on Kalarama street Wednesday night.

J. M. Boynton visited in Pasadena on Wednesday.

A. M. Ruiz of Santa Barbara was in this city on Monday.

W. H. Barnes was in Los Angeles Tuesday.

Miss Nellie Newby of Los Angeles,

accompanied by the Misses Orilla and Blanche Donnell, visited relatives in this city last Sunday.

Mrs. J. Roos has returned from an extended visit with her parents in San Diego.

Dr. C. L. Bard and Dr. J. H. Love attended the State Medical Society convention held at Fresno last week.

John C. Wray of Pasadena was in the city last week.

James Cashin of Los Angeles was here Sunday.

Miss Lillian Wilcox of San Diego arrived in this city Tuesday evening on a visit to her sister, Mrs. F. M. Gregg.

William A. Hobson has returned from an extended trip through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

Miss Hortense Levy of Oregon is the guest of Miss Martha Carl.

Mrs. A. J. Monihon of San Luis Obispo will arrive Tuesday on a visit with her mother, Mrs. H. R. McDonnell.

Prof. Slate of the State University officially visited the High School Friday.

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MEN OF NOTE.

Thomas G. Alvord, superintendent of art in the Library of Congress, is having a collection of engravings, prints and photographs of all the Presidents of the United States placed in one of the galleries of the west wing of the building.

Henry W. Green of Trenton, who succeeds his father, Charles Ewing Green, as a trustee of Princeton University, is a grandson of Henry W. Green, formerly chancellor of New Jersey, who was also a trustee. For five generations the Green family has been represented on the board of trustees of Princeton.

Dr. Ibsen's birthday will be celebrated in Christiania by an entertainment given in his honor some few days after the 20th of March. The invitation to the veteran poet and dramatist bears the signatures of members of the government, and numerous persons distinguished in art and letters. His actual birthday Dr. Ibsen will pass quietly at home.

Denmark's kings for 334 years have all been named Christians or Fredericks. This is not the result of accident. It is the law of Denmark that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick and Frederick by Christian. To attain this, and without the changing of names in case of death or other reason, every Danish Prince, no matter what other names he may receive, always includes Christian and Frederick among them.

Nearly fifty years ago, when he was stationed at Newport as a lieutenant, the late Gen. Rosecrans was a worker in St. Mary's Church, in that city. More than that, he did more to get funds for the present edifice than any other layman. Since his death masses for his soul have been said in the church with regularity.

Sir James Mackie, who died at Alexandria recently, after a prolonged illness, was, perhaps, the most brilliant British physician in Egypt. He was only 60 years of age, and had lived in the land of the Pharaohs for nearly forty years. He first went to Egypt in 1861 as assistant to Dr. Ogilvie Bey, physician of the Khedive.

Dr. George Ebers, the well-known Egyptologist, and to the general public, at least, better known novelist, has called attention to the large trade being carried on in Egypt in forged mummy portraits. When the genuine portraits, painted on wood, were first shown in Europe, not many years ago, they attracted great attention, and this has stimulated the counterfeiters.

The Christian colony for Georgia, projected by the Rev. A. E. Seddon, is on the point of being organized. The location will be on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, between Atlanta and Marietta. Quite a number of influential and leading reformers are interested in the enterprise, and are expected to take a leading part in it. It is proposed to adopt the cooperative method of conducting the colony, without, however, destroying the individual home life.

Prof. William James of Harvard, says the Boston Herald, has been telling how he passed an examination in anat-

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omy before the late Dr. Holmes. The first question put to him was as to the nerves at the base of the brain. It so happened that Mr. James was well up in that subject, and he promptly gave an exhaustive reply. "Oh, well, if you know that, you know everything," said Dr. Holmes, cheerfully; "let's talk about something else. How are all your people at home?"

Isaac Barrow, one of the greatest of English preachers, was thought to be very stupid when a boy. It is said that his father used to remark that if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it would be Isaac. But Isaac lived to become a professor at the University of Cambridge and a teacher of Sir Isaac Newton.

The Truth About Spain.

[Gath in the Pittsburg Dispatch:] Spain is nothing but an antique instrument with some modern attachments. She resembles an old armory of the time of Ferdinand and Isabella that has been veneered with modern things. If we were called upon to select a nation with which we must war we would, next to China, choose Spain. Canada would be much more injurious to us than Spain. Austria and Sweden would exert our ingenuity more than Spain, for Austria has beaten Italy on the sea, and Sweden is the most formidable maritime power for her population in Europe.

Italy is the most sympathetic nation with Spain because the Italians keep the taverns throughout Spain and are of a considerably higher intellectual cast than the stupid dons.

Spain, indeed, is a nation of resources in the hand of a pigmy race. She contains coal, iron, quicksilver, copper and everything which France has, and has not; yet, compared to France, is a sort of Morocco.

The great lesson of Spain's ruin is that the cruel man shall not have a government to do injury to his fellowman. Cuba is the last tumor of Spanish government in the western world. It is a warning to the political class everywhere not to tax the people's chance away.

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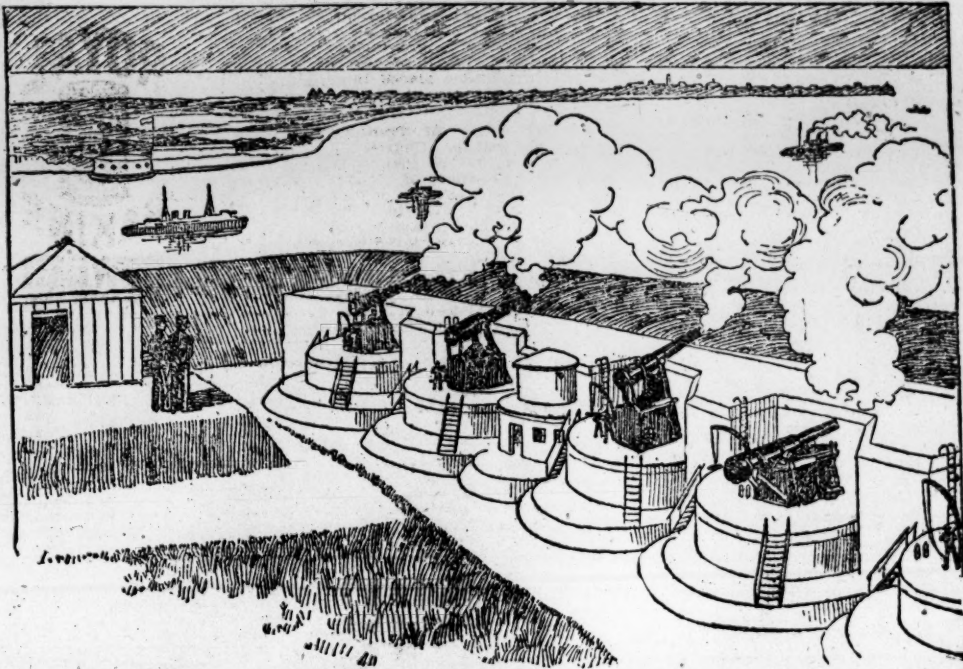
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WOMEN IN WAR.

Loyal Sentiment is Beautiful and Inspiring.

[New York Mail and Express:] With the steady approach of conditions which may at any hour plunge the nation into the angry current of war, there has been an increasing demonstration of patriotic sentiment among the women of America, which is both beautiful and inspiring. Wherever men gather to discuss the portentous crisis which now confronts the government, there the voice of womanhood is heard speaking in tones of sympathy, encouragement and devotion to the righteous cause of humanity. There is no faltering, no terror, no despair in the words of these gentle patriots. They are ready to make the sacrifice which war invariably demands, and knowing deep in their trustful hearts that the great republic meditates no act of cruelty or greed against even its basest enemy, they face the dreadful peril with dauntless souls and bravely dedicate their dear ones to the sacred service of the land they love.

In other directions the loyal spirit among the women is still more assertive and impressive. Although there is as yet no actual need for their service, thousands of maidens and matrons have eagerly volunteered as nurses for the camps and hospitals. Thousands of others are forming relief societies to care for the sick and wounded, who will be sent back from the front after the clash of battle. Others still are organizing to provide supplies of food, clothing and the thousand and one little things of necessity or luxury which comfort and cheer the soldier and sailor at the end of a hard day's fighting. Many of these women—very many of them—are survivors of the trying days of the last great conflict. They know the sorrow and suffering that war brings to womanly hearts, and their activity in the work of preparing for another bloody conflict sets an example of the loftiest heroism for their younger sisters.

Aside from the undying patriotism of American women, there is a further reason for the intense and almost fiery zeal with which they have responded to the contingency of a possible war with Spain. They have been horrified beyond expression by the unspeakable crimes of Spanish fiends in Cuba. Womanhood has been desecrated in that island by monsters clad in military uniform. Motherhood has been defiled, childhood has been polluted and destroyed, and uncounted hundreds of innocent babes put to death—some by the indescribable torture of slow starvation, some by the torch of the heartless incendiary, and some by savage monsters who hacked them to pieces with sword and dagger. The stories of these bloody deeds have shocked and outraged the moral sense of all Christendom. The women of America, secure in the possession of love, honor and protection, which make home sacred and motherhood beautiful, know that if we go to war with Spain it will be to remove and forever prevent the return of the conditions which, under the barbarous rule of Spain, have made Cuba a charnel house and a blood-stained sepulchre of slaughtered innocents.

Seats of the Mighty.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] Yet, after all, there may be some ground for the monarchists' fear that a triumph for the United States in a war with Spain would start a republican revival which might ultimately shake some thrones in Continental Europe. It must be remembered that the success of the American War of Independence in 1775-1781 gave the primary impulse in the democratic wave which,

radiating from France as a secondary center, incited liberal risings in every country of Europe between the Atlantic and the Russian boundary. A certain consequence of a war with Spain by the United States now would be the establishment of a republican form of government in Cuba, either as an independent nation or as a part of the territory of this country.

A possible—and many think a probable—consequence would be the overthrow of the present dynasty in Spain and the creation of a republic. Spain tried a republic about a quarter of a century ago, but soon discarded it. Perhaps a republic would have a better chance now. There is much political discontent in Italy, while the volcanic elements in Austria's social atmosphere have revealed themselves in a striking way in the past six months. On the whole, there may be good reasons for the fear of the German, Italian and Austrian conservatives that a war between the United States and Spain would carry with it a peril to the old order everywhere in Europe.

WAITING THEIR CHANCE.

Glorious History of Uncle Sam's Jack Tars.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] Our navy at Key West, stripped for battle, has been likened to a collection of bulldogs held in leash, and straining to break loose to get at the object of their enmity. Cartoonists have made use of the illustration again and again of late, in various forms, but founded on the same idea. The cartoonists have at least this fact upon which to base their sketches, that the past history of the United States navy has been one of glorious successes, and if Uncle Sam's jackies need any stimulant it is easily found for them in the history of America's navy, every page of which is a stirring story with victory won by dauntless courage as the subject matter.

If the officers who are destined to lead to battle the naval heroes of the United States in the war with Spain which now seems inevitable, possess the same courage as their predecessors—and no one doubts that they do—the future history of the United States navy will be enriched by another series of splendid victories.

Looking at the list of men who command the magnificent ships that are now only waiting the signal to steam against the hostile Spanish squadrons we find names that have become a household word wherever courage is admired. For instance, commanding the magnificent battleship Iowa is "Fighting Bob" Evans; in the quarter deck of the first-class cruiser Brooklyn is Capt. F. A. Cook; commanding the battleship Indiana is Capt. H. C. Taylor; in command of the second-class battleship Texas is Capt. J. W. Philip; Capt. F. E. Chadwick is the chief officer of the flagship New York; commanding the commerce destroyer Minneapolis is Capt. I. F. Jewell.

Old sea dogs who will be in command of squadrons and special stations are Commodore W. S. Schley; Rear Admiral Sicard, in charge of the North Atlantic station; Rear Admiral C. S. Norton, commanding the navy yard at Washington, and Capt. W. T. Sampson with the fleet at Key West.

Fifty years or so from now it is possible that the names of these men will be enshrined in the hearts of the American people as are those of Paul Jones, Stephen Decatur, Capt. Perry, Admiral Farragut and Capt. Winslow of Kearsarge fame.

Stephen Decatur is a name that will always be associated with the glorious scenes around Tripoli. The American

fleet was in readiness to bombard Tripoli in order to punish the slave-trading power, when the American ship Philadelphia ran aground, and, being abandoned by her crew, was captured by the Tripolitans. Decatur entered the harbor under the cover of darkness, boarded the Philadelphia, drove off the Tripolitans, set fire to the Philadelphia and escaped through a storm of iron from the hundred guns of the land forts. The Philadelphia blew up. Such daring may be seen again if our fighting machines ever tackle the forts at Havana.

The story of the battle between the Constitution and the Java is one of the grandest pages in American naval history. It ended in the British vessel being so much damaged that the Americans blew her up. For hours the two vessels exchanged a furious broadside less than a stone's throw apart, until the superior marksmanship of the American gunners had almost shot the Java to pieces, when she struck her colors.

No story of the American navy is complete without a recital of Perry's famous victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie. The fight was witnessed by many thousands of spectators ashore. With his flagship shattered by British shot and the battle almost lost Perry changed his flag to another vessel of his fleet, and after a desperate fight, captured the entire British fleet of six ships, with the exception of one, which escaped. The Perry victory, it is hoped, will be duplicated in the event of a Spanish-American war.

The "late unpleasantness" shows what modern naval men can do on ironclad ships. It has been pointed out many times that battles are won by the daring of men more frequently than by the weight of ordnance, and the spirit that prompted the heroes of the North and South in the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack is the spirit that will make history of which coming generations of Americans will be proud. There will be plenty of Farraguts in the pilot-house of our battleships; no lack of Paul Joneses on the bridges of our armor-clad cruisers. Stephen Decatur on the quarterdecks of our gunboats, and Winslows in the turrets of our monitors. The fighting spirit of the glorious American naval heroes is present still. It only awaits an opportunity to add fresh luster to the name of Uncle Sam's sailors.

She Needed Help.

[Exchange:] An old lady traveling on the Underground Railway in London, and finding that the train was approaching a station, addressed herself to a man sitting in the farther corner of the compartment, her only fellow-passenger, and said:

"Would you tell me, sir, what is the next station?"

"Bayswater, madame," was the courteous reply.

"Then would you mind, sir, when we arrive opening the door and helping me to get out?"

"With pleasure," was the cordial assent.

"You see," the old lady went on to explain, "I am well on in years and afflicted, and I have to get out slowly and backward; and when the porter sees me getting out he shouts, 'Look alive, ma'am,' and gives me a push from behind—and I've been round the circle twice already."

Eddie Foy has denied that he is to go a-starring next season, backed by Joseph Leiter of wheat-deal fame. A denial from Mr. Leiter is not considered necessary.

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The steamers Coos Bay and Homer leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gavilan, Port Harford, Cayuco, San Simon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6:30 P.M. Apr. 14, 18, 22, 26, May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, June 1 and every fourth day thereafter.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGES
"United We Stand" (Cartoon)	1
Editorial	2
The Roof of the World	3-4
Our Wooden and Iron Walls	5
Declaring War	5
In Havana With a Camera	6
Railroad Outpost in China	7
Reclamation of Arid and Semi-arid Lands	8
Good Short Stories	9
Some Famous Bombardments	10
The Gage of Battle	11-12
For Harbor Defense	12

	PAGES
Havana's Last Cigar	13
Success as a Detective	14
At the Theaters	15
Woman and Home	16-17-18-19
Our Boys and Girls	20-21
The Development of the Southwest	22-23
Fresh Literature	24-25
Cruelty's Betraying Laugh	25
Music and Musicians	26
Our Morning Sermon	27
Events in Society	28-29-30
A Mounted Battery at Fort Hamilton (Illustration)	31

ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGES
Diamond Bros.	7
World's Medical Dispensary Co.	10
Mrs. Nettle Harrison	19
E. & W. Collars	19

	PAGES
Dr. C. H. Whitman	23
Niles Pease Furniture Co.	23
Hudson Medical Institute	25
Dr. Janss' Electric Belt	27



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